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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

FARMING IN 1945

Reduce Debts - Watch Efficiency - Be Conservative

AS 1945 ARRIVES, it is natural that farmers take stock of their successes and failures for the past year, and that they begin to lay plans for their operations for the coming year. While the problem will vary on every farm, facts are available which will help every farmer in the Northeast to plan his part in producing food, at the same time avoiding some possible errors which might reduce the returns for his planning and labor.

Equipment

Farm machinery is no longer rationed, but that does not mean that plenty of machinery will be available. About as much machinery will be made as in 1944. Slightly fewer tractors will be made, but more of some other tools. The man who needs new machinery or repair parts and who gets his order in early will be more likely to find what he needs than will his neighbor who waits until equipment is needed. This suggestion applies also to baskets and containers. Order them now and plan to get all the used containers you can.

It is always a problem to know how much equipment an individual farm can use efficiently. The man who figures the amount of human labor that a machine will replace, and the cost of that labor, may decide that a certain machine is a good investment, even though his farm is smaller in size than is usually considered necessary for this equipment. Used machines are selling for high prices. Much has been learned in the past few years about repairing machinery and keeping it in operation for a longer time. The care that a farmer gives his machinery might be the deciding factor in buying it or doing without it. The annual depreciation on a machine that is used for ten years is just half as much as if the machine is worn out in five. More tools are worn out through neglect than are ever worn out through use.

Feed

It looks now as though feed supplies would be reasonably ample and that we will not have a repetition of last year's tight situation. It will still be necessary in a few cases to use substitute ingredients in rations for hens and cows instead of those that we prefer.



There has been much talk and some action about raising more grain on Northeastern farms. That again is a question for each farmer to decide. Last year some men may have raised grain because they were not sure that they could buy it. This year the decision can be based more on whether it is more economical to raise it or buy it. We say this realizing that no one knows what 1945 weather will be and therefore cannot tell the size of the nation's grain crop next year.

Editors of *American Agriculturist* believe that many eastern farmers will do well to consider carrying a few less cows and raising at least a little more homegrown feed. Special emphasis should be placed on more and better hay and better pastures.

Fertilizer and Spray Materials

Fertilizer is cheap in relation to other farming costs. Therefore it is good business to use liberal amounts of commercial fertilizer, thereby increasing production per acre and per man. The outlook for the supply of fertilizer is not as good as it was a few months ago. Nevertheless, if fertilizer is ordered early and stored on the farm until it is needed, there should be enough. It will be impossible for companies manufacturing fertilizers to make all the fertilizer that is needed if orders pile up late in the season. Neither will it be possible for our transportation system to deliver the fertilizer unless the business can be spread over several months.

More fertilizer should be on farms by March 1 than was the case last year.

In general, the supply of spray materials will be adequate. The chief shortages are pyrethrum and rotenone, but acceptable substitutes are available and no crop in 1945 should suffer from lack of material.

Labor

As long as full employment and high industrial wages continue, the cost of farm labor will be high. The level of farm wages is always a compromise between the level of farm prices and the level of industrial wages.

Some discharged veterans will be returning to the farms. Part time workers will again be available in the form of women and children and, if it seems necessary, more workers may be brought in from other countries. All in all, it seems probable that about as much farm labor will be available as in 1944.

Prices

As every farmer knows, there are a number of factors that affect prices. The most important is the general price level. The chances are that this price level will decline little or none in 1945, but on the other hand it will not stay in its present position indefinitely. In the case of each crop, the price you get will be affected by the size of the crop, but to a lesser degree than in normal times. If any crop is extremely short, the price will be held down by ceilings; on the other hand, if a crop is abnormally large, the price of some crops will be supported so that it will not fall to a ruinous level. This program of ceilings and support prices makes the holding of crops for possible price increases less attractive than normally. The price increases during the marketing season are held down to a point that will just about pay for handling, storage costs and shrinkage.

It looks as though the high point in the agricultural income may have been reached. Prices for some farm products may drop a bit, while costs of production are more likely to increase. With the tremendous production we have had in the past three years, a backlog of food for Army needs (*Turn to Page 18*)

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons



GRAN-PHOSPHATE IN THE DAIRY BARN

*... a firm footing for men and cows ... a clean, bright stable
... a fertilizing job well begun*

THE best and simplest way to apply superphosphate to your land is to apply it in the dairy stable. Here is how to do it.

After stables are cleaned each day sprinkle Gran-Phosphate in the gutters and on the floor in back of the cows. When the cows are bedded for the night, sweep the Gran-Phosphate from the floor into the gutters.

Another practical method is to sprinkle Gran-Phosphate on the floor, sweeping it into the

gutters immediately after cleaning, and then sprinkle more Gran-Phosphate on the floor to prevent slipping.

A good coating of Gran-Phosphate makes a firm, non-skid surface for both men and cows.

The stable looks clean and bright and sanitary. And when the manure goes to the field, the superphosphate goes right along with it.

Gran Phosphate, the dustless, free-flowing form of superphosphate is available now through your G.L.F. Service Agency.

NEWS NOTES

REFUND DECLARED ON EGGS

A patronage refund of 20 cents per case has been declared on eggs marketed through G.L.F. egg stations. The refund will be paid on 590,000 cases, reports Larry Bly, supervisor of Eastern Egg Stations, and will amount to \$118,000.

"This payment," Bly says, "represents refunds for the ten-month period beginning September 1, 1943 and ended June 30, 1944. July and August were omitted as refunds were paid for those months currently."

Each check stub carries the following statement: "This check covers your patronage refund on eggs shipped during 1943-44 at 20 cents per case. As a refund of 1½ cents per dozen was paid currently during July and August 1943, cases shipped during this period are not included."

☆ ☆ ☆

MORE ON GRAN-PHOSPHATE

In the column at the left the value of using Gran-Phosphate in the dairy stable is stressed. Here are some other things to remember about this practice.

1. Gran-Phosphate adds phosphorus to the manure so that nitrogen, phosphorus and potash are in the right proportions.
2. It soaks up some urine thus conserving nitrogen.
3. It keeps gutters and nearby areas cleaner. Careful experiments show that bacteria on the floor are killed.
4. It is an excellent deodorant and helps improve stable appearance.

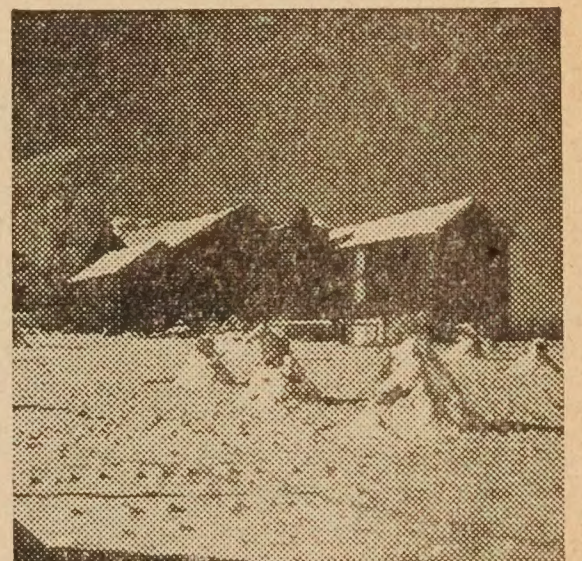
☆ ☆ ☆

WINTER CARE OF COOLERS

Milk coolers on the farm are kept in better condition by year round operation, which prevents the seal drying out and keeps the compressor from losing gas and oil. During winter months, the milk cooler in operation prevents cream from freezing around the neck of the can and cuts down test loss. A thermostat setting of about 45° is recommended for Grade B producers so milk will not freeze enroute to the station.

Farmers who do not use the milk cooler during the winter should run the cooler weekly for at least a ten-minute period or have the cooler pumped down and close all valves. As a safety measure, remove the fuse plugs or disconnect the motor from the current after closing all valves.

THE BEST PLACE FOR YOUR FERTILIZER

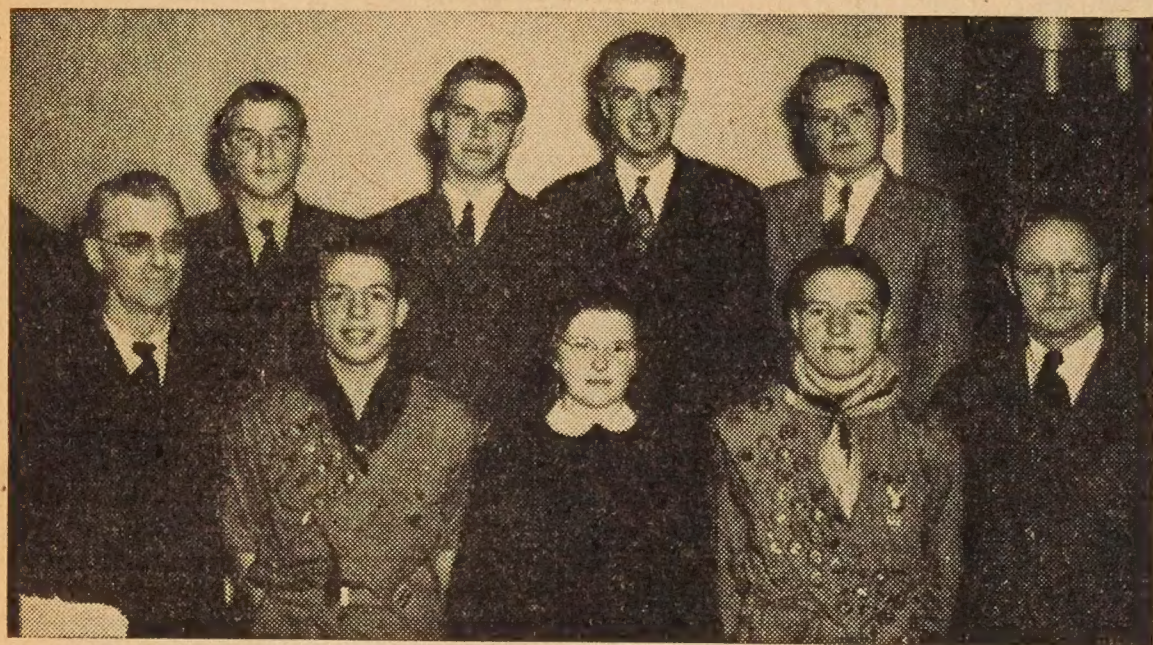


Get your spring supply of fertilizer ordered, delivered, and into your barn this winter. Avoid the spring rush and be sure of your supply.

GLF

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania—
OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, N. Y.

Winners of the 4-A Award for 1944



Left to right, top row: Edwin Hadlock, Hammond, N. Y., Juvenile Grange; William Kirsch, North Syracuse, N. Y., Future Farmer; Bernard Stanton, Greenville, N. Y., 4-H Club, and Robert Hill, Elbridge, N. Y., Future Farmer. Bottom row: E. R. Eastman, Editor of *American Agriculturist*; Gerald Parker, Windsor, N. Y., Boy Scout; Miss Ruth Forbes, Homer, N. Y., Juvenile Grange; Orrin Ross, Lowville, N. Y., Boy Scout; H. L. Cosline, Associate Editor of *American Agriculturist*. Miss Evelyn Pierce of Wheeler, N. Y., a 4-H Club winner, was unable to be present due to the bad roads.

WHEN the New York State Grange met at Syracuse the week of December 11, *The American Agriculturist* Achievement Award was given to winners for this past year, and the boys and girls were introduced to the delegates present. This award is given annually to eight young people from Juvenile Granges, 4-H Clubs, Future Farmers and Boy Scouts, for achievement and leadership.

For some years the awards were presented at the annual Master Farmer banquet at Ithaca. When the war broke and Farm and Home Week was discontinued for the duration, the choosing of Master Farmers was also discontinued. Realizing that young people soon became adults, we decided that the annual 4-A awards should be given, war or no war. This is the sec-

ond year that the presentation has been made at the annual session of the State Grange.

While the achievements of each winner naturally differ in accordance with his or her interests, each one has done exceptional work in school, has participated in a number of school activities, and in his or her favorite youth organization has held important offices and has participated in a wholehearted way in the organization's program. In addition, each has contributed service in the church and in the home.

There is no better antidote to the feeling that the world is going to the dogs than to talk with such young people and to see their bright, enthusiastic outlook on life. They know that there are problems, but they are confident that these problems can be met.



National 4-H Electrification Contest Winners

THE SIX WINNERS of the national 4-H Club Rural Electrification Contest pictured above, as they were being congratulated by D. Howard Doane, chairman of the Board of Doane Agricultural Service. The second winner from the left is Walter McEvoy of Lockport, N. Y. The winners are (left to right): Frances McMillen, Enid, Okla.; Walter McEvoy; Harland Dietzel, Bay Port, Mich.; Rodney Hall, Parker, S. D.; Raymond Schafer, Red Lake Falls, Mont., and Jesse Nemechek, Humboldt, Neb.

Other state winners in the Northeast include: Donald Jacquier, Winsted, Conn.; William Pierson, Hockessin, Del.; Lawrence Potter, Sabattus, Me.; Herbert Wessel, Jr., Laurel, Md.; John Rockett, Jr., Arlington, Mass.; Irving Roberts, Alton, N. H.; Joseph Ponte, Newport, R. I.

Walter MacEvoy plans to be an electrical engineer. Some years ago he joined a radio club. His instructor recognized his ability and helped him

in many ways. In fact, Walter started his own shop when he was 17. Before long he had an opportunity to take a course in radio and electrical work given by the Army.

He made an insect killer from an old motor, generator and coil from an old tractor, and he built an electric eye relay which rings a bell whenever anyone enters his private workshop.

He made an electro-plating device which has worked satisfactorily, and constructed a two-way telephone system between the house and barn that operates through a radio tube amplifier he also built. He built a small radio transmitter set, a device to defrost windshields of cars, and a stroboscopic light which makes a moving wheel appear to stand still. The list of Walter's electrical accomplishments goes on and on, all a tribute to his ingenuity, ambition and imagination.

The prizes in this contest were awarded by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

NOW YOU CAN USE *All the Potash You Need*



The American Potash Industry this year is producing more than twice as much potash as was ever used in any prewar year. This means that now there is enough potash to make the high-potash fertilizers approved by your State Experiment Station. Use these fertilizers in the amounts recommended by your official agricultural advisers for your particular soils and the crops which you will grow on them. You will need potash more than ever this year because of the drain on the soil's supply due to the large crop goals during the past few years.

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THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

IS THIS WHAT FARMERS WANT?

SOME TIME AGO Congress passed a law ordering the government to maintain farm prices at not less than 90 per cent of parity, or comparable prices thereto, for two years following the close of the war. This Act is meant to apply to some twenty basic farm products and is already in effect to maintain wheat prices, both by actual government purchases in the open market and by liberal loans.

Take a look at the effect of this government manipulation of prices. The price of wheat is now above the world market; therefore, exports have stopped. To fill this gap, an export subsidy of 34 cents per bushel has been arranged. Congress has also asked the Administration to sell surplus products at whatever prices foreign markets will pay for them.

The Commodity Credit Corporation, which is handling this Act, has asked for \$5,000,000,000 — notice I said BILLION, not million — and this may be only a start of government and tax money needed to support prices of all the twenty commodities.

It should be plain even to the unthinking that this scheme of artificial price-making, like so many other pre-war schemes, is doomed to failure and to make all kinds of trouble for farmers, the very people it aims to help. Following the war there will be more farm help; in particular there will be all kinds of new and better machinery and new and scientific methods for producing better yields. With farm prices at artificial levels, and with exports largely dropping off because of domestic artificial prices, there can be but one outcome, that is, the greatest farm surplus of all time. Then in will come the government with more and more schemes, more and more control, and complete regimentation.

I do not believe that this is what farmers want, even though any other remedy will be difficult, too. Leaving the price situation to an open market and to supply and demand will be tough, but it will work, providing the government itself keeps out of the actual operation and only acts as an umpire to prevent monopoly and cheating.

Our whole price system at present is on a false foundation caused by the war and may be compared to a sick man putting off a necessary operation and keeping on his feet by continued shots in the arm. He never will get well until he has the courage to face the operation. In fact, if he puts off the operation too long, he will die. Like the sick man, the farmers' present artificial price situation will eventually result in ruin and, in particular, in the loss of the very things for which America is now fighting, unless we have the courage to face the facts.

BUTCHERING SERVICE

THIS SUMMER we raised for our own use two of the nicest hogs I have seen in some time. Starting with early sweet corn, they had about all the corn they wanted right up to a few days ago. Then a friend drove several miles to our farm, put them in a truck, carried them to a slaughter house, and a couple of days later brought the hogs back in halves. In order to cover his services he was obliged to charge me a price for trucking and butchering which did not adequately pay him but which added too much to my cost of producing that pork.

We might have butchered the hogs at home, but like most other farmers, we do not have the facilities.

Following this war there is going to be a great demand for quick freezing boxes and locker service which will go far in changing and improving our diet. As a result of this quick freeze service, almost every farm will likely go back to raising much of their own meat supply. One limiting factor, however, is the difficulty of getting the stock butchered. Facilities should be such that a beef can be dressed and hung up in an hour, or a hog in a few moments, but on most farms this would take most

of a day and then it might not be well done.

I am wondering if in the future every community will not have some kind of community cooperative butchering service. Right along this line, I wonder if we are not going to see several other kinds of custom services set up in farm neighborhoods after the war.

EIGHT THOUSAND GRANGES

WHEN I returned from attending several sessions of the New York State Grange during the week of December 11, I wrote to Master Henry Sherwood, saying:

"I like to watch people, and I love farm people. So several times during the State Grange sessions I stayed out in the entry halls just to watch their faces as they travelled back and forth, and to visit with those who stopped to say hello. The inspiration I got from that experience and from attending the Grange sessions will be with me for a long time."

One of the good things about these great farm meetings is that it gives people from all parts of the state an opportunity to get away from the farm for a few days, to get acquainted with one another, and to go back to the farm with the determination and inspiration to dig in and do a better job. There are some 8,000 Granges in the United States, with a total membership of over 800,000, holding 600 Grange meetings every night in the week. When one thinks of the good that is accomplished in education and social contact by these meetings, plus the same kind of results that come from all the other farm meetings across this great farm country, it gives one faith in the future of agriculture.

OLD-TIME ROAD PROBLEMS

ROMEYN BERRY and I were visiting this morning about the shortcomings of tire chains. Both of us live several miles from Ithaca and have to drive back and forth every day. During this hard winter the roads are such that we need chains part of the way, and then have to drive on bare roads the other part, which is good neither for the chains nor the tires.

That led to our remembering the old days when automobiles and hard roads first came in. All of you old-timers will recall that there was good sleighing on all the side roads, but when one got to the main road the problem was to get the sleigh over the bare roads to town and back to the side road again.

Another problem that goes still farther back was getting a heavily loaded bob-sleigh across the bare covered bridge. Almost always we had to stop and carry snow onto the bridge. In some cases this was against local ordinances, because the town fathers felt that the snow helped to rot the planks and timbers of the bridge.

THE PAPER SHORTAGE IS VERY SERIOUS

"Dear Ed:

"I just cannot let the December 16 issue of the *American Agriculturist* go into the files without making a comment about the front page article entitled 'Chips that Pay Off' by Nola Wibel. I hope that every farmer owning a woodlot will read this article and do something about it.

"The figures as of October 31st show that we have in inventory but 14 days' supply of paper to care for the needs of the Army and Navy, and the essential needs of civilians. Salvage collections and consumption are running just under the 600,000 tons per month figure, whereas we need 667,000 tons per month to care for the demand. This indicates a hand-to-mouth operation with little, if any, going into inventory. All of this makes the Wibel article outstanding, because it is obvious that there must be more pulpwood forthcoming.

"In addition to our waste paper salvage pick-ups,

we are working hard to get the 'Paper Holiday' started in all retail stores. This is a conservation measure, but it goes hand-in-hand with salvage.

"Salvage, plus conservation, plus increased production of pulpwood, should lick this paper shortage and give our boys on the battle fronts what they need."

"BILL"

(William Arnoldy, Executive Secretary,
New York State Salvage Division)

THIS LETTER speaks for itself. It shows how dangerously close our fighting forces are to lacking necessary paper. If you own pulpwood, now is the time to get it out. But don't make any moves until you have checked with the nearest pulp or paper mill. There are many isolated woodlots containing pulpwood too far from a mill to make it practical to do anything about them.

To every person who reads this, I want to emphasize again the need of saving paper. Don't let the storekeeper wrap your packages if you can possibly avoid it. Save all of your paper and see to it that it starts on its way to the paper mill. That is one sure way by which you can help to end the war quickly.

A PARSON'S PONDERINGS

IT WAS very late on New Year's Eve. The parson put on his hat and coat and went out into the back yard. He looked across the snow covered fields to the birch grove, and to the black mass of the hills beyond. Above, the stars were shining brightly. The air was breathlessly cold and crisp.

"A New Year is about to be born", thought the parson. "I wonder what it will bring to us. Some things are possible, some probable. Others impossible and improbable. And regarding many things, we simply do not know. But whatever the New Year brings, our hearts will be at peace if we stay our minds on God."

Suddenly his meditation was interrupted by the ringing of the bell in the Church tower. Momentarily he was startled, for he had forgotten that he had come out purposely to hear it. But then he smiled as he thought of the boys who had asked permission to ring the bell. Twelve times it tolled, and then it began to ring vigorously. As he listened, the parson lifted his eyes to the stars and the words of a poem by Tennyson came to his mind:

"Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow!
The year is going, let it go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true!"

"Ring out the grief that saps the mind
For those that here we see no more;
Ring out the feud of rich and poor,
Ring in redress to all mankind.

"Ring out old shapes of foul disease,
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace!"

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

AN IRISHMAN, newly arrived in New York, found \$245 lying on the sidewalk.

"It's fantastic", he said. "Hardly two days here, an' I pick up gold in the streets!"

He boarded a street-car. Soon the conductor shouted "Myrtle!" and a woman got off. "Fantastic!" said the Irishman. "Why, the conductors even know their passengers' names." Presently the conductor called "Elizabeth!" Another woman got off. "What cooperation!" marvelled the Irishman. "It's positively fantastic."

Then the conductor shouted "Sullivan!"

"Why, that's me own name", said the startled Irishman. He got off and started along the street.

A woman approached and asked, "Is this Sullivan?"

"It is", said the Irishman.

"I'm looking for two-forty-five", said the woman. Struck dumb with amazement, Sullivan handed over the roll of bills he had found.

LADINO CLOVER

THE BEST salesman for Ladino clover is not the man who sells the seed, but the man who grows it. The acreage of this legume, which for years went practically unnoticed in the Northeast, is increasing as rapidly as the seed supply will permit. At present it does not seem unreasonable to predict its eventual use in half of the hay seedings made in the Northeast and most of the pasture seedings. This still leaves plenty of room for other legumes, for Ladino will frequently be seeded in combination with others and there are unquestionably some soil and climatic conditions that are not so favorable for it as for some others.

Why Ladino is Popular

Ladino's popularity is due to a number of factors. It is perennial for one thing and will thrive on many situations where alfalfa will not. That means better hay and larger yields from two, three and four year old meadows that otherwise would be producing rather low yields of straight timothy hay.

Ladino recovers quickly after cutting and is very palatable to all kinds of livestock. It is almost an ideal plant to include in meadow mixtures to provide the aftermath grazing so badly needed on most dairy farms. Another point in its favor is that it is quick to establish itself and new seedings of it made in the spring usually furnish considerable grazing in the late summer and early fall.

The perfect forage plant has not yet been found and probably never will be. Ladino clover with all of its good points has some weaknesses. It sometimes winterkills, it is difficult to mow and hard to cure, it requires a rather high fertility level to be really productive, and under some systems of management does not stand the competition of other plants well. These weaknesses, though, have not prevented a rapid expansion in acreage. Reasonably good management and fertilization will guard against them to a considerable extent.

Soil Conditions

Ladino clover will do well over quite a range of soil conditions. It is most productive on fertile soils of good moisture-holding capacity. Soils that are a little wet and heavy for alfalfa to winter well seem to be ideal for it. Strictly from the hay standpoint, it does not

By George H. Serviss

appear advisable to seed it on good alfalfa land either alone or in mixture with alfalfa, as alfalfa will outyield it under those conditions. This does not appear to be true though where a field is to be used for both hay and pasture. Its use should generally be avoided on very droughty and very wet soils.

No forage plant that is worth growing has yet been found that will produce high yields of nutritious forage on exhausted soils. Farmers have recognized the fact for years that alfalfa will not; neither will Ladino. The soil should contain a fair amount of lime; that is, the pH should be around 6 or higher for best results. Three to five hundred pounds to the acre of superphosphate or a mixed fertilizer such as an 0-20-20 should be applied prior to seeding. Whether superphosphate or a mixed fertilizer should be used depends on the amount of manure that was applied the year prior to seeding and the kind of soil.

Seeding Rates, Mixtures

Numerous seeding recommendations involving Ladino clover can be found. On the surface they seem to differ widely but actually are in fair agreement on basic principles.

One pound of Ladino seed to the acre is generally recommended when it is seeded in a mixture containing other legumes, such as red clover, alfalfa and alsike clover. Two pounds of Ladino seed to the acre is usually suggested where no other legume is included in the mixture. Actually one pound is enough, even where it is the only legume, when it is evenly distributed on a good seedbed. Except for special conditions, such as poultry pastures, one or more tall growing hay type grasses should be seeded with it. Timothy is the most popular, but orchard grass, smooth brome grass and tall fescue are also used to a greater or less extent. For most situations, there seems to be little or nothing to be gained by adding alsike clover to a mixture containing Ladino.

Most of the Ladino seeded this year will probably be used in seedings that are to be left down from two to four years and utilized for hay and after-

(Continued on Page 8)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



I SEE, Mirandy says to me, that I things ain't like they used to be with that there Women's Army Corps, the girls ain't joinin' like before. Well, sez I, perhaps they found that if at home they stuck around, they'd have a better chance to grab a man than gals in olive drab. No, that ain't it, Mirandy said, I think it's 'cause the folks have spread a lot of jokes about the Wacs; you know there's lots of maniacs—like you, for one—who think it's fun to laugh or maybe make a pun about a girl who's got the spunk to lock her perfume in a trunk and skip the lipstick long enough to help call Adolf Hitler's bluff.

Now don't blame me for that, says I, on brains I may not rank so high, but I got sense enough to know how big the debt is that we owe them army gals, and navy queens, and also them female marines. Why, ev'ry day some gen'ral yells that he would like a lot more belles to help out those who've shown their stuff in places where the going's tough. Those gals have done the job, all right, so boys can get in there and fight. Why, I would even sacrifice my own domestic paradise if you still want to sign up for the War Department's lady corps. Oh no, you don't, Mirandy flared, they want the younger ones in there; it's up to older girls like me to stay and watch the likes of ye.

Do You Want **BETTER CORN**
and **BIGGER YIELDS**



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...Tells how you

can grow corn that resists drought,
saves labor, and yields more.

Here's a book that every farmer who plants corn should read. In simple, easy to understand language it explains why **FUNK G HYBRIDS** outproduce neighboring fields most every time. Explains how **FUNK G HYBRIDS** get off to an early vigorous start, how they develop deep root systems that keep the plant going through spells of drought, how their strong

whippy stalks stand up through storms, and how they produce bigger yields of better corn.

Whether you plant corn for husking or for silage, whether you have an early or late season, you'll find we have **FUNK G HYBRIDS** suited to your local climate or soil conditions — hybrids that are regularly outproducing many other corns.

To make sure you get the right hybrid for your farm we suggest that you order early this year. Write today for prices and a **FREE** copy of our new Hybrid Corn Book.

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YOU'LL want to have these fine large, frilly Golden-Orange flowers in your own garden this summer—symbol of victory and lasting peace. Very easy to grow, 2 ft. tall, with an abundance of big blooms over 3 in. across. A 35c-Pkt. (100 seeds) free if you enclose a stamp for postage. Write today.
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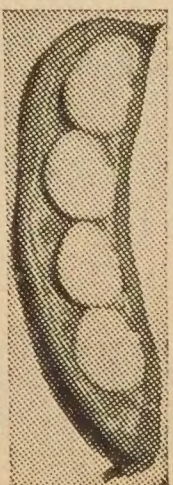
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We believe Government in dealing with Agriculture, before they adopt basic policies, should consult with the National Farm Organizations as these people are truly representative of farmers and therefore are in a position to know the best methods to use in getting the results the Government is asking for.



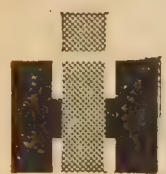
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LADINO CLOVER

(Continued from Page 5)

math pasture. For this type of mixture a good rule to follow is to substitute one pound of Ladino clover seed for the alsike in the mixture. For example, where a mixture of 6 pounds of medium red clover, 4 pounds of alsike clover, and 6 to 8 pounds of timothy has been used, the mixture would become 6 pounds of medium red clover, 1 pound of Ladino clover and 6 to 8 pounds of timothy. This type of mixture is well suited to much of the land in New York State that is not well suited to alfalfa.

Red clover, alfalfa, Ladino and timothy make an excellent type of mixture for land on which alfalfa will stick fairly well and aftermath pasture is desired. This can be made up of 3 to 4 pounds of red clover, 5 to 6 pounds of alfalfa, 1 pound of Ladino and 6 to 8 pounds of timothy.

The addition of a pound of Ladino to an alfalfa-orchard, alfalfa-brome grass or alfalfa-orchard grass mixture seems to be advisable if the crop is to be used for pasture as well as for hay, or if there are quite a few damp areas in the field where alfalfa will not hold over winter.

A mixture of two pounds of Ladino and 7 pounds of timothy seed is very popular in some parts of the Northeast. This is usually used on soils that are not well adapted to alfalfa, that are liberally fertilized, and where the hay land must be pastured rather heavily as well as used for hay production.

Ladino Management

Getting a seeding of Ladino has not been very much of a problem. The difficulty with the crop has been in maintaining it. On some farms it will persist and be productive for 7 or 8 years, on others it will go out after one year. With favorable soil and climatic conditions and good management it should last for 3 to 5 years. The following factors appear to be quite important in maintaining Ladino:

1. Ladino is a high fertility crop and on most soils needs more than a small application of fertilizer at seeding time to keep it productive. A light top-dressing of superphosphated manure on the new seeding in the fall or winter is very desirable. This should be repeated every other year. On some soils top-dressing with superphosphate is a fair substitute for superphosphated manure, but on many soils an 0-20-20 or 0-14-14 should be used if manure is not available.

2. While Ladino is a perennial, it often winterkills in spots and sometimes over the entire field. Allowance for some reseeding in the first year is therefore desirable. A seed crop will make in 7 to 8 weeks after the first cutting. Therefore, it is desirable to wait 7 or 8 weeks before mowing the second growth or pasturing heavily in the first crop year.

3. Pasturing lightly in the fall of the seeding year appears to be beneficial to Ladino. Heavy pasturing, though, may be injurious to any alfalfa or red clover in the mixture.

4. A heavy growth of alfalfa, red clover or grass growing in association with Ladino will crowd it and thin the stand of Ladino. Therefore, it is generally advisable to mow Ladino mixtures before other mixtures so as to remove this competition as soon as possible.

This year, there is considerably more seed available than last year. Since some other seeds, especially alfalfa, are short of the demand, this is very fortunate. While Ladino seed is high on a pound basis, it is not out of line with other legume seeds on an acre basis. All of the available seed should be used, for the crop is well worth the cost.



Here's the new 1945 edition of Hoffman's Seed Catalog and Farm Facts Book—a book every farmer will want. It's crammed full with interesting and valuable farm information that will help you grow better crops. Tells what crops are suited to poorly drained soils, what crops grow best on hillsides, what crops to plant when seed shortages occur. Yes, it's a book you should have. Write for a **FREE** copy today.

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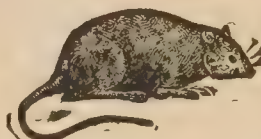
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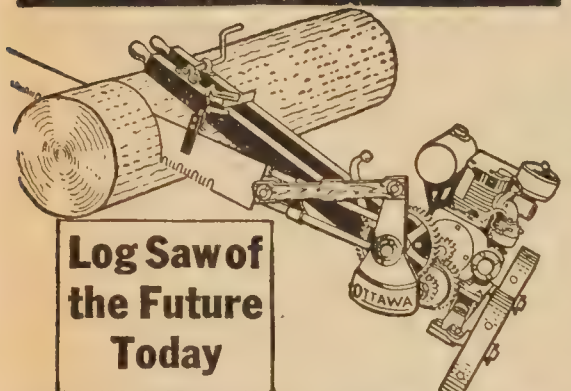
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The Lord Helps Those Who Help Themselves

By Ed W. Mitchell

NO TRUER gospel was ever preached than "The Lord helps those who help themselves". Look around and you will notice that those growers who have the equipment, capital, labor and persistence to put up a good fight against bugs and blights usually get a good crop. Even hail and windstorms seem to pass them by with less damage than to so-called "unlucky" neighbors. Maybe we make our own luck.

Growing apples is like almost any other business and not so much of a gamble as it sometimes seems. Those who feed, prune, spray and thin their trees every year as they should usually harvest a good crop, while those of us who hedge a little here and let something slide a bit there are not so fortunate—or would you say "capable"? We might as well face the facts and not kid ourselves with the alibi that growing apples is just a gamble and luck plays an important part in it.

"Selling"

The same thing follows through in the marketing: those with good crops, who make some sales effort, get better prices than the rest. No amount of legislation or cooperation will make up for lack of quality and effort to sell. True enough, cooperation in advertising, packing and selling seems a sensible and logical way for many growers to accomplish that part of our job, but too many overlook the fact that it is part of our job, and neglect to cooperate or make adequate effort to advertise, pack and sell on their own hook.

This is a very appropriate time of year to review the past, take stock and make plans for the future. War-time conditions bring some benefits along with the handicaps, and our first duty is to produce all the food we can. Next to that comes a duty for each to make his own business as sound and stable as he can and provide his quota of jobs for the boys when they come back. The fact that profits and security follow these duties well done only enhances the satisfaction in doing them.

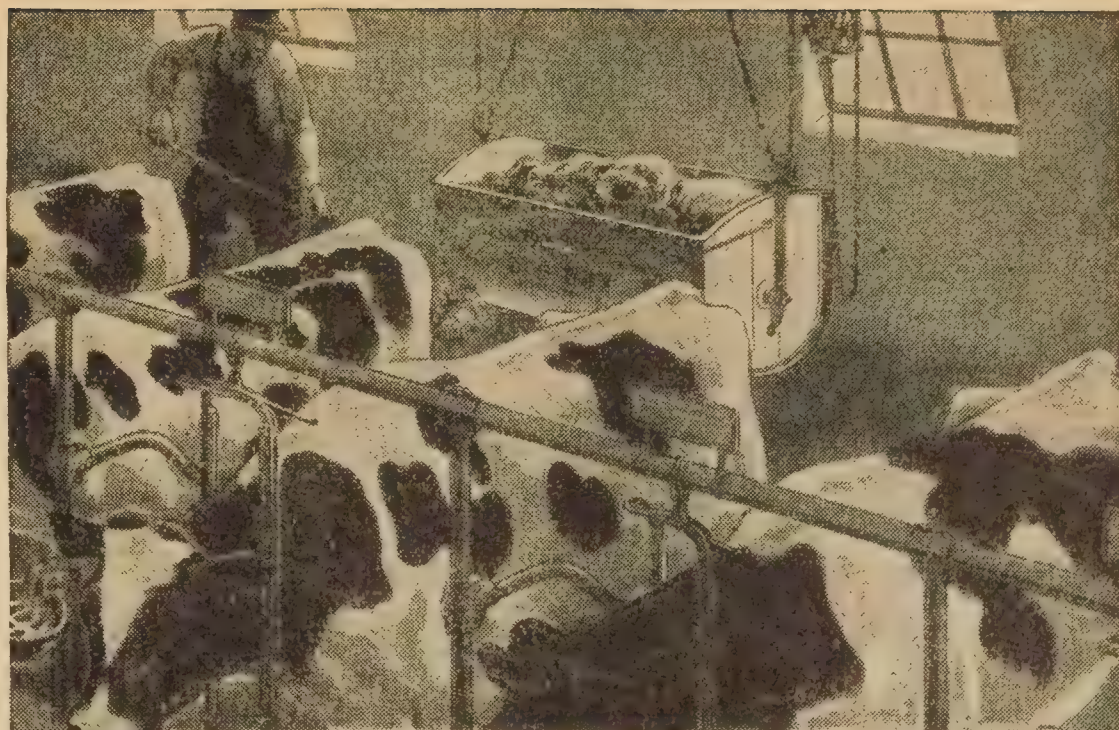
Room at the Top

It has been and always will be true that capital, labor, equipment and supplies constitute a major problem to be solved in producing crops of fruit or anything else. If they were not, and if apples could be grown without so much effort and cost, then anyone could do it and their market value would be gone. No! our difficulties are the best protection we have for profits, so we ought to meet and overcome them gladly—but overcome them we must!

For the immediate present most of us will have to get along with what we have; but come the end of the war, new machines and materials will become available that promise to help us do a better job. That and more labor may ease the way for better crops and less hard work. No telling what demand and competition will be, but it is safe to figure on these being much the same as in the past; no better and not much worse.

This fact remains: there is always room at the top for those who work hardest and have the most skill. Our best insurance for success is to improve our skill and do more work; a nice prescription if you don't have to take too much of it and can acquire the right attitude of mind.

At any rate, make an honest appraisal of the past and use it to make your future better. It can be done.



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WORKING with tens of thousands of farmers each year for more than 35 years, Jamesway knows the secrets of barn arrangements that can make the difference between "rushing to death" and getting through early. It's all packed into a new Jamesway Farm Building Book. A copy of this valuable book is yours for the asking.

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It pictures ways and means to cut clean-up time as much as 50 per cent ... to save space so that you can house more cows ... to feed cows

faster, to milk them easier and more conveniently ... to make it possible for a boy to do the work of a man.

It tells you how with Jamesway you can have a cleaner, drier barn ... maintain your cows on a higher producing basis ... increase milk production as much as 5 to 10 per cent ... find work in the barn more comfortable, even on below-zero days.

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THIS vast American agricultural army doesn't know the meaning of defeat. These millions of American farm and ranch people are advancing along the road to final victory, shoulder to shoulder with the men and women in the armed services. No "E" flags fly from the ridge-poles of their barns . . . no medals are pinned on their shirt fronts. Their reward is the inner satisfaction of a job well done.

Look at their record of victories! In 1944, food production again reached an all-time high—158,950,000 meat animals were slaughtered; 3,101,000,000 bushels of corn, 1,115,000,000 bushels of wheat; dairy products, poultry, eggs, etc., in record or near-record quantities! And because they produced all this food, the meat packing industry was also able to process and distribute a record volume of meats—25 billion pounds.

Each year since the war started, what seemed to be "impossible" goals were set for food production. Each year these objectives have been reached and surpassed in spite of shortages of help and machinery. Farmers and ranchers have produced the staggering tonnages of foods required to feed millions in the armed services and the rest of the nation at home.

America is proud of the victories won by this "Army That's Never Been Beaten."

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Practical ideas which you have found helpful around your farm or ranch are worth money. We invite you to send in brief descriptions of any original idea or handy gadget that has helped you in your farm or ranch work of producing livestock, dairy and poultry products, soybeans, cotton or other crops. Selected ideas will be published on this page, and we will send you \$5 for any item of yours which we print. Items cannot be returned to the senders. Mail your ideas to Swift & Company, Agricultural "Good Ideas" Editor, Chicago 9, Illinois.



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CEILING PRICES ON LIVE HOGS



Under the present regulations, the ceiling price for all live barrows and gilts is \$14.75 per hundredweight and for all sows, stags and boars the ceiling is \$14.00 per hundredweight.

These ceiling prices are for Chicago only, and vary from market to market. The difference between the ceilings for sows, stags and boars, and for barrows and gilts is 75c at all markets, however.

Present support prices are as follows: "Good" to "Choice" barrows and gilts that weigh between 200 and 270 pounds have a floor price of \$12.50, Chicago basis. At terminal and interior markets other than Chicago, the support price is \$2.25 below the ceiling price (as of Nov. 15, 1944) at that market for hogs within the 200 to 270 pound weight range.

These support prices will remain in effect until June, 1945.

What's Ahead for 1945?



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Three professionally made talking pictures: (1) Cows and Chickens, U. S. A., (2) Nation's Meat, (3) Livestock and Meat, of intense interest to farmers and ranchers. Ideal for farm and livestock organizations, lodge, club or school performance. All you pay is transportation one way. Can use these films only on a 16 millimeter sound projector. Please order a month in advance.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW?

- 1) In what country do the people eat more meat per person—United States, Australia, Argentina?
 - 2) How many slaughterers compete in buying U. S. livestock—10, 1500, 25,000, 800?
- Answers elsewhere on page.



More than 55,000,000,000 produced in U. S. in 1944—420 eggs for every man, woman and child

Another new year starts, full of promise, and questions for American agriculture. Will the war end in 1945? How much food will Europe need from us? Will rationing and price controls be relaxed? What about the feed situation? These are but a few of the "ifs" we are up against when we make plans for the coming year. To help livestock producers, we here condense opinions recently expressed by War Food Administration economists.

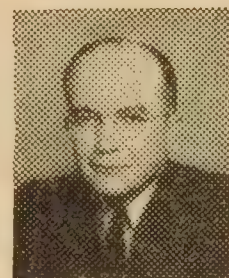
CATTLE: They foresee for '45 an increase in the number of cattle and calves slaughtered, partially as a result of the tendency to reduce the size of herds. They also expect an increase in the number of cattle fed for slaughter. From 1946 to 1949, they expect a gradual decline in slaughtering, with yearly slaughter around 28 to 29 million head.

HOGS: Their estimate of total 1945 hog slaughter is about 79 million, against approximately 100 million in '44. They expect hog production in 1946 to be close to 1945 levels, depending on the feed situation.

SHEEP, LAMBS: Slaughter in '45 will likely be the smallest since 1929, due to recent selling of breeding stock. By 1946, they see a demand far exceeding the supply, leading to possible expansion of flocks over the following five years. This trend may be upset by wool-factor uncertainties.

We have a pamphlet on "Beef Cattle Prospects for 1945," by C. W. Crickman, Economist of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A. Want a copy free? Mail your request, attention F. M. Simpson, to Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Ill.

Swift & Company CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS



THE EDITOR'S COLUMN

In nearly 20 years with Swift & Company, I have talked with thousands of farmers and ranchers in all sections of the United States, and have tried to bring about a better mutual understanding in the American livestock and meat industry. I have benefited greatly from these talks. But even in 20 years, a man can get the viewpoint of only a relatively few people. That is why this page has been born, so that we can talk things over with more of you than it is possible to do personally. We want your constructive ideas, views, and thoughts for the betterment of the livestock and meat industry. We will welcome your suggestions and fair criticisms. Any questions you raise will be answered in these columns, or by letter.

Should you feel like writing me a letter about any agricultural matter, please do so. Or if you are in Chicago, drop in at my office at Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards. If you haven't time to visit, perhaps you can phone me at this number—Yards 4200, local 710.

May the new year bring to all of you good weather, good crops, good returns for your work, good health, and an end of war.

F. M. Simpson.

SODA BILL ALLOWS:

- If you use all the steam to blow the whistle, what'll you do for power to turn the wheels?
- A man is successful when his earnings catch up with his yearnings.



"What do you know" Answers

- (1) Argentina
- (2) 25,000

State Grange Reports Big Membership Gain

By L. B. Skeffington

HARMONY and strong desire to co-operate in every way for national, state and local welfare marked the 72nd annual meeting of New York State Grange at Syracuse. There were no "burning issues" before the delegates and the ready endorsement of the annual address of Henry D. Sherwood of Pine Plains, state master, was proof that the Grangers like his leadership.

Sherwood was able to report that the Grange in the state made a net membership gain of 4,009 during the year and he was confident that another 5,000 will be added this year. In general, the numerous resolutions acted upon reiterated Agriculture's determination to do its full part in the war effort, emphasized Grange abhorrence of too much centralized government, and asked only for what is fair for farmers.

Sherwood had said that when agriculture asks for equality it should mean just that, and not special favors or class legislation. This viewpoint was echoed when a session committee reported unfavorably upon a resolution that would have placed the Grange on record as demanding representation for agriculture, women, and churches on the Peace Commission. The committee said it believed that "the United States should be represented by the wisest and best qualified persons, and not by representatives of special groups or interests". This view was upheld by vote of the delegates.

Crop Control Opposed

The meeting declared for a program of sound conservation to protect and preserve the nation's soil wealth, and also declared that restraints on production are not in the public interest. Anticipating that some shifts will be necessary in post-war period, it urged careful planning to protect the farm price structure at reasonable levels so as to avoid the collapse and depression that followed the last war.

The Grange declared itself against socialized medicine to the extent that it interferes with freedom of the individual and his right to choose his own physician. Opposition to extension of Social Security to farmers at this time was expressed. The Master was directed to appoint a committee to report at the next session on a practical plan of liability compensation for farm help. The need for hospital insurance was recognized as urgent, and another committee is to investigate that field immediately.

Better Roads

Opposition to federal automobile use stamp was voted, both on the ground that its use is not fully enforced and also because the Grange considered it an invasion of the state's taxing rights. It was pointed out that state gasoline and motor vehicle taxes have been diverted to all kinds of general purposes, and it was requested that a larger share be devoted to highway construction and maintenance. The Grange opposed proposals which would give rural areas a minor fraction of a two-billion federal fund for post-war highway construction. It urged that one-third be allotted to the states on a basis of population, one-third on the basis of main road mileage, and one-third for secondary mileage.

In recent years the Grange has pointed out that agriculture has no representation on the Board of Regents, which controls all of the state's educational system from top to bottom. Indicating that it is tired of merely making suggestions on the subject, it demanded that when next a vacancy occurs on the board it be filled "by a person whose chief interests are agri-

cultural, and who is qualified to hold such an office". Regents are elected for 10-year terms by members of the Legislature in joint session. Federal domination of education was opposed.

Subsidies Not Sound

Opposition to subsidies in place of fair prices for farm products was voted. It was pointed out that subsidies, which may be withdrawn at any time, jeopardize the whole farm-price structure, are unsound in principle, and in the readjustment period will make it much more difficult for farmers to obtain fair prices.

The strongest possible support for farm cooperatives was voted. Master Sherwood had pointed out in his address that "every farmer, directly or indirectly, is connected with or belongs to some cooperative. These cooperatives have been instrumental in the advancement of agriculture in that farmers have been able to obtain better prices for the commodities they sell and have saved money on the supplies they purchase. This principle is sound and we will use our best efforts against any outside interference that would attempt to destroy or change the law under which co-operatives function". The patronage dividend, representing a saving upon the part of the cooperatives in doing business for members, was upheld in the resolution which advised all farmers to rally to the support of their organizations.

The Grange voted to cooperate with all other agencies in seeing that veterans who desire to enter farming have the best possible advice. It requested the state to plan an extensive reforestation program for the post-war period with the idea that it would utilize land unsuited to agriculture, help to assure forest products for the future and provide recreational areas.

Truck Racket Hit

Permanent appointment for rural district school superintendents has drawn the fire of the Grange in previous years. This time it noted that the matter was being studied by the State Council of Rural Schools and it deferred action pending a report from that body. It asked that highway safety be taught in the schools; that six-day market be continued in New York; that legislation be enacted to make it unnecessary for farm trucks entering that market to have the services of an extra driver supplied by the unions; that ration boards supply sufficient gasoline coupons to cow testers and artificial breeding supervisors; that "war time" be terminated; that oleomargarine taxes be continued and the dairy industry protected; that there be a state-wide bounty on foxes and a control program for starlings; and that farmers be given a voice in the making of all programs for agriculture.

Delegates debated changing the time of the annual meeting from December to the last week in October. The change was defeated because proponents lacked three votes of the necessary two-thirds required to amend the by-laws. Leland D. Smith of Brasher Falls continues as member of the executive committee in the only election of the meeting.

For the first time, girls participated in the State Grange speaking contest for students at the six state schools of agriculture. Laura Chusonoff of the Farmingdale school took first prize. John McGlynn, a discharged veteran studying at Morrisville, was second. Third place went to the other girl, Norma Kelderhouse of Alfred.



DE LAVAL MAGNETIC SPEEDWAY MILKER

Results . . . over a period of many years, on thousands of farms . . . prove *fast* and *uniform* milking are both essential to best milking.

The cow responds best and gives her maximum yield to uniform, regular milking. Dairymen know that change and variation in milking speed and action . . . such as switching hand milkers . . . result in lowered production.

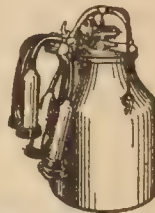
Fast milking . . . with proper cow preparation . . . results in healthier udders . . . time savings . . . better production . . . less strippings and closer sanitary control.

The De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker . . . with pulsations controlled at the Pulso-Pump by magnetic force . . . provides correct, uniform milking day after day without change. Fast milking is a built-in quality of the De Laval Magnetic Speedway . . . a direct result of its uniform, regular action . . . uniform, correct vacuum . . . and comfortable, properly fitting, pleasing action teat-cups.

Only in the De Laval Magnetic Speedway can you get both *fast* and *uniform* milking . . . essential to best results. And isn't that the kind of milking you want for your herd?

DE LAVAL STERLING MILKER

The De Laval Sterling Milker is particularly adapted for those to whom lower price is an important consideration. The Sterling Pulsator has only two moving parts, gives positive milking speed and action that pleases the cow. De Laval Sterling single or double units may also be used on any other make of single pipe line installation.



DE LAVAL SEPARATORS

De Laval Cream Separators skim cleaner, last longer, cost less per year of use and earn more. They produce highest quality cream and may easily be washed in a few minutes' time under ordinary farm conditions. Made in a wide variety of sizes and styles and at prices to meet every need and purse. Hand or motor drive.



THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY

NEW YORK
165 BROADWAY

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41 BEALE ST.

SHAPED for CORRECT HEALING

SMOOTH FLEXIBLE . . . STERILE

Smooth, flexible, ivory-like Bag Balm Teat Dilators are shaped to the normal milk-duct contours, hold tissues correctly during healing. They will not dissolve, come apart or slip out. CANNOT ABSORB PUS INFECTION or snag tender tissues.



Fluted sides carry in healing ointment in which packed. 60¢ at stores or from Dairy Association Co., Inc., Lyndonville, Vt.

BAG BALM DILATORS

New OTTAWA WOOD SAW

For Tractors

—Makes wood sawing fast and easy. Can cut enough wood to pay for itself quickly. Easily moved while attached. Big heavy blade. FREE details.

OTTAWA MFG. CO.

W131 Oak Ave., Ottawa, Kans.

ARMY - NAVY BARGAINS

Watering bridle, bit and reins, black . . . \$1.00
Single rein bridle, used, black . . . 2.45
Trace springs, for heavy loads, pair90
Connecting Shackles, 2 1/2" by 1 1/16", dozen . . . 1.00
New rope lariats, 25 feet, with snaps75
Hobbles, black, used, pair50
Picket pins, 18 inch, with swivel45
Prices do not include postage. Special circular showing these and many other articles mailed for 3c stamp.

Francis Bannerman Sons, 501 Broadway, N. Y. (12)

MAGNOLIA TREES

with flower buds to bloom for you this spring. Write for FREE CATALOG.

STERN'S NURSERIES, Dept. W. Geneva, N. Y.

BETTER LUCK This Year

• We were short-handed in 1944. And while the boys made all the silos that were humanly possible, we know that many of you were disappointed because you couldn't get a good GRANGE silo. Even though we may not be able to service all territories in 1945, there's a good chance that you can get a good GRANGE concrete stave silo with dome roof. It's worth sending us a post card to find out.

GRANGE SILO CO.

RED CREEK, N. Y.

What to Look for in a Modern Tractor

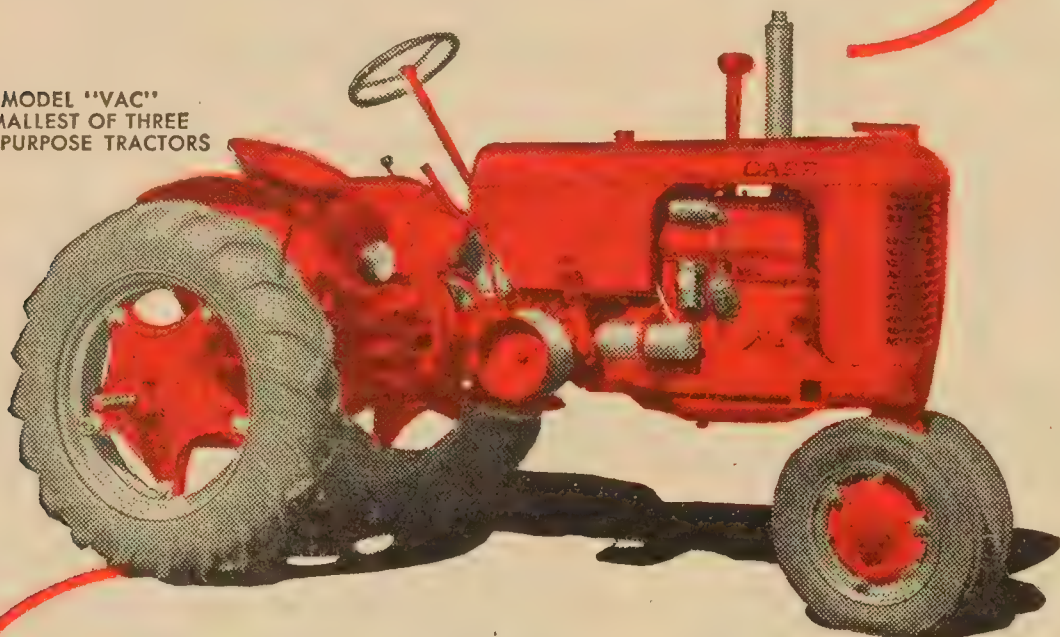
.. Front-Mounted Cultivators

When you cultivate with a Case all-purpose tractor you have a clear view of the work without turning your head or body. On side slopes, in curving rows, or among staggered hills, you don't care where the hind wheels go. That's because the shovels close to the row are also close to the front wheels. They respond instantly and accurately to Case Synchronized Steering, swing the same way you steer.

.. Power-Controlled Implements

For all three sizes of Case all-purpose tractors there are mounted cultivators that lift at a touch of the control on the tractor. For all Case tractors there are power-controlled plows, disk harrows, field tillers, drills and planters built to hold their depth regardless of hard ground or hard pulling. Gauge wheels, floating shoes, etc., are provided to assure accurate depth despite uneven ground under tractor wheels. The quality of work is always the same.

MODEL "VAC"
SMALLEST OF THREE
ALL-PURPOSE TRACTORS



.. Good Ground Clearance

Plenty of room under the rear axle is only the beginning of the effective crop clearance you get in a Case all-purpose tractor. Its pivot axle, between the closely spaced front wheels, cannot injure the tops of plants. There is room under the engine for mounting implements where you can watch them at work; room to give them a high lift that guards against crop damage on the turns.

.. Standing Room; Safety Seat

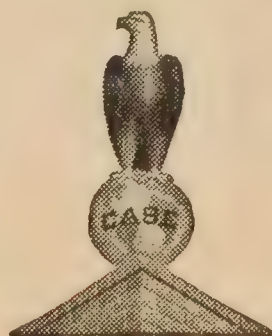
You don't have to sit all day in one position, or take "time out" to get off and straighten up. As often as you like, without stopping, you can stand up for a "7th-inning stretch." When you stand, the comfortable cushioned seat pushes back and up, forming a safety "back-stop." When you sit, you have a variety of natural foot-rest positions. You feel better at the end of the day.

.. Power Take-Off Sealed and Centered

On Case all-purpose tractors the power take-off is put on "for keeps." It is always ready to use, never in the way. No opening of transmission, no danger of grit getting into gears and bearings. Power take-off is centered above drawbar, at right height for shaft to reach various machines without the sharp angles so hard on universal joints. Belt pulley is properly placed on right side.

CASE

Your Case dealer can help you in using and choosing tractors and machines for the modern farm practices. Ask him or write us for tractor folder, also booklets on contour tillage, terracing with your own plow, making high-protein hay. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.



The Question Box

MORE ABOUT INCOME TAX

I read that where a dairyman sells animals raised on his own farm, he is required to pay the income tax on only 50% of his sales. Does it make any difference whether these animals are sold to other dairymen or for meat?

A ruling on this from Washington says that the 50% deduction cannot be taken where animals are raised on the farm and either veal calves or culled cows are sold for meat. The deduction can be taken where the cows or calves are sold to other dairymen.

Where cows are bought and kept on the farm for at least six months, then sold at a profit, 50% of the profit is taxable. If they are sold at a loss, the entire loss can be deducted. If they are owned for less than six months, the entire profit has to be reported as taxable income.

—A. A.—

CATTLE NEED SALT AND MINERALS

I have five calves seven months old. I have fed them a good calf meal with milk and good hay. Now they are on a fitting ration plus some corn and oats mixed with it. They look good, but want to chew wood and lick themselves. They have no lice. Also my cows are very uneasy in the barn. They lick themselves, too, but have no lice.—C. M. M.

Usually when cows and heifers chew at unusual objects like bones or wood or sticks, they lack one or more of the essential minerals, phosphorus, calcium or salt.

In the case of the calves which are now seven months old and which were raised on a good calf meal with milk and good hay, there should be no lack of either phosphorus or calcium, but possibly the calves are not getting sufficient salt in their present diet. This would be indicated, too, by the fact that the cows lick themselves and each other.

Many good farmers are following the practice of making available to the milking cows and to the young stock a mixture of minerals made up of 100 pounds of dicalcium phosphate, 50 pounds of salt and 50 pounds of ground limestone. This mixture should be put in several boxes and placed in a barn yard or shed, protected from the weather, where the cows and young stock can have access to it whenever they are turned out of the barn. Of course, if the young stock are in box stalls this mineral mixture could be placed in a box in each one of the pens.

In addition to making this mineral mixture available to your stock, I

would like to suggest that you have some plain loose salt available for the calves and cows. I believe you will be very much surprised at the amount of salt that your stock will eat if they have free access to it whenever they are let out of their stanchions.

In view of the fact that you are mixing some corn and oats with a fitting ration which you are now feeding the calves, I am sure that the addition of minerals, free choice, will help to provide the full amount of minerals that these growing animals require to build strong bones and a good frame.

—C. L. Dickinson.

—A. A.—

FEEDING BEES

How can I get sugar to feed bees?

Any bee keeper can get 10 lbs. of sugar per colony per year. Formerly this applied only to commercial bee keepers, but now any bee keeper is eligible.

If more sugar is needed to keep the bees from starving, additional sugar up to 15 lbs. per colony can be obtained, but in this case it is necessary to get the O.K. of the county Triple A Committee.

—A. A.—

BLACK TEETH IN PIGS

I would like to know what to do about black teeth in pigs. I just purchased three Hampshire pigs, twelve weeks old, and all have some teeth which are black. These are all in the same place and on both sides of their jaws.—Mrs. C. M.

A great many pork producers, especially years ago, were of the opinion that pigs would do poorly if the black teeth were not broken out or removed in some manner. As far as I know this belief cannot be supported by scientific evidence. We raise hundreds of pigs here at Cornell University over a period of years and never pay any attention to the color of the teeth. I believe it is more important to try to feed the pigs properly than it is to remove teeth that are off color. I am enclosing our Bulletin 341 which contains a number of helpful suggestions for pork producers.—J. P. Willman.

—A. A.—

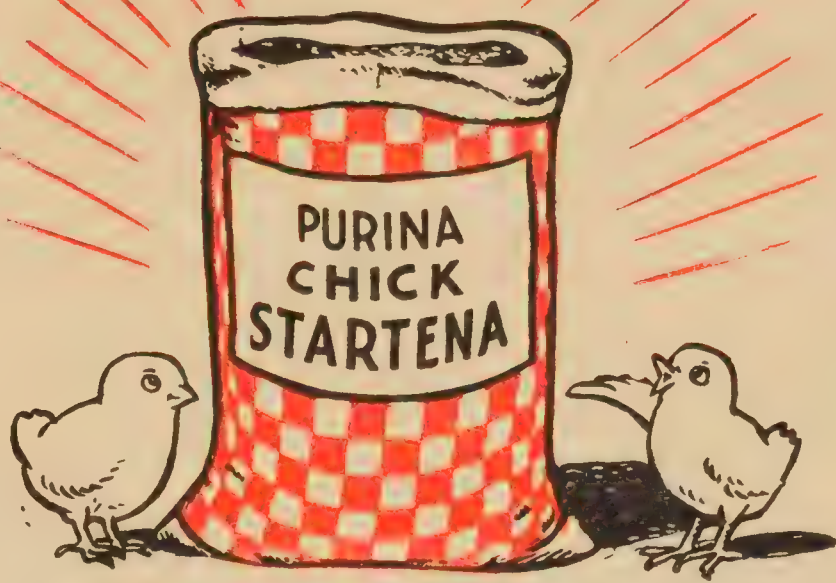
HOME TANNING

Can you tell me where I can get directions for home tanning hides and fur?

What information we have been able to get indicates that the chances of failure are high. If any subscriber has had experience in home tanning, we would be very glad to hear from him so that we can pass the information along to our readers.



This excellent pasture is on the farm of E. S. Hayden & Son of Nedrow, Onondaga County, N. Y. The principal legume in the pasture is Birdsfoot Trefoil, and when the plant was first observed Mr. Hayden did not know what it was. When it was identified, he fertilized part of it in the fall of 1943 with 300 lbs. of superphosphate to the acre. The difference between the part that was fertilized and that that was not was easily seen, and he plans to put superphosphate on the balance of it.



Reputation for Dependability and Rapid Growth

*Let that be your guide when choosing
your 1945 Chick starter*

WHAT do you look for, when it comes to choosing your starting feed for chicks? All brands look pretty much alike, yet you know there's a big difference.

What you are really looking for is big, husky, growthy chicks when the bag is empty. You can't buy any kind of feed with a guarantee of that result—that is, a guarantee with any teeth in it.

But you *can* buy feed with a *reputation* for that kind of result.

Purina Chick Startena has built up that kind of reputation. Year after year, Purina Startena has proved to be dependable and trustworthy. Where other factors have been favorable, Startena feeders have reported high livability, fast growth and excellent pigmentation.

Let this reputation be your guide in choosing your chick starting feed in 1945. And always remember: If it isn't Purina, it isn't Startena.

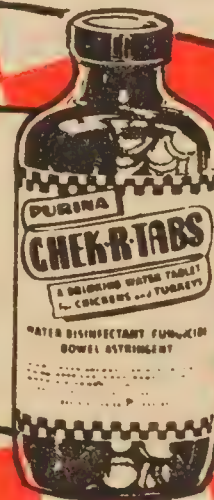
Ask for it by name:

PURINA CHICK STARTENA

At the Store with the Checkerboard Sign

**PROTECT CHICKS
WITH GERM-FREE
WATER**

No common chick disease germ can live in water with Purina Chek-R-Tabs (water tablets). Protect young chicks against possible infection by using Chek-R-Tabs regularly during first 6 weeks. Ask your dealer for copy of new Purina Broiler Circular, showing how to use these tablets in broiler operations.



**Disinfect
with**

CHEK-R-FECT

**High
Kill!**

Use this new high-coefficient disinfectant. Economical. High in germ-killing power. Yet it is non-irritating to normal skin; reduces the danger of spray burns or blisters.

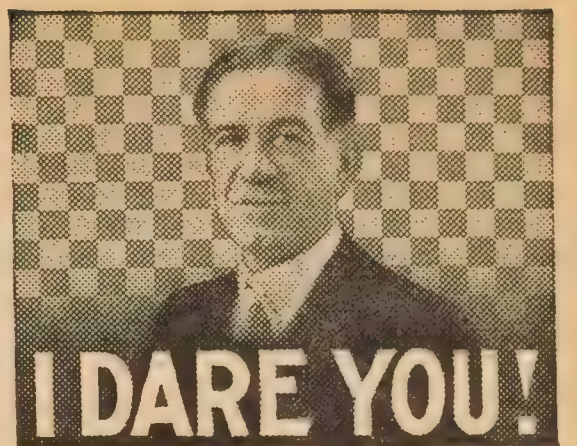
**No
Stink!**

You don't have to put up with a stinking disinfectant in order to kill germs. CHEK-R-FECT smells soapy when damp; leaves almost no odor when it dries.

**No
Stain!**

You don't have to 'bury your clothes' after spraying with CHEK-R-FECT. They don't stink and they aren't stained. And—CHEK-R-FECT doesn't stain paint or woodwork.

REMEMBER THE NAME CHEK-R-FECT — GET IT AT YOUR PURINA DEALER'S



"THE LIGHT SHINETH
IN THE DARKNESS

...and the DARKNESS
PUTTETH IT NOT OUT"

THIS is a searching day. Half the world at the throat of the other half—yet ONE WORLD, as expressed by that far-seeing prophet, Wendell Willkie, before his death.

The Book exalts the Light:—"Let your light so shine!" In these days your light and mine must be trimmed and burning. You and I—all races, all nationalities: Germans, Japs, Englishmen, Americans—with God's light within, must light the world to final peace.

This is not pacifist talk. We must fight against the forces of darkness to the last drop of "blood, sweat and tears." Let's trim our lights as we start *this* new year:

...with faith that we can make a just and lasting peace

...with belief that this great country of ours, which has met problems in the past can meet problems in the future—and solve them

...with imagination to see through the obstacles

...with useful hard work to conquer them

And in so doing we must be conscious that God is not only fighting on our side, but that we are fighting on God's side. *HIS* is the Light which shineth in the darkness. *HIS* is the Light which Darkness putteth not out.

Daringly yours,

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman Ralston Purina Company

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
1800 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

HOLSTEIN

HOLSTEIN BULLS

Ready for service. By our best herd sires and from dams with good D.H.I.A. records.
E. P. SMITH
SHERBURNE, CHENANGO COUNTY, NEW YORK

FOR SALE: Registered Holsteins
ALL AGES, BOTH SEXES. ALL STAGES OF LACTATION. EXCELLENT QUALITY FOUNDATION STOCK. POPULAR BLOOD LINES.
PAUL SMITH, Newark Valley, N. Y.

ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM

Offers for sale both Carnation and Pathfinder bred bull calves from high record Carnation daughters. Sires, Carnation Homestead Hazelwood, Pioneer Pathfinder Fobes.
M. R. KLOCK & SON, FORT PLAIN, N. Y.

I Will Sell Any Ten Cows of My Herd of 55
HALF ARE FRESH AND SPRINGING.
THEY ARE ALL REGISTERED HOLSTEINS.
M. B. YASGUR — YASGUR FARMS,
MONTICELLO, NEW YORK

GUERNSEY

GUERNSEY BULL CALF

Three nearest dams average 12,500 lbs. M., 651.2 lbs. F. Backed by the blood of Foremost Prediction, Langwater Foremost and Mixer May Royal. Complete pedigree sent on request. Herd State Approved No. 151. Federal accredited.
WYCHMERE FARM, ONTARIO, N. Y.

BULLS one month to serviceable age.
Sired by FOREMOST PEACEMAKER, 64 A. R. daughters, and ANTIETAM BRIGHT LAD—son of LANGWATER VAGABOND and BRIGHT LAD'S FRANCES ROSE, 738 lbs. fat—A.A. Dams have high records and are closely related to PEARLESS MARGO, 1013 lbs. fat at 3 yrs., and ROYAL LENDA, 1109 lbs. fat at 4 years.
ALSO A FEW HEIFER CALVES.
Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, New York.

GUERNSEY UDDERS AND PRODUCTION.
GET ONE OF OUR BULLS—AND MORE MILK.
VALOR—FOREMOST—MIXTER FAITHFUL BREEDING.

CROCKER FARMS, CORTLAND, N. Y.

GUERNSEY BULL—Age two years.
SIRE—CAUMSETT CHIEFTAIN, a son of Caumsett Belma. DAM—a granddaughter of Douglaston Prince Royal. Also two heifers, Foremost breeding, due February. Bangs Approved. Write.
VANCREST FARM, Hyde Park, New York.

JERSEY

Lakeview Jerseys

SONS of imported Sybil Jupiter of Rosel and L. V. Successor's Prince. One ready for service. Out of dam with M. E. 2 Yr.-old record of 589 lb. fat on two-time milking. Others one to nine months old. Farm approved herd No. 63.
E. A. BECKWITH & SONS, Ludlowville, N. Y.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL
OF SERVICE AGE, WELL BRED, IS A 4-H PROJECT, COMES FROM IMPORTED STOCK.
TEL. 667-W-1.
Wesley Lay, Seneca Falls, N. Y. R.F.D. 1.

BROWN SWISS

FOR REGISTERED T.B. AND BLOOD-TESTED BROWN SWISS—

Write or Visit:
H. O. STANDISH, CASTILE, NEW YORK

SHORTHORNS

Pure Bred Dual Purpose Shorthorn Bulls
of the type that make good young beef and from cows that produce milk with butterfat sufficient for farmers anywhere.
WM. J. BREW & SONS, BERGEN, N. Y.

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE

T.B. AND BLOODTESTED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N. Y.

Fancy Dairy Cattle: 200 to 500 cows and heifers on hand at all times.
Horses: 50 to 100 high class mated teams, singles, seconds and saddle horses.
E. L. FOOTE & SON, INC.
PHONE 6471. **HOBBART, N. Y.**

Close and Fresh Cows: Every animal personally selected to build customers' good will. No cash needed. No sales on Sunday.
State Dairy Cattle Co., Inc.
B. N. Millard, Pres., Ithaca, N. Y. R.D. 5, Phone 2015

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

FOR SALE — 12 COWS
BRED TO FRESHEN IN THE SPRING.
Also fifteen 6 mos. old heifer calves. Best blood lines with registration papers. Prices reasonable.
The Peelle Co. Farms, Rock Stream, N. Y.

COMING SALES

Jan. 12 Brandywine Manor Farm Guernsey Dispersal, Lititz, Pennsylvania.
Feb. 23 David Mast Guernsey Dispersal Sale, Lititz, Pa.
April 4 Pennsylvania State Ayrshire Sale, Lititz, Pa.

COMING EVENTS

Jan. 9-11 Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pa.
Jan. 10 Annual Meeting Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders, Harrisburg, Pa.
Jan. 10-12 Annual Meeting New York State Horticultural Society, Rochester, N. Y.
Jan. 17-21 Boston Poultry Show, Boston, Mass.
Jan. 22-25 New Jersey Agricultural Week, Trenton, N. J.
Jan. 23 Annual Meeting Vermont State Horticultural Society, Burlington, Vt.
Jan. 23-26 Vermont Union Agricultural Meetings and Farm Products Show, Memorial Auditorium, Burlington, Vermont.
Jan. 24-26 Eastern Meeting New York State Horticultural Society, Kingston, N. Y.
Feb. 9-11 Annual Meeting Pennsylvania Horticultural Association, Harrisburg, Pa.

SHEEP

FOR SALE: 35 or 40 Grade Sheep,
GOOD AGES, BRED. ALSO ONE REGISTERED CORRIEDALE RAM, 5 YEARS OLD.
J. W. LOWE, GREENVILLE, N. Y.
TEL. 60-F-4.

Lemen & Gibson Shropshire Stud Rams
and BRED EWES available for sale now. Strengthen your flock with our Buttar bloodlines. Write for prices and new catalogue.
C. LEMEN & SONS, DEXTER MICH.
"Breeders of Registered Shropshire and Suffolk Sheep—Flock established 1890."

FOR SALE—20 Grade Corriedale Ewes
BRED TO LAMB IN APRIL.
PRICE \$218.00.
H. C. Beardsley, Montour Falls, N. Y.

SWINE

Pedigreed Chester Whites
SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS. ALL AGES.
WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. MUST PLEASE.
C. E. Cassel & Son, Hershey, Penna

DAILEY STOCK FARM
LEXINGTON, MASS.—TEL. 1085.
Top quality pigs! 6-8 wks., \$4.50 each. 8-10 wks., \$5.00. Berkshire and O.I.C.—Chester and Yorkshire crossed. Ship what you need C.O.D. Our guarantee—A Square Deal At All Times.

Pigs for Sale: Berkshire and Chester Cross or Chester Whites. 6-7 weeks old \$4.50 each, 8-9 weeks old \$5.00 each, 10 weeks old \$6.00 each. Ship any number C.O.D. or check or money order. Inoculation 75c if desired.
WALTER LUX, 44 ARLINGTON ROAD, WOBURN, MASS.

RUGGED PIGS! Chester-White, Yorkshire, Chester, Berkshire. 6-8 weeks—\$4.50; 10 weeks—\$6.00. Boars, Barrows, Sows, Chester-White Boars, 60-75 lbs., \$15.00 each.
CARL ANDERSON, CONCORD, MASS. VIRGINIA ROAD.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOAR
ready for service. Cornell, Pomeroy, Fairholme breeding. Excellent Berkshire type. Farmers price. Guaranteed to please.
WILLARD YOUNG, R. D. 1, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

REGISTERED DUROCS
OFFERING CHOICE GILTS—BRED TO FARROW IN APRIL. GUERNSEY CATTLE.
PHONE—POPLAR RIDGE 2971.
NEDROW FARMS, LUDLOWVILLE, N. Y.

DOGS

COLLIE SHEPHERD
Cattle Dogs and Pups with herding instinct. 20 years raising cattle dogs.
WILMOT, East Thetford, Vermont

GOATS

HEAVY MILKING SAANEN GOATS
BRED AND UNBRED. ALSO 1944 DOE KIDS. PRICES REASONABLE.
TWIN PINE GOAT FARM
BISMARCK ROAD, WANTAGH, L. I., NEW YORK.

ADVERTISING RATES

Northeast Markets Page.

This classified page is for the accommodation of Northeastern farmers for advertising the following classifications: LIVESTOCK—Cattle, Swine, Sheep, Horses, Dogs, Rabbits, Goats, Mink, Ferrets; FARM PRODUCE—Field Seeds, Hay and Straw, Maple Syrup, Honey, Pop Corn, Miscellaneous; POULTRY—Breeding Stock, Hatching Eggs; EMPLOYMENT—Help Wanted, Situation Wanted; FARM REAL ESTATE—Farms for Sale, Rent or Wanted; FARM EQUIPMENT—For Sale, Wanted.

Advertising space is limited to the following units: one inch deep one column wide at \$6.00 per issue; one-half inch deep one column wide at \$3.00 per issue. Copy must be received at American Agriculturist, Advertising Dept., Box 514, Ithaca, N. Y., 17 days before publication date. No Baby Chick Advertising accepted on this page. Flat charge of \$1.00 will be made for box numbers. Issues are published 1st and 3rd Saturdays of each month.

POULTRY

CASTER'S PARMENTER REDS

and ROCK-RED CROSS.
Known for exceptional livability and consistent production. Circular available.
RED-W-FARM, Box W, Wolcott, N. Y.

VANCREST NEW HAMPSHIRE

Family-pedigree bred for livability, egg and broiler production. N. Y.-U. S. Pullorum Clean. Circular available.
ALSON VAN WAGNER, R. D. 2, Hyde Park, N. Y.

MAPES

RED-ROCKS, ROCK-REDS & NEW HAMPSHIRE
make outstanding layers of large eggs—and rapid growing broilers, roasters, or capons.

Write for folder and price list.
WILLIAM S. MAPES BOX A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

READY TO LAY PULLETS

MATURE BREEDING COCKERELS
CERTIFIED SEED BEANS
EGG & APPLE FARM, Trumansburg, N. Y. Box A.

RICHQUALITY LEGHORNS REDS

OUR 35th YEAR. 12000 BIRDS.
RICH POULTRY FARMS
WALLACE H. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM

N.Y.-U.S. Approved White Leghorns, Reds, Barred Cross. They Live—They Lay—They Pay. Pullorum Free. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Details on request.
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DOWN THE



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

FROM a price standpoint I had the unique experience this week of seeing men's shirts displayed in shop windows at from \$9.98 to \$13.50 and then going home (without one) and hearing the people begged over the radio to help keep food prices down, and how this and that regulation—well, you've all heard it. My point is that from now on you will probably be able to buy \$13.50 shirts, but no meat, and that meat always has been and now is more important than shirts.

The Retailers' "Threat"

You have probably read about the 10,000 retail butcher shops in New York City threatening to close up Christmas day and stay closed until O. P. A. does something. The truth of that situation is that these same butcher shops were making a killing for themselves all during surplus days of hogs and lambs and cattle, when they could buy at ceilings and in many cases below, and then sell at their retail ceilings. Now they all recognize the fact that they are literally going to have to fight for meat to sell and will probably be forced into the black market; or they believe that because of this shortage the farmer producer of meat will get more nearly what his live animals are worth, either by O. P. A. action or through the black market, and therefore they had better get their "squawk" in first. Then if they can get O. P. A. to put a ceiling on the live animals, they can get "theirs" and through the shortage, fur-line their pocketbooks.

This ceiling, if placed on the live animal, has more dead rat angles than anything they've tried yet. For example, it is comparatively easy to tell the water content of corn, and therefore its value; but the man has yet to be born who can by any means tell the water content of an old cow. Yet the number of pounds of meat in that old cow depends upon just that, as well as the price of that meat. Cattle are now selling from 4 cents to 18.75, lambs from 5 cents to 15.25. How can a fair ceiling be placed with a range like that? If it is attempted (and it looks that way now), we will see even more unfair, unjust, and downright dishonest grading than we have seen with dressed meat grading—and that is saying a great deal.

Points to Watch

All this means just two or three things to you. First, meat is going to be very short for the next five or six months at least. Second, you will get a good honest price for your animals if you fight for your rights; at least you can rest assured of not getting less than present prices. Third, if you can stop them from putting live animal ceilings on your cattle, lambs, calves, you will not only be helping the country, the industry, and the war effort, but yourself as well. With anything like sensible or fair handling of our livestock industry in the past three years, we and our boys would not now be facing a shortage, or even worse, before next year is upon us.

Present prices and \$50.00 corn warrant feeding anything that will grow and improve. You and I were brought up on good meat and are willing to pay for it. We know the difference and so does everyone else. Therefore, rest assured that the better meat your animal will make, the more it will bring.

IT MAY BE A BANQUET BUT . . . WILL IT MAKE MILK



NOURISHING ELEMENTS escape through Sluggish Digestion and WINTER FATIGUE

If cow owners would give as much attention to feed-conversion as they give to feed selection there would be fewer "poor milkers". The better the cow the more she needs top-notch digestion and assimilation in order to get from her large feed intake ALL the milk values in the diet. If she fails in this goal you buy expensive feed for nothing.

Kow-Kare is a cow tonic . . . a feed SUPPLEMENT designed to aid and strengthen the digestive and assimilative organs in order that they may meet the unnatural demands made upon them for converting heavy winter diet into full milk yields. Without medicinal aid many cows falter, waste feed, get sickly and in no condition for safe calving. Kow-Kare supplies tested tonic drugs, plus needed quantities of

Iodine, Iron, Calcium, Phosphorus and Vitamin D . . . elements that are partially lacking in much of present-day grain and roughage.

Kow-Kare, as a medicinal supplement, is to high milk production what oil is to your engine . . . it's a "lubricant" to speed up feed-conversion. A two-ounce daily intake of Kow-Kare supplies the animal with: Calcium 69.4 grains; Phosphorus 35.8 grains; Iron 44 grains; Iodine 2.3 grains and at least 750 U.S.P. units of Vitamin D. Begin now to fight feed-waste and condition your cows due to freshen. Feed, drug and general stores have Kow-Kare, \$1.25 and 65¢ sizes. Send for booklet on cow ailments, "Home Aids to Cow Health."

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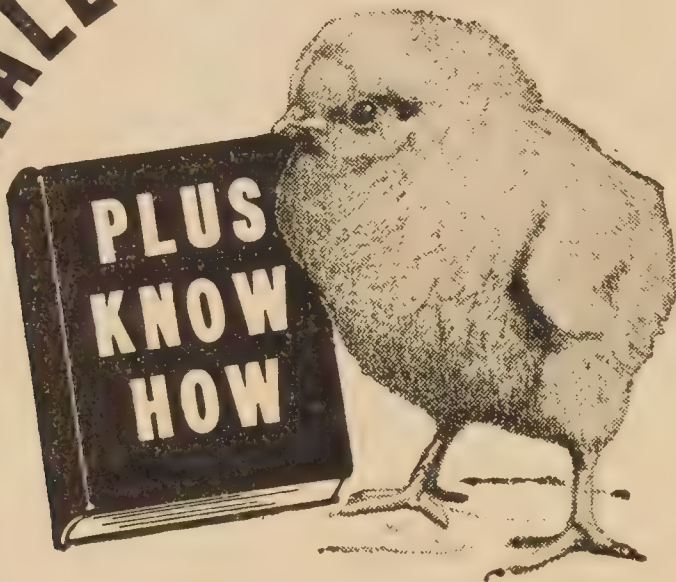
IT IS A BUSINESS WITH A FUTURE . . .

Leaders in our industry have waked up to the fact that the poultry business is under-managed. Management is more than chick production, feeding, care and rushing products to market when prices go up. Management is also a matter of protecting markets and promoting markets. We haven't paid much attention to that; but we're going to.

This country grew great on the tremendous energy of its pioneers. They did a prodigious amount of work. But, first thing in the morning, they stocked up on ham and eggs.

What became of those real American Breakfasts? Why, the light breakfast-food people came along, sold our people on light breakfasts, and lopped great hunks off our market. We stood idly by and let 'em. Bad management. Then the home economists came along with one-egg cakes and no egg other things. But we didn't seem to care. We'd gone "scientific" or something.

HALL'S CHICKS



What this country needs is more eggs under its belt, more chicken in its pies and more eggs in its cakes. It's a crime that one out of three of our boys was so under-nourished the Army wouldn't take them. Today, even the great life insurance companies and other nutrition experts say, "Eat a good breakfast." The more we co-operate in that educational effort, the more we'll contribute to the health of the nation and to the future of our industry.

More cooperation in solving our common problems is the great need of the poultry industry. In practical application that calls upon every one of us to do our job better — better feed from the feed mill, better chicks from the hatchery, better care of flocks, better marketing methods and better preparation of products for marketing. That ideal of progressive betterment has always governed the policy of this hatchery — and always will. Hall's chicks are better chicks.

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Say you saw it in American Agriculturist.

Culling Hens During Winter

By L. E. Weaver

FOR A long time I have been convinced that not much culling should be done in poultry flocks in winter. I don't mean that no culling need be done. There will be a few sick, timid or unthrifty individuals in almost any flock from time to time. These ought to be taken out and disposed of whenever they appear. That is what I have in mind when I say that culling is a year-around job.

I find, however, that when early-hatched pullets that started laying in July or August go into a partial or full molt in December or later, some people feel that they ought to be culled out. I have thought that it is a mistake to do so. I have even told people that those pullets would lay longer the next fall because of this little winter vacation; and since eggs are always higher in October than in January it might even be better in the long run to get the eggs next fall than now. I must admit that I have not had much support in this contention.

The experts seem to feel that there must be something wrong with pullets that go on a temporary strike when most of the others keep on going, and they are not so sure that a vacation now is going to mean that those pullets will stay on the job longer next fall. Then there are those who want to do a heavy job of culling of their yearlings and older birds after they have kept them laying late into the fall. I maintain that you can't tell the good hens from the average hens when all of them are molting. They all look alike. Furthermore, if there are hens in the flock that should have been culled earlier, they probably have their new feathers about grown by this time and might better be lighted and brought into laying again. If the flock must be reduced in numbers, let the oldest hens go.

Some new evidence has been released by the New Jersey station that seems to support my theory that winter culling might better be limited to the sick, injured, or hen-pecked individuals.

Three similar flocks of pullets were managed for a year as a normal farm flock would be cared for. One flock was culled each month of the year. A second flock was culled only the latter half of the year, beginning the first of March. The third flock was not culled at all. On the farm the best practice would be the one that made the most money. That, in this case, was the flock that was culled after March only. "No culling" was in second place. Here are the figures:

	Culling Every Month	Culled After March 1	No Culling
Number at start of year	736	736	736
Number at end of year	291	423	550
Dead birds	59	112	186
Eggs per hen housed	132	175	178
Tons feed eaten	19	26	27
Returns per hen above feed cost	\$1.81	\$2.26	\$2.18

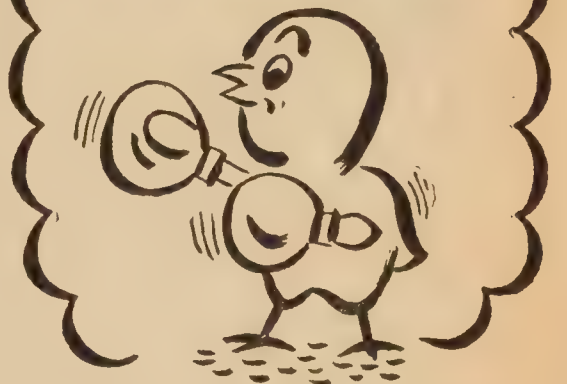
This, of course, is the result of one test. Before we make definite recommendations we like to have experimental results checked by several similar tests. I am giving you the figures because I believe they are worth some thought.

Too Many Pullets Unaccounted For

No one wants to talk about it. That's probably why we hear so little about it. But the disappearance of pullets on range is a mighty serious matter and seems to be getting worse each year. Perhaps if poultrymen realized that practically everyone has these losses they would not be so shy about

(Continued on opposite page)

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Hatches Tues. & Thurs. Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat. Non-Sexed Pullets Cockerels per 100 per 100 per 100

English S. O. W. Leghorns	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$2.00
Black or White Minorcas	10.00	18.00	2.00
B. & W. Rox. R. I. Reds. W. Wy.	12.00	16.00	1.00
Red-Black or Rock-Red Cross	12.00	16.00	1.00
N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.)	15.00	20.00	1.00
Jersey White Giants	14.00	18.00	1.00
H. Mix \$10; HEAVY BROILER CHIX, no sex guar.			
\$9.00 Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D.			
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R.O.P. Sired Single Comb WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS for Jan., Feb., March and April delivery. Straight run, sexed pullets or cockerels. Free Catalog and Prices will be sent on request. Send card today.

C. M. SHELLENBERGER'S POULTRY FARM, BOX 37, RICHFIELD, PENNA.

admitting their own. I think that once the figures were assembled, the losses would show up to such a staggering total that something would just have to be done about it.

On the poultry range at Cornell the "unaccounted-for" loss of pullets was so high, even though the range was fenced, that this past summer the pullets were shut in the shelters every night and released in the morning. That made a lot of extra work, but the losses were cut down to almost nothing. In this case the losses in former years must have been due to night-working predators.

Foxes have been implicated in some cases of heavy losses. Fewer hunters and less ammunition in recent years may have been responsible for an increase in the fox population. Several opossums have been killed around Ithaca in the last year or two, usually in or around the poultry house or range house. It would certainly be interesting, and might be of considerable value, if readers would write me about their losses of pullets and their ideas about how these losses might be reduced.

* * *

How Many Chicks?

Now that the time has arrived when the ordering of chicks can't be postponed safely any longer, the question arises, how many shall I order? More, less, or the same as last season?

There are too many laying hens in the country right now. There were too many a year ago. If we don't watch our step, there will be too many again a year from now. Such a situation makes trouble all around. Instead of staying up at the ceiling, the price of eggs drops down to the floor during the spring months. If there wasn't a law that says the price must be supported at that level, the price would go much lower—to ruinous depths for many producers.

The floor is there, however, and so the government will be taking most of the loss over the next six months. Last spring they bought about 5,000,000 cases of eggs. It looks now as though they will have to buy about five times that many this year. Certainly some way, somewhere, there should be a reduction in the number of chicks started this year. I have been thinking about that and have come to one definite conclusion. In the Northeast, at least, there should be no reduction in the number of chicks started prior to April fifteenth.

There never have been enough large new-laid eggs on the fall market, up to the middle of December. There won't be enough next fall. It is not the early-hatched pullets that flood the market and break the price of eggs. It's the pullets that are started in May and June and that were not ready to lay anything but small eggs when the price of eggs was high. So it seems to me that people who have pullets that start laying next summer will have no cause to worry about a ready market and good prices for their eggs. Others with summer-grown pullets may not be so safe.

Here is another observation that is not new by any means, but still holds true. The most successful farmers are usually those who are not in-and-outers, but who have a program of crops and livestock that is maintained without much variation from year to year. Poultrymen are not an exception.

—A. A.—

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FARMING IN 1945 (Continued from Page 1)

has been built up, and the task from now on is to maintain the necessary food supplies rather than to increase them. In fact, small quantities of government held food, from time to time, are being sold. In the present situation, with the date of the end of the war uncertain, it is better for the war effort to have too much food rather than too little, but too much production will not be good for the balance sheet of the individual farmer.

Efficiency

With farm labor scarce and with farm wages high, and with a probability that farm incomes have reached their peak, it will be especially important in 1945 to get the maximum production per man; in other words, to use our Yankee ingenuity to save time in every possible way, and by every possible means to get high yields per acre and high production per animal. This means growing the best varieties of crops and keeping better animals, using machinery to replace hand work, arranging field layout to save time, and rearranging barns to save steps.

Debts

It is still a good time to reduce debts and to avoid contracting debts which must be paid back over a period of years. The young man who starts farming now will be wise, in his figuring, to assume that longtime debts contracted now will be paid in years when the level of farm prices is lower than it now is. A good equity in the farm, rather than starting "on a shoestring" is the safe course for new farmers. Neither is it a time for the established farmer to expand his business. It would seem wise to continue the individual farm business along the lines already established without attempting to make a killing in any particular product, and without expanding except on a conservative basis when it seems that moderate expansion will greatly improve efficiency.

Let's look into the situation on some of the most important northeastern products:

Dairy

Milk production in 1945 will be about the same as in 1944. At present, civilians would drink more milk if they could get it; and if employment stays high at good wages, there should be no over-supply of milk in the near future. The situation is less favorable when we consider prices. A considerable part of the dairyman's income is now in the form of a subsidy which will definitely be continued for the first three months of 1945, but there has been no definite promise after April 1. The Class 1 price of milk is based partly on the market price of butter and dried milk. If the price of skim milk powder and other milk products should decline sharply, it would result in a reduction in the Class 1 price of milk.

Poultry

Poultry statistics point to the inevitable conclusion that we have too many hens and that their number must be reduced if we are to avoid trouble. On the other hand, northeastern poultrymen are close to market and therefore in a favorable position. We suggest that poultrymen raise the usual number of chickens up to April 1, but that they go slowly on late-hatched chicks. A total reduction of 10% in egg production is recommended. It is expected that egg prices for the first six months of 1945 will be less favorable than for the same period in 1944, but that they may equal 1944 for the last six months of the year.

The poultry committee at the New York War Food Conference recommended that straight run chicks be purchased instead of sexed chicks, and

that New York farmers raise 12% more broilers and 5% more turkeys.

There has been an enormous increase in the efficiency of poultrymen, particularly in the number of hens that one man can care for, but all poultrymen have not adopted many proven labor savers. On every poultry farm close study will show ways of saving time.

Cash Crops

In view of the difficulty of getting help, it is probable that farmers in the Northeast will grow more of the crops which do not require a large amount of labor per acre, and fewer acres of intensive crops such as onions, carrots, beets and other vegetables. There will be no support prices for beets and carrots in 1945, and prices will be lower if production is high. Cabbage was profitable in 1944, but heavy planting plus favorable weather could bring low prices in 1945. Fewer canning crops will be needed. It is recommended that the snap bean acreage for canning be reduced 26%, peas 4%, sweet corn 6%, and that tomatoes for canning be increased 3%. Support prices for snap beans, sweet corn and peas for canning will be lower than last year. Tomato support prices are expected to be the same.

The 1944 dry bean acreage was 20% below the average for 1933-1942. If present support prices for beans are continued, there will be a further decrease in 1945. The New York bean committee at the War Food Conference recommended an increase of \$1.00 a cwt. over 1944 on New York beans.

Fruit

Weather is the chief factor which will determine the size of the fruit crop this year. At the present price level there is every reason to expect that any reasonable crop can be disposed of at favorable prices.

Summary

To sum up, we make the following suggestions:

1. Get out of debt or reduce debts to a conservative level.
2. Stress economy of production rather than all-out production.
3. Avoid expansion except conservative expansion to increase efficiency.
4. Use plenty of fertilizer and cull unproductive animals in order to improve efficiency.
5. Continue your farm operations at about the same level as in 1944. The outlook is for continued good prices, but possibly a bit lower than in 1944.
6. Look ahead. Get your business in shape to withstand the storm if the level of farm prices should drop at any time within the next few years.

—A. A.—

ONLY 59 YEARS AGO

F. D. Curtis, writing in the November 28, 1889, issue of *The Cultivator and Country Gentleman*, tells a very interesting story about the first Farmers' Institute ever held in New York State.

"In February, 1885," says Mr. Curtis, "a volunteer Institute meeting was held under the direction of Professor I. P. Roberts of Ithaca for three days. This meeting was the foundation of the Institute work which has followed. Present at this inaugural meeting from Cornell University were Professors Roberts, Caldwell, Prentice, Comstock, Law, and Dr. Adams, President, and other speakers."

During that same winter, four Institutes were held at different parts of the state, paid for by the New York State Agricultural Society. Three years later, during the winter of 1888-1889, 42 two-day Institutes were held in different parts of the state. At one

of these meetings, George A. Smith read a paper on cheese-making, in which he urged the importance of three things: better milk, better care of milk, and better quality of cheese. Colonel Curtis, discussing this paper, said:

"The amounts of milk required to produce a pound of cheese are actually increasing. This ought not to be. One reason is the impoverishment of the soil on account of which grasses are of poor quality in kinds—the more nutritious varieties dying out. . . . We must till our pastures and reseed them with more nutritious grasses."

Two interesting facts stand out in this story from the old farm paper. One is that over fifty years ago some leaders realized the value of good pastures and the need of improving them. The other fact is that those first Farm

Institutes, started less than sixty years ago, were the beginnings of the extension movement and of scientific agriculture. In that brief time, less than one man's lifetime, we have seen the Farmers' Institutes come and go, laying the basis for the Farm Bureaus and all the other extension work in agriculture, and in an even shorter time we have seen the great growth in all kinds of agricultural education, not the least of which is the more than 300 agricultural departments in the high schools in New York State alone.

I do not want to close this brief reference to the fine work of the Farmers' Institutes without paying tribute to the men who conducted them. Here are the names of a few of them. See how many you old-timers can remember: C. E. Chapman, J. F. Converse, H.

E. Cook, John G. Curtis, F. E. Dawley, E. R. Eastman, George T. Powell, Dr. C. E. Smead, George A. Smith, Edward Van Alstyne, Henry Van Dresser, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., Frank D. Ward, S. D. Willard, D. P. Witter, J. S. Woodward, James Rice and Liberty Hyde Bailey.—E. R. E.

—A. A.—

THE "13th" CHECK

Dairymen's League members appreciated the receipt of their "13th" check before Christmas. This "13th" check is normally due in the spring, but the directors of the League took action to get the checks out before Christmas. The check is a final adjustment on milk delivered between April 1 and September 30, 1944. While individual checks are not large, nevertheless the total amount distributed was about \$500,000.



THIS NEW YEAR

By Eleanor Alletta Chaffee.

This New Year comes with promises and dreams:

Food for the hearts so long used to a crust,
With healing for the scarlet hurt that shows

Where the cruel edge of space and loss
was thrust.

This New Year brings the quickening seed
of hope

For flowering in every heart that dares
Look toward tomorrow with unwavering gaze:

Look on the future, and the shape it wears.



If turkeys could talk
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OUT AT THE University of Wyoming, they've been checking up on how protein concentrates influence meat quality in turkeys.

Here's what corn gluten meal does:

- Produces a better fleshed bird.
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- Produces tender breast texture.

Those are four mighty important points. They mean consumer preference which helps get you top prices.

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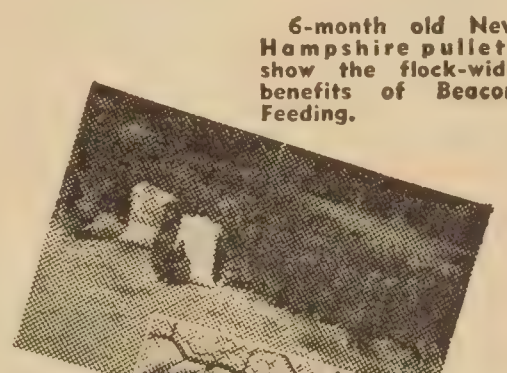
WARREN SARIAN—owner of WARREN SARIAN FARM HATCHERY, Hamilton, N. J., breeder of New Hampshires and Cross Rocks—is another user of BEACON feeds who is so pleased with results that he writes us the success story of BEACON Feeding Plan at his plant. BEACON Feeds, used throughout the program, help him to get high hatchability of first quality chicks and, adds Mr. Sarian, "We hatch 10 months a year."

BEACON COMPLETE STARTING RATION, needing only water and grit as supplements, for the first 6 weeks of the chick's life, *does the job* as shown by the low mortality rate of less than 2% average, as reported by Sarian customers. Profitable operation demands a low mortality rate in chicks—BEACON Feeds from the very beginning help you build a healthy flock—a high-production flock.

EGG PRODUCTION, reports Mr. Sarian, reaches 80% at the peak, and a 60% average. This successful raiser sums up successful operation as follows:

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Make a Quilt!

By Mrs. Grace Watkins Hockett

GOOD DESIGN, quality material, and careful workmanship make a quilt worthy of the time and effort it takes to make one. Quilt-making is an art to challenge the best needle-worker, yet one in which even children can achieve satisfactory results.

Between these two extremes are required all degrees of skill. Hence there arises the need of selecting a design according to the capacity of the worker. For the beginner, a pieced quilt of not too many small pieces would go faster, besides being less apt to be confusing in putting together. If the first attempt progresses too slowly, the "artist" may become too discouraged to try another. Appliqued quilts require more skill in putting together as a rule and are better for those who are old hands at sewing or quilting.

The design is very important. Our Early American quilts were used in rooms with plain walls and often the quilts and perhaps the rugs on the floor provided the only color pattern in the room. If one's bedroom has a conspicuously patterned wallpaper, the quilt should not have bold patterns. If the bedroom is furnished with antiques, old quilt designs are particularly suitable, such as Irish Chain, Log Cabin, Lone Star, etc. For modern or mixed types of furniture, either the old or the newer designs are suitable.

Cutting patterns may be made of fine sandpaper or blotting paper; then use a hard pencil to mark around them to indicate where to sew. A seam al-

lowance of three-sixteenths of an inch will not pull and is easy to quilt through.

Six-ply thread, size 50 or 60, is a favorite for quilting; needles, sizes 7 to 9, should be short and sharp.

A quilting frame or a quilting hoop would hold the quilt in position while being quilted. In the case of a quilt which is made and quilted block by block, a large embroidery hoop would answer. But the majority of quilt patterns are intended to be quilted in the frame or quilting hoop.

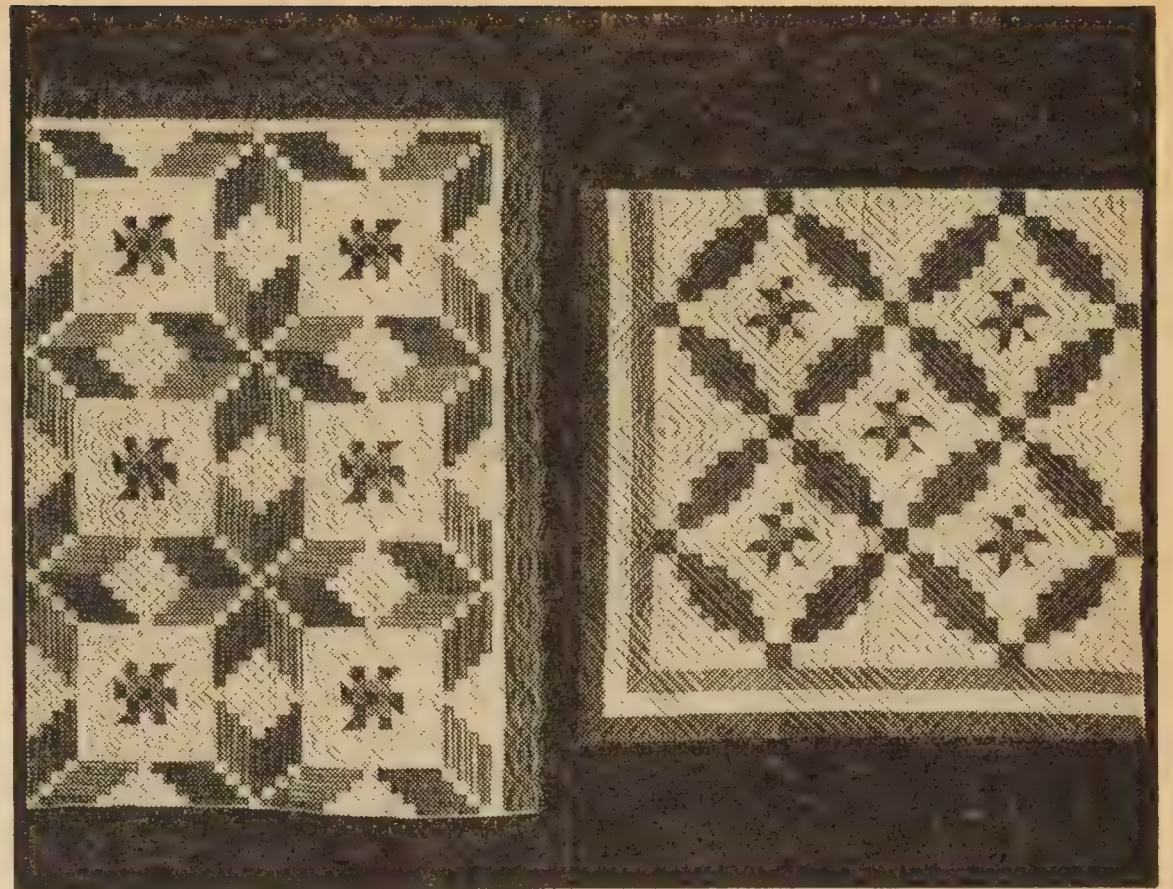
Cotton batts for filling the quilt are available in crib, single and double bed sizes, in glazed or fluffy finish. Some quilters prefer the glazed because it holds the fibers in place; others say it is more difficult to quilt through and want theirs fluffy.

Exactness as to details and an unhurried feeling help to produce the best results in this phase of home decoration. Fortunately, quilts fulfill the useful purpose of keeping us warm, also!

Two excellent booklets which contain patterns and instructions for both patchwork and applique quilts are available at 10 cents per copy. The addresses are:

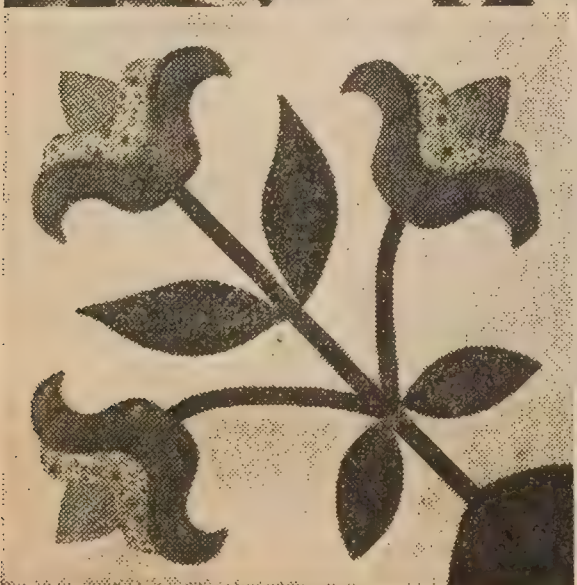
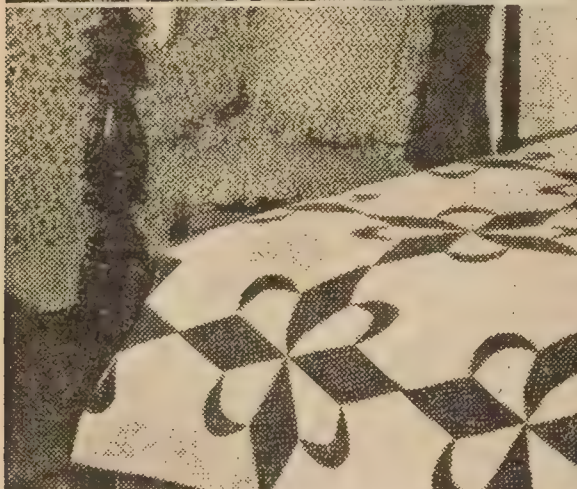
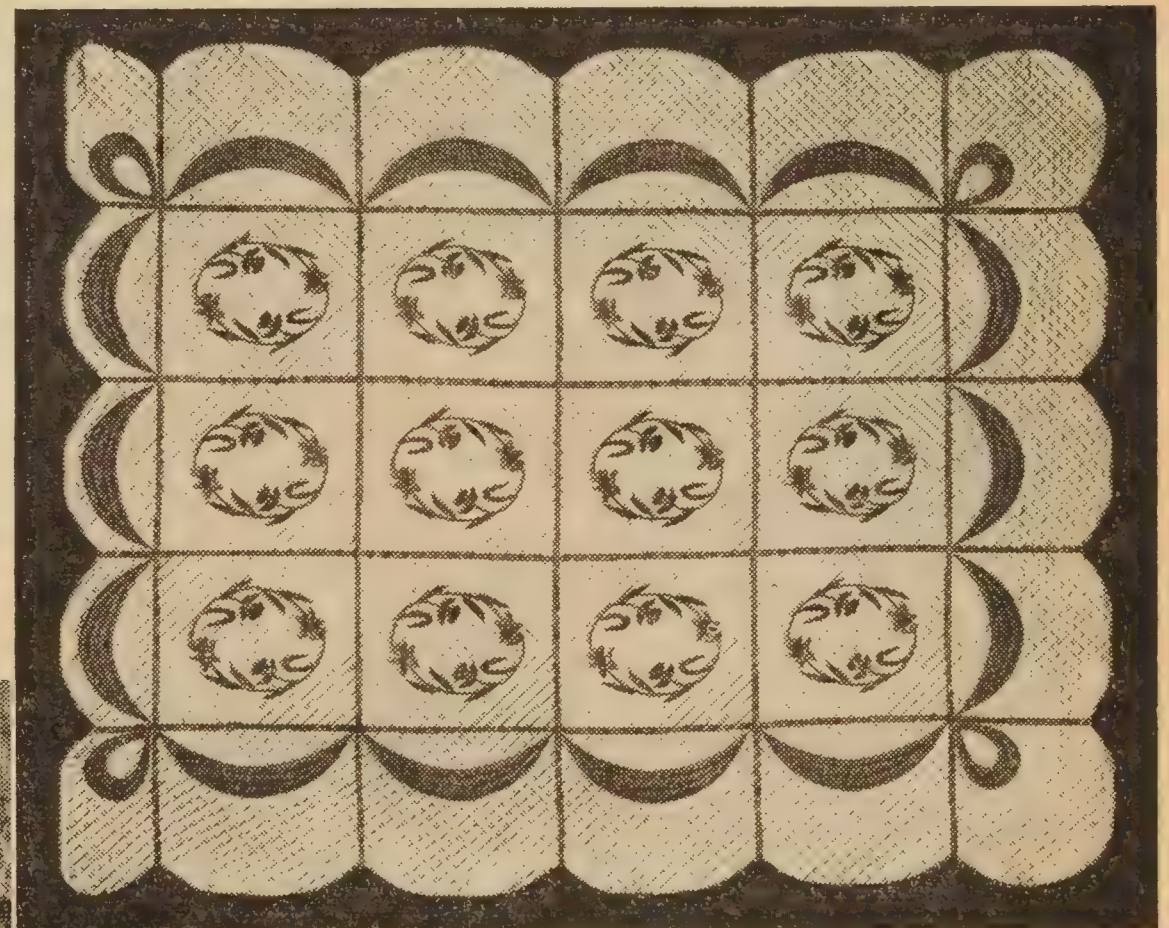
Lockport Cotton Batting Co., Lockport, N. Y. Ask for "Quilt Booklet" and enclose 10 cents with your order.

Spool Cotton Co., Educational Mail Dept. No. 400, 54 Clark St., Newark 4, New Jersey. Ask for "Booklet No. 190—Quilts" and enclose 10 cents with order.



Any one of these stunning Ann Orr designs would make a quilt that your grandchildren would treasure as a cherished possession. Upper left illustrates The Star Flower quilt; upper right, the Debutante's Pride; below, the Jonquil Quilt.

—Ann Orr Quilts from Lockport Pattern Book.



(Left): Star and Crescent with its clean-cut outlines suggests simple furniture. Incidentally, the photograph suggests what you might do if one of your heirloom quilts is a bit small for one of our present-day beds.

(Extreme upper left): The President's Wreath is a handsome applique pattern.

(Extreme lower left): Rare Old Tulip is a quilt pattern which shows a good combination of plain and figured materials. Quilting is done along the lines of the design.

(Below): Mexican Cross is an effective patchwork design which is not too difficult. It can be carried out in brilliant or pastel colors.

—Photos Courtesy The Spool Cotton Company.



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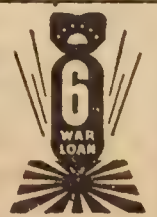
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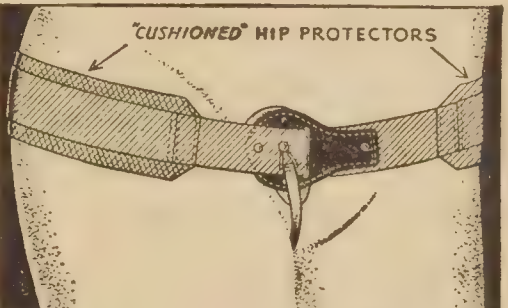
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Cut and Come Again Zinnias — Sunshine Tints.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

A FACT which northeastern farmers must realize more and more is that while there is a limit to the capacity of human stomachs, it is the quantity of the food which people eat even more than the tonnage which is important to northeastern agriculture.

A Coolie Diet

For example, if the population of the United States would be content with a rice, wheat, and soybean diet, a few midwestern states could easily grow all of the human food needed in this country and even some for export to China.

When cereals and beans are converted into animal products—meat, eggs, and milk—and these products are used abundantly by the people of a country . . . a foundation is laid for a busy and prosperous agriculture and for automatic soil conservation.

The Big Three

The diet of a country's people, its agriculture, and the fertility of its soil are inseparable. Each one depends upon the other two.

The mistake we have been making in the United States, particularly since our government began to take a hand in agriculture and soil conservation, has been that we have tried to deal with such problems as soil conservation without reference to diet, and with many agricultural problems without reference either to soil conservation or diet. Much of the time as a result we have either had the cart before the horse or have been busy canceling out gains on one front with losses on another.

Diet Most Important

Entirely apart from the importance of diet upon the health and the social and political life of a people, what the people eat in any country, or rather what they should eat, should always be the first consideration in approaching the problems of a country's agriculture and its problems of soil conservation.

The Best Diet

Today there is general agreement as to what constitutes the best diet for human beings. It is a diet which is proportionately high in animal products of all kinds and in fresh fruits and vegetables.

It is my contention that the United States of America should adopt the objective of such a diet for all of its people as a longtime policy.

All acts of government then in the fields of education, institutional management, agriculture, and the conservation of natural resources should be correlated in support of the kind of diet the country has for its objective. If the government is to continue its policy of wholesale subsidies, it should apply subsidies to diet rather than directly to agriculture or soil conservation.

If the people of the United States eat the kind of food they ought to eat, farmers will be busy and prosperous and soil resources will be automatically conserved.

PEN STABLING OBSERVATIONS

We are now completing our first three months' experience in running a herd of dairy cows loose in a big pen. Here are a few of our conclusions. Remember at Sunnyside we never pretend that our conclusions are sound for anyone else. We just don't work that way. Moreover we always reserve the right to change our minds over night. We often do.

Twelve Cows—Three Units

For a thirty-six cow dairy, we have decided that a milking stable for six cows to be milked with two single milking machine units is too small. To milk thirty-six cows, six changes are required which is too many. If grain is fed while the cows are being milked according to modern fast milking practices, two units will milk six cows faster than they can eat their grain. Finally, two people are required to change the cows, feed them, and do the milking. Two milking machine units are not enough for two people to operate.

The net of all the above is a decision on our part to enlarge our milking stable to accommodate twelve cows; to use as a milking crew one man and a helper; and to operate three single milking machine units. We expect that these adaptations will materially shorten our milking time due to cutting the number of changes of cows in half and to milking three cows at once instead of two, and still give the cows time enough to eat their grain while being milked.

Use of Bedding

We bed our big pen once a day and the shed into which the cows are turned right after they are milked every other day. We of course use more bedding than we would if the cows were in stanchions. Just how much more is difficult to determine because, according to our notions, a great many stanchioned cows are not adequately bedded.

By comparing notes with the herdsman of a neighbor who does bed his stanchioned cows liberally, we have decided that we are using between one and a half and twice as much bedding per cow as our neighbor. After trying both chopped straw and baled straw, we have decided that we like the baled long straw better. I am sure that we would not have come to this decision had we continued to fork the manure out of the pen by hand. However since we have been cleaning our pens with a power fork, we see no disadvantages to long straw and it has some advantages.

Studying the way our cows circulate in the pen has enabled us to relocate the feed bunks a couple of times so as to keep more of the pen clean. We

also have worked on the problem of how to get the cows to go over to the clean area of the pen and bed down. We have made some progress in this direction by so arranging the feed bunks that a cow naturally withdraws from the line of traffic to bed down in the area of the pen where she won't be disturbed.

Cleaning the Pen

We also have experimented with the location of our feed bunks so as to be able to clean around them handily with our power fork without disturbing the rest of the pen. We see great possibilities here. In short I think we can ultimately figure out such a location of feed bunks that we will automatically collect around them over half of the manure and nearly all of the trampled bedding and have very few cows bed down there. If we can work this out, we can then clean these areas in the pen more frequently and still maintain a large surface for bedding down which need be completely cleaned only in the middle and at the end of the stabling season.

We believe it is important not to clean the areas where the cows bed down very often. A pad of straw from one to three feet deep in which enough heating is taking place to make it warm seems to me to be an ideal couch for a milking cow and, from the way our cows are now seeking out these areas in our pen, cows seem to agree with me.

Training Heifers

About sixty per cent of the cows now running loose in our big pen are heifers we raised ourselves. These heifers get along together and with the other cows very well. Most of the cows we have purchased have adapted themselves to what must have been quite a change for them.

Four or five purchased cows however do not fit into the scheme. Directly or indirectly, these cows are the cause of most of the walking around which is done and most of the bunting and crowding. I don't think these cows are producing as well as they would in stanchions. As soon as we have heifers come on to replace them, we shall sell them.

In a smaller pen we have ten long yearling heifers and a bull. These heifers have been bred to freshen late next summer. They're getting along well together and I am sure they will be absorbed into the big herd smoothly. As long as we plan on running our milking cows loose in a pen we shall plan to handle the calves we raise and our pen and bred heifers in the same way. Handled in pens of ten or more, calves and heifers learn to take care of themselves when they are with other loose cattle.

Grazing Silage

One experiment we undertook when we stabled our milking herd early in October was that of keeping grass silage before the loose cows all the time. When we started this practice, we hardly expected it would work out. I don't know as it would under any other system of feeding than the one we are following.

We feed grain to our cows while they are being milked. They then go directly into a cold but enclosed shed where they find the best hay we have to offer them. It takes a cow about three hours to go through the milking stable and the shed where she finds her hay. The cows then come back into

the big pen where they find grass silage in bunks and our second quality hay.

After the cows eat their grain and go out into the shed and fill up on hay, they usually lie down so that bringing them back into the pen wakes them up. When they get back into the pen, the first thing they usually do is to drink—we haven't water in our shed yet but are going to put it there, then they eat some silage, and in about an hour bed down again. From then on they spend their time lying down or lurching by threes and fours on hay and silage. By feeding grain first, then our best hay, we are getting a maximum of highly nutritious feed into the cows and using silage as a supplementary feed. Right now our cows are eating about a bushel basket of nice grass silage apiece a day.

Production Satisfactory

Because the make-up of our herd is so miscellaneous, I don't believe our production figures are worth much. Sixty per cent of the cows we are milking are first-calf heifers, ten per cent freshened last spring. The balance are so-called "colored" cows which we have picked up at reasonable prices. Our herd butterfat test is running right around four per cent. We are aiming for an average of forty pounds a day. Except for two or three days when we ran into some very nice hay, and sold an average of 41 pounds of four per cent milk per cow per day, we haven't quite been able to make our forty pound average. Right now it is running about 38½ pounds.

The only cows in the herd to distinguish themselves are five purebred Holstein heifers which freshened at twenty-five months old. Each of these heifers has milked fifty pounds and one of them has been up to fifty-six pounds. We are training our heifers to quick milking and are not doing any stripping by hand.

Just as I believe that some of our purchased cows are not doing as well running loose as they would in stanchions, I am sure that our heifers are doing much better than they would in stanchions.

—A. A.—

A NEW MARKET

In the summary of a report, recently issued by the Department of Animal Husbandry at the New York State College of Agriculture, on an experiment dealing with methods of feeding and management of steer calves appears the following significant paragraph. I am supplying the italics.

"In a feeding trial with four lots of ten steer calves each, the feeding plan of wintering calves essentially on roughage rations, grazing until August, and then feeding a fattening ration in dry lot for 70 days proved more profitable than feeding calves entirely in dry lot and marketing them in the spring. In addition, the feeding plan of wintering, grazing, and then full feeding for a short period in the fall required only approximately 48 to 68 per cent as much corn as the fattening of calves in dry lot; and it marketed over twice as much hay, over three times as much silage, and about 90 days of pasture."

The observation made by the Department corresponds with our own experience in handling several hundred steer and heifer calves during the past several years at Sunnyside and Larchmont Farm.

On the theory that it is better to market just pasture than either hay or silage, we now are experimenting with the wintering of a carload of Hereford yearling steers in New Mexico.

Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE.

FARM CENSUS COMING

THE agricultural resources and production of the United States at war will be measured with the taking of the coming Census of Agriculture, scheduled to begin the first week in January, 1945. Basic information on agriculture, including statistics on farm acreage, crops, livestock, farm labor, and other items related to farm operations will be obtained.

Officials of the Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce; the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture; the War Food Administration, representatives of farm associations, and agricultural economists and statisticians worked jointly toward developing a simple yet comprehensive Farm and Ranch Schedule for the Census. Months of preparation preceded the completion of the schedules and the final selection of the questions to be asked.

During the war emergency census returns are accorded confidential treatment as heretofore, subject to existing law. Under the Census Act heavy penalties are prescribed for revealing information to unauthorized persons. The enumerator should make it clear, in dealing with persons who seem unwilling to give the information requested, that he is not allowed to give any information from the schedule to their neighbors or other persons; that only sworn Census employees will have access to the farm schedules; and that those records for individual farms cannot be used for purposes of taxation, regulation or investigation.

—A. A.—

OIL LEASES

"I live in Cape May County, New Jersey. Recently a man came to my place saying he wanted to lease the gas and oil rights and said he was representing a well-known oil company. Is this on the level?"

We are told that at least four companies have been leasing land in New Jersey for oil and gas. Some study has been made of the entire Atlantic seaboard, and there is at least a possibility that oil might be found. The standard rate for a lease is ten cents an acre a year, which is less than the amount paid in territories where producing wells have been found. A considerable area in Cape May County, and probably in other counties too, has been leased. In general, the leases run for two years with the privilege of extending them. Chances are if no oil is found, leases will be cancelled at that time.

We feel every lease should contain a clause to the effect that the farm owner gets one-eighth of any gas or oil found as a result of drilling. Most farmers seem to feel there is no objection to signing a good lease offered by a good company, and that they are just passing up a chance for a little extra money if they refuse to sign.

—A. A.—

"VITAPLUS" CONVICTED

In New York City recently, Sylvan Broder was convicted for a violation of the law on false and misleading advertising. He was president and treasurer of a company manufacturing "Vitaplus", supposed to give 20 to 39 per cent greater mileage when added to gasoline. Tests showed that "Vitaplus" had no beneficial effect on engine performance.

At this writing Broder has not been sentenced, but last spring the company was fined \$500 for storing, without a permit, enough explosives to "blow up a city block".

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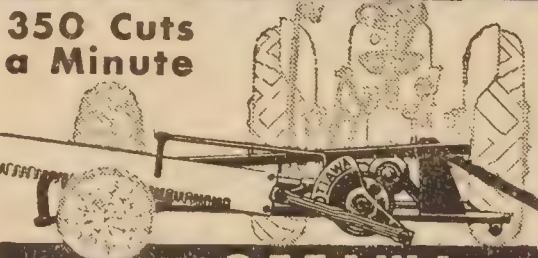
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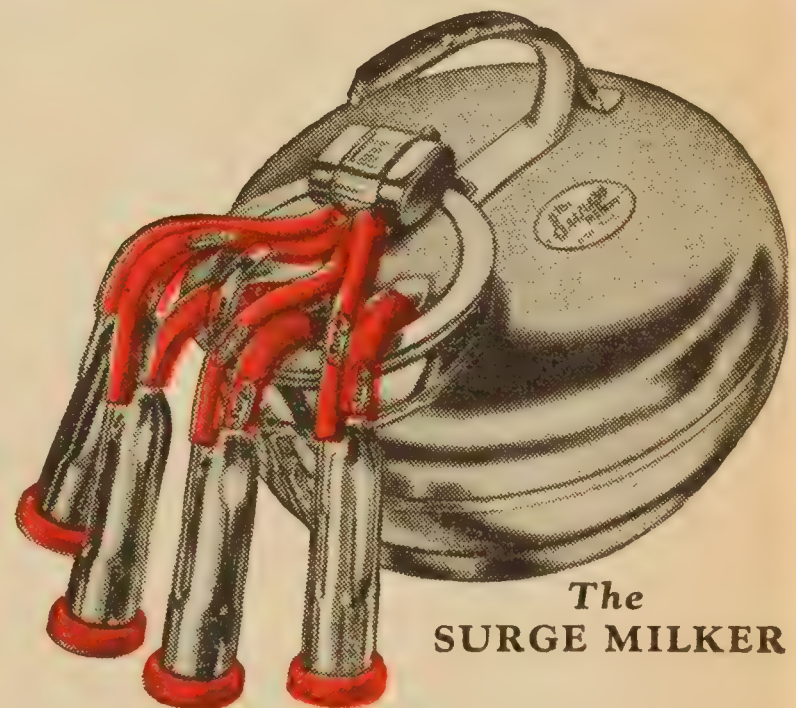
With an interested audience checking and *timing* her as she went through the procedure, Pauline Zolko, using two Surge units, actually milked 15 cows in 31 minutes...at the rate of two minutes per cow. When asked to explain her milking procedure she said: "It's all very simple—anybody can do it"—

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THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Hank Wagner's *Lucky Day*

By BEN FIELD

PA AND ME were flailing beans on the barn floor when Mr. Wagner and Mr. White drove up and stopped in the barnyard and Mr. Wagner called, "How'd you like to take a little trip over to Allegany County? We're going over and try to get even for that Belvedere hound that turned out to be a churn-dog."

"Fair enough," said Pa.

"Hank got two game roosters off a fellow over to Johnson Hollow and he thinks mebbe his wife's cousin might be in the market for 'em," said Mr. White.

"Sounds good," said Pa. "I'll go in and see what Ma thinks."

"You can bring the boy. We got plenty room in the back seat," said Mr. Wagner.

Ma thought we hadn't ought to go so far from home in Mr. Wagner's old car.

"I ain't claiming that it's a floating palace," said Pa, "but Hank seems to know how to make it go and get back."

"Mrs. Wagner told me that his horn wouldn't blow, his lights wouldn't light, his brakes wouldn't work, and his tires are worn out," said Ma.

"Hank knows how to handle it," said Pa. "Does Junior need a clean shirt?"

"Not with the company he's in," said Ma. "You'd look almost civilized if you had a shave."

"I shaved yesterday, so I won't hold them up," said Pa. "Hank's taking over some game roosters to try to even up that dog business."

Ma just grunted, but she had me wash my hands and put on my best cap.

"Take good care of your Pa, Junior. He needs a guardian," was all she said as we went out the door.

Mr. Wagner's car did make a lot of noise but it scooted along good when we got on the state road.

"We're making good time," said Pa, "What

does your speedometer read?"

"It's busted," said Mr. Wagner. "It ain't been right since I run over that old horse."

"I didn't hear about that," said Pa.

"Taint likely you did. I kept it to myself. My lights was off that night. He had no business laying down crossways of a public highway in the first place," said Mr. Wagner, very loud.

"Whose horse was it?" asked Mr. White.

"I never took the pains to find out," said Mr. Wagner. "Say, I aint told you fellows! how I got the game roosters. Old Pain-in-the-face wasn't goin' to let me have 'em unless I'd sign a paper not to let 'em fight. I said, 'How'd you like to be cooped up in a cage when you felt like fightin'?' I told him it was the wickedest thing I ever heard tell of a man doin', and he says, 'Well, anyway I'm tired of feedin' 'em,' and he picked out the best two and let me have 'em for what they'd bring for meat."

"Do you think your wife's cousin will buy them?" asked Pa.

"That's what my plan is," said Mr. Wagner. "Unless I'm awful mistook, he's goin' to want 'em bad. You know they call him 'Scrimp Smith' on account of his pinchin' every last cent, but his hobby is game cocks. He's got at least two dozen of the slickest game roosters you ever laid eyes on."

"Perhaps he sells them to the sports," said Pa.

"I suspicioned that, too. That's what made me think I'm goin' to get a good price for these two roosters."

"I hope you be," said Mr. White, "but you aint finished tellin' us about the horse."

"Taint much to tell," said Mr. Wagner. "I

was comin' up from Beaver Dams that night. My lights had been working pretty good but all of a sudden they went out. I knew my way home so I kept on going. It was too dark to see the road much, but I was buzzin' along when somethin' struck the front wheels and boosted 'em up, and then the hind wheels went up and I almost went through the windshield. The car was shakin' all over and I expected she was goin' to turn a summerset, but she lands on all fours and the first thing she does is to backfire two or three times, and her lights come on and off, and her horn blatted and then she stalls, cold. Then I heard the horse runnin' off."

"Lucky you wasn't hurt," said Pa.

"I didn't get a scratch, but it didn't do the car no good. She's had nervous prostration ever since. She just ain't herself since that happened. I finally got her to go but that fool horn howled all the way home. They must of thought I was a bride and groom goin' past."

"She seems to run good now," said Pa.

"That's the trouble with her," said Mr. Wagner. "She starts off like a pigeon to a party but you never can tell when she's goin' to spit a few times and balk. Her horn blows good after you get past what you want to blow it at, but when you're goin' towards something, you can't get a squeak out of it."

"That's a funny thing," said Pa.

"Her brakes snag her dead when she's goin' up-hill, but she picks up speed with 'em down-grade," said Mr. Wagner.

"Did you get your lights fixed?" asked Mr. White.

"Yes and no," said Mr. Wagner. "They work all right till it begins to get dark."

"If I was in your place, I'd swap with one of these second-hand dealers and get one that ain't quite so used up," said Mr. White.

"That's what I aim to do just as quick as I can pick up a little loose change. They all want boot. Old Bill Tiffin said he wouldn't allow me for a thing but the tires, and he'd weigh them and pay me for old rags."

"He always was a hard scraper," said Mr. White. "There's a big dealer over here in Allegany county. They say he gives good bargains."

"I guess he's about the only one I ain't saw," said Mr. Wagner. "If I can cash in on these roosters, I may look him up."

Mr. Scrimp Smith lives in a nice big house and he had a gambrel-roofed barn with two silos and lots of dog kennels and hen houses and pig pens with evergreen bushes planted in front of. He shook hands with everybody but me, but he didn't say how-do-do to me at all. His lips made me think of the edges of Ma's kid gloves.

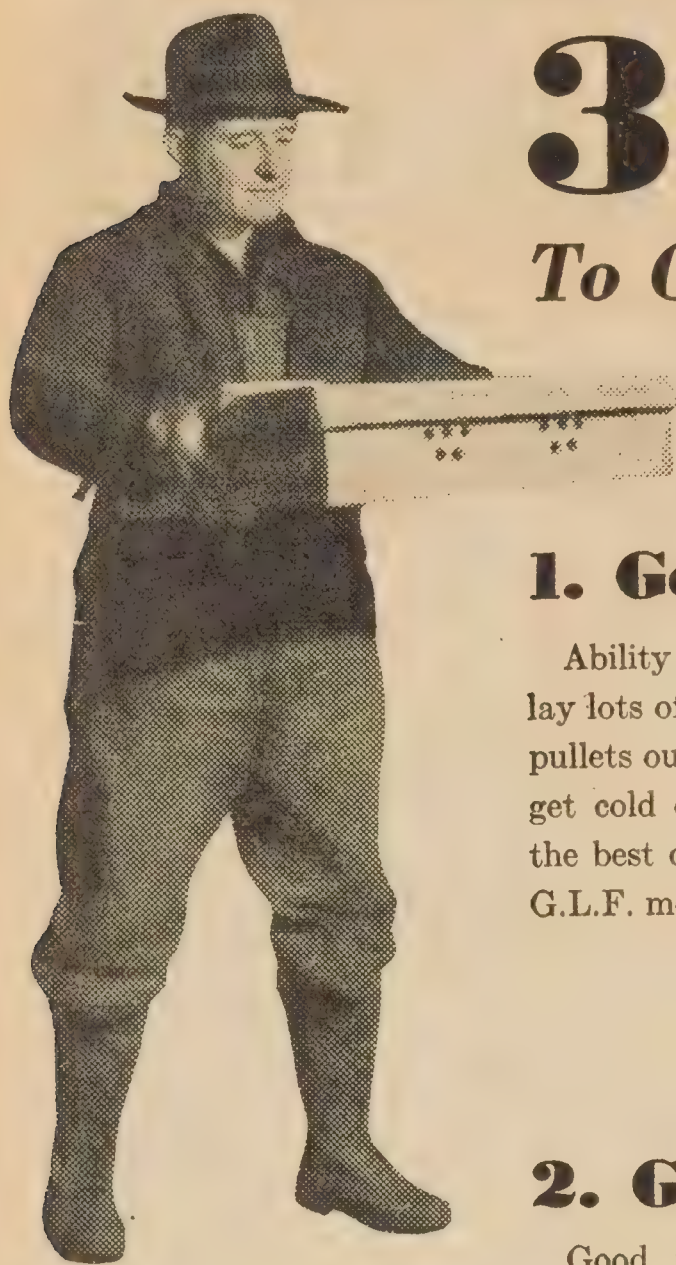
Mr. Wagner took the blanket off and showed him the roosters and Mr. Smith said, "I hope you didn't (Please Turn to Page 7)



As Chick Season Begins, Let's Not Forget the

3 KEYS

To Chick Rearing Success . . .



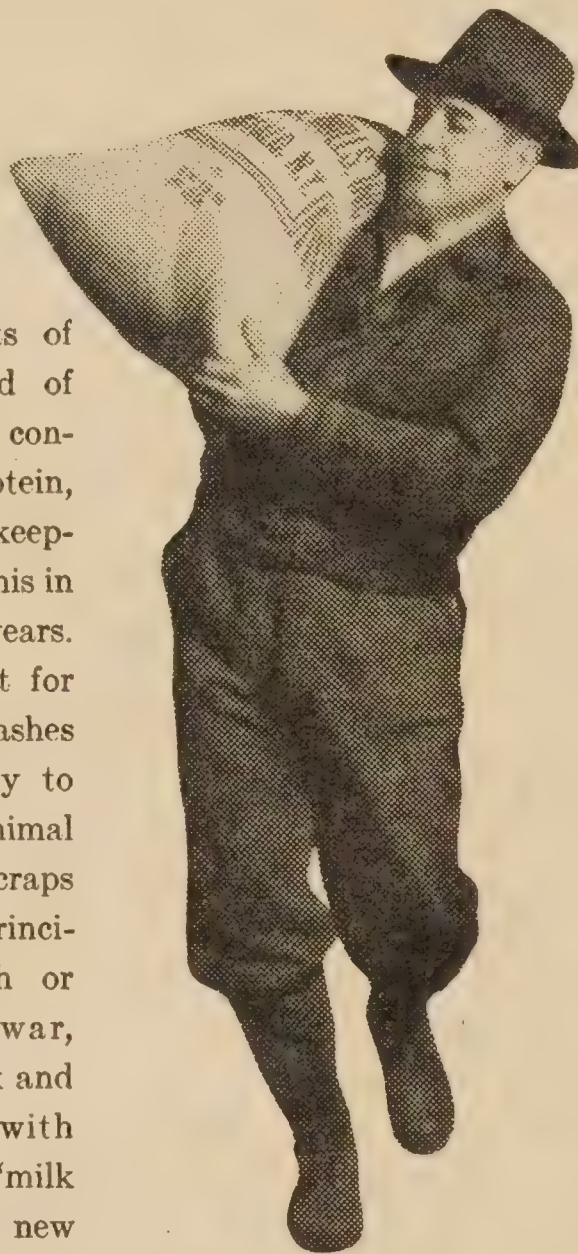
1. Good Chicks

Ability to live and grow, to feather out well, to make meat and lay lots of eggs—these are born into the chick. You can't grow good pullets out of poor chicks. Chicks bought near home are less likely to get cold or hungry on the way, so they get a better start. Some of the best chicks in the world are produced in G.L.F. territory by G.L.F. members.

2. Good Feed

Good poultry feeding consists of giving the birds all they need of wholesome and palatable feeds containing the right amounts of protein, minerals and vitamins. Poultry keepers are in a better position to do this in 1945 than for the past two years. G.L.F. 1945 feeds meet the test for nutrient value. Corn in G.L.F. mashes

is back practically to pre-war levels, animal proteins (meat scraps and fish meal principally) are as high or higher than pre-war, dried whey is back and now reinforced with extra so-called "milk vitamins" as the new year begins. G.L.F. Chick Starter, fed according to directions, will get good chicks off to a good start.



3. Good Management

A comfortable, sanitary brooder house, well-ventilated and free from crowding, is step number one in a sound management program. A complete step-by-step management chart is included in a chick bulletin now being mailed to all G.L.F. poultrymen. The chart can be tacked up in the brooder house or feed room for easy reference. *Watch for yours—if you don't receive one, ask for it at your G.L.F. Service Agency.*

NEWS NOTES

EGG MARKETING ADVANCES

To take advantage of the heavy demand on the G.L.F. New York Egg Sales Agency for fine quality candled and cartoned eggs, a new operation similar to the present candling operation at Owego has been added to the G.L.F. Egg Station at Greene, N. Y. Contracts have already been made by H. E. Olsen of the New York Agency and sales completed for a good portion of the output of the Greene station. One of the new outlets is reported to be a large eastern chain store system which will take approximately 1,000 cases per week from Greene.

Another new egg station was opened at Liberty, N. Y., last month. This station will not only act as a pick-up station for producers in this area, but will also serve as a sales agency to supply the summertime Catskill Mountain vacation trade with fine quality eggs which are in strong demand at top premium prices at that time of year.

☆ ☆ ☆

KEEP THEM EATING

A bunch of layers all huddled together in the laying house is a bad sign. It means that the birds are spending their time trying to keep warm instead of eating. And when feed consumption drops off, you can look for a slump in egg production.

Here are some practices that help get birds to eat more during a stretch of cold weather:

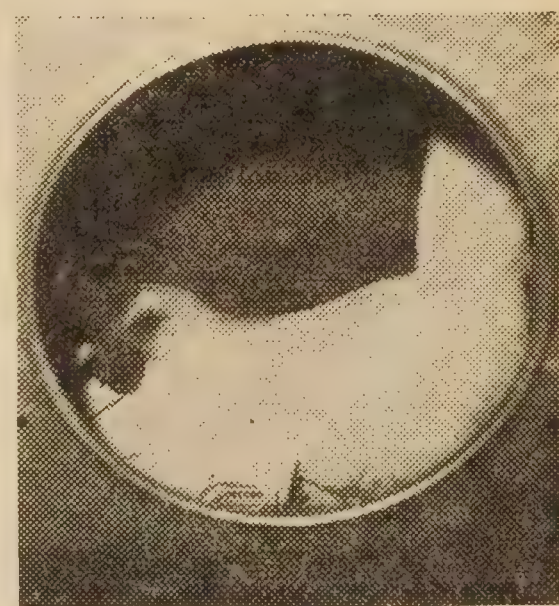
1. First thing in the morning scatter a little scratch in the litter. Digging around for the grain will help the birds keep warm. The balance of the grain can be fed in hoppers.
2. Sprinkle some warm water or warm skim milk, if you have it, on top of the mash in the hopper. Warm mash is a lot more appetizing than cold mash when the thermometer's down around zero.
3. Feed G.L.F. 60-40 Pellets occasionally. They make a good change from regular mash and the birds will clean them up.

☆ ☆ ☆

MARKETING ANNUAL MEETINGS

Starting this month throughout G.L.F. territory, 30 some annual patrons' meetings of the various G.L.F. community marketing services will be conducted. The programs will include election of committeemen, a review of the past year's operations and a discussion of plans for marketing farm products during the coming year. All patrons are urged to attend.

FIRM EGGSHELLS



G.L.F. Shellfirmer is a clean, white limestone grit that supplies calcium for eggshells and grit to grind the feed. No other grit or shells needed.

GLF

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania—

OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, N. Y.

Your Farm and the WAR

ARGENTINE ALFALFA

Domestic supplies of alfalfa seed are 60,700,000 lbs., 3% BELOW the supply for 1944, and 15% BELOW the average of the years 1938-1942. As a result, Argentine alfalfa seed is being imported and is moving into the northern areas as well as southern states. It costs less money than northern-grown seed, but it is likely to winter-kill if planted in the Northeast.

The Federal Seeds Act requires that imported seed that is not hardy be stained 10% red as protection to buyers. Do not buy Argentine seed. The risk of failure is too great. Get your supply of hardy alfalfa seed now. DON'T WAIT!

* * *

FARM DEFERMENTS

Director of the Office of War Mobilization Byrnes indicates that men now in class 4-F will be reviewed, possibly put into limited military service or funneled into war plants. Byrnes also says that it is necessary to review standards by which young farmers are deferred for military duty. It is difficult to see how some deferments can be denied under present law, yet each draft board has the final say and it looks as though farm deferments would be harder to get or keep.

A big factor in bumper crops of recent years has been weather. Farm help is getting scarcer and a serious drouth in 1945 could easily swing the balance toward food scarcity.

* * *

EGG SUPPORT

Ralph Olmsted of the War Food Administration tells poultrymen that eggs bought by W.F.A. will not be dumped on the market. A 1945 support price of 24c a dozen to producers (27c a dozen for candled eggs) has been announced. W.F.A. will buy eggs if necessary to maintain prices to producers.

W.F.A. plans to export 365,000,000 lbs. of dried eggs to our armed forces, allies and liberated countries in 1945. On January 1 W.F.A. had about 90,000,000 lbs., and have contracted for 250,000,000 lbs. during the year.

* * *

MILK PRICE

Administrator Blanford of the New York milk market estimates a December milk price of \$3.40, to which an 80c minimum subsidy will be added. The total of \$4.20 will be 45c above December of 1943, 11c lower than November 1944.

* * *

APPLES

A recent report shows 35,726,000 bu. of apples in storage in U. S. This is 10,000,000 bu. MORE than last year, and about 3,000,000 bu. ABOVE the 1938-1942 average. However, holdings are slightly SMALLER than in 1937 and 1942.

* * *

FERTILIZER

Latest information indicates that the U. S. supply of superphosphate for 1945 will be 6,500,000 tons compared to 7,600,000 tons a year ago. This is a reduction from earlier estimates.

* * *

INVENTORY

If an inventory has not yet been taken on your farm, now is a good time. Two good reasons are: it gives more information about your farming business for the little time it takes; and it will be helpful in making out your income tax report.

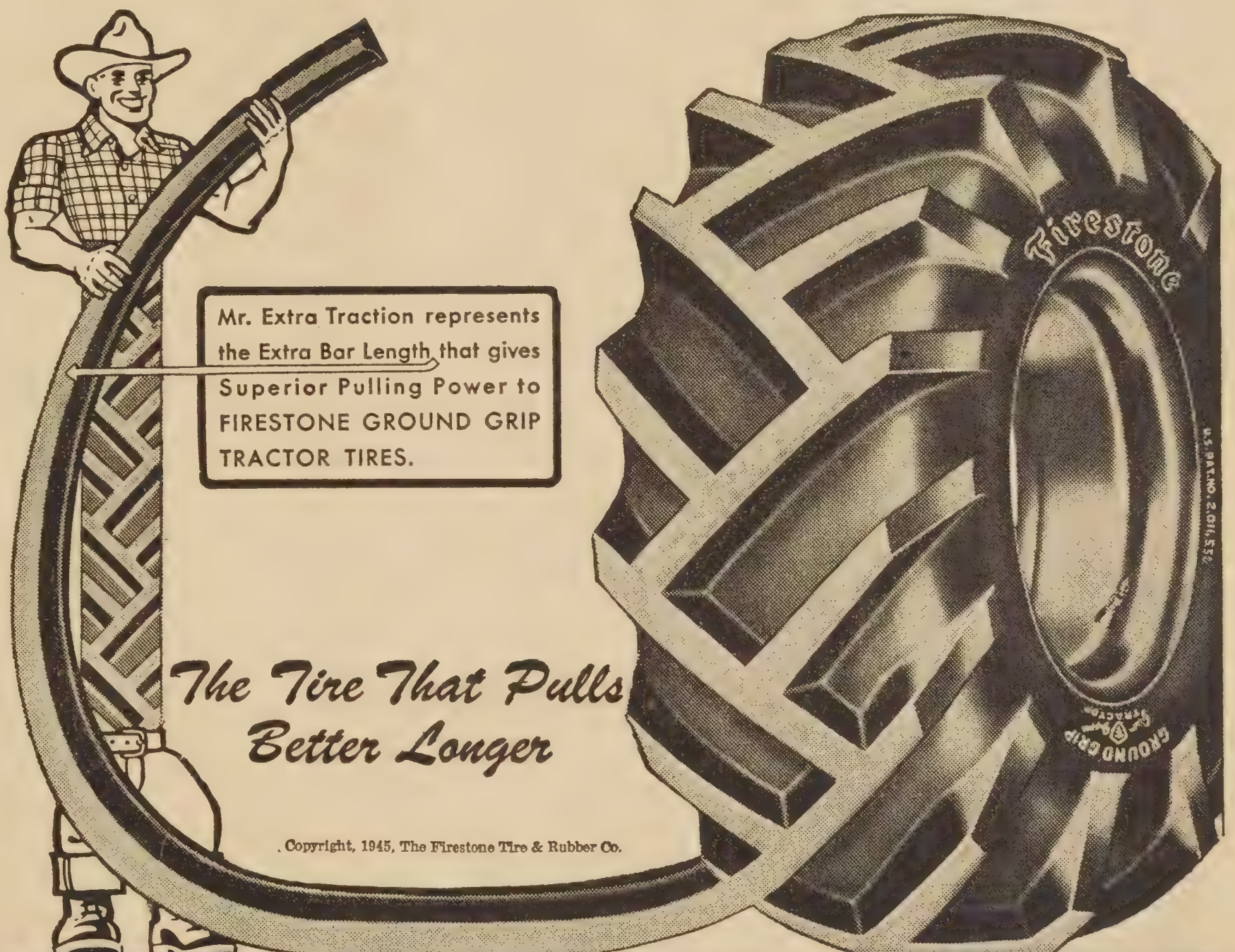
Only ONE tire gives
**POSITIVE CLEANING AND
MAXIMUM TRACTION**

It's the
Firestone
GROUND GRIP

THE experience of hundreds of thousands of farmers who use tractors daily under all weather conditions on all types of soil proves conclusively that *only* Firestone Ground Grips *always* give positive cleaning and maximum traction.

Ground Grips *alone* provide a triple-braced, continuous traction bar. There are

no broken-bar pockets to catch mud and trash and cause slippage. The self-cleaning, connected bars are longer, giving more pulling surface in the all-important traction zone. Ground Grips made by Firestone, the pioneer and pacemaker, pull better longer. This has been tested and proved at the Firestone Farms.



Mr. Extra Traction represents the Extra Bar Length that gives Superior Pulling Power to FIRESTONE GROUND GRIP TRACTOR TIRES.

*The Tire That Pulls
Better Longer*

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FIRESTONE PUT THE FARM ON RUBBER

For the best in music, listen to the "Voice of Firestone" with Richard Crooks and Gladys Swarthout and the Firestone Symphony Orchestra conducted by Howard Barlow every Monday evening over N.B.C. network.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

MUST NOT DRAFT SKILLED FARM HELP

JUST AS we go to press I have received this telegram:

"347 young men in Class 2-C in Dutchess County will be called for examination during January. Question—shall they sell herds at once to beat likely large sale of milk cows later with consequent reduced sale value? Many will volunteer even though defensible. What shall we advise them?"—
(Signed) George Kuchler, Farm Placement Representative, U. S. Employment Service, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

That states the situation not only for Dutchess County, New York, but for every farm county in the United States. The situation has arisen because War Mobilizer Byrnes, backed by the President, is demanding that all deferment of farm boys between the ages of 18 and 25 be reconsidered by draft boards for classification in 1-A for drafting into the military forces.

Offsetting this drastic announcement is the Act passed by Congress, known as the Tydings Amendment, which makes it necessary for draft boards to defer farmers considered absolutely essential in the production of food. However, a lot depends on the interpretation of that word "essential". The President and some of his associates apparently believe that young men trained in agriculture are not essential on the farm.

All of us will agree that any cheaters—and there are some—who got deferred as farm workers and then drifted away to other jobs, or who bought farms just to avoid the draft, should be tracked down and drafted immediately. We will agree, also, particularly those of us who have sons in our terrible battle lines across the world, that our military forces need more and more men. However, the need of this country for skilled young farm workers to stay in food production is even greater than the military need. Unless the authorities in Washington and local draft boards recognize this we may be headed for serious trouble. There are thousands of farms where the fathers are too old to carry on and where the skilled help of a son or a young hired man is absolutely essential. No matter how hard pressed are our boys on the battle fronts, they still must eat, as must all of the rest of us, including even the President of the United States. And when the President states that a man trained in agriculture is not essential he shows grave misunderstanding of the whole farm problem.

The average age of farmers is now 59 years. If skilled young farm workers are drafted, and if we should get a bad crop year—which by the law of averages is long overdue—there could be a food shortage which could lose the war. It would certainly cause great suffering not only at home but with the boys in the services.

The thing for every young farm man between the ages of 18 and 25 to do is to get prepared to show the local draft board just what he is doing and why it is essential. If you can prove that you are essential as a food producer, I think most draft boards will be reasonable. They have done a fine job to date. Furthermore, if you are a skilled food producer, don't let anyone tell you that you are not serving your country where you are.

GRASS IS OUR MAINSTAY

WRITING in *The Country Gentleman* years ago, Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey, Grand Old Man of Cornell, said:

"Humble is the grass of the field, yet it has noble relations. All the bread grains are grass—wheat and rye, barley, sorghum and rice; maize, the great staple of America; millet, oats and sugar cane."

"Other things have their season, but the grass is of all seasons. When the snow melts away in the January thaw, the grass is green though every tree

and bush is bare. The grass is the undertone of man's life, the common background on which the affairs of nature and man are conditioned and displayed. It holds the soil from the living action of the frost. Here the animals come to feed. Here the rain lingers long and passes gently into the waiting ground. It follows the despoiler and covers his tracks to make the place decent again. It buries the mistakes of mankind."

The Northeast, more than most other sections of the world, is a land of grass. That is why we can aptly use the old expression, "the cattle on a thousand hills," for our pastures and our haylands make this one of the most productive, greatest dairy sections in the world.

Every farmer is wondering what is going to happen to the farming business after the war. So far as the dairyman is concerned, he can make no better plans than to remember that grass is the basis of his agriculture here in the Northeast and plan accordingly. We have not scratched the surface in developing the possibilities of our pastures or our meadows. We can fertilize, reseed and alternate the pastures and we can grow more legumes and cut hay earlier. Every improvement in either pastures or hay cuts the grain bill.

WHY BUTTER IS SHORT

"Today about the only place you will find the word butter is in Webster's dictionary. If you don't believe it, look in the weekly advertisements of the grocery store list, or go to your corner grocery and ask for some butter and see how they look at you as though they wonder if you are insane. To me a condition of this kind not only represents a major problem, but also one which every farm organization and farm paper should recognize and help to correct. In the first place, any fool should know that butter at present prices under war time conditions would disappear from the market. Let's have some action! Blow the lid off from OPA. They have no monopoly of the tree of knowledge."—M. D. H., New York.

EVERY DAIRYMAN will agree with the sentiments in the above letter. But there has been plenty done. The Dairyman's League Cooperative Association, for example, has repeatedly called the attention of the officials in Washington to this whole dairy shortage situation, and pointed out most emphatically that the shortage of dairy products was due almost entirely to wrong pricing.

SNOWBOUND!

"HOW'S THE winter in your county?" I said a few days ago to my friend Bill Stemple, efficient and popular county agent of Steuben County, New York.

"Winter!" he growled. "Don't get me going. We just aren't moving around much in western New York this winter."

Then he added with a smile:

"Farm families have had a chance to get better acquainted than they have before in many a long year."

So far as most of the Northeast is concerned, this is certainly "an old-fashioned winter" like the old-timers used to boast of. I can remember—and so can you—back in the horse and cutter days when often we had to drive through the meadows because we couldn't get through the drifted roads; times when the cutter would suddenly turn over, flopping us ignominiously into the snow; times when all the neighbors would turn out to break the road through the high drifts.

But, as Bill pointed out, those were the times when families had plenty of time to get acquainted with one another. How well I remember those long winter evenings on the home farm of long ago, when after the chores were done we'd often pop a big panful of popcorn, bring up from the cellar

another panful of apples, and gather around the big "settin'-room" stove to read and to visit the long evenings through. Nowhere in our literature has this kind of a family gathering been so well described as it is in Whittier's "Snowbound". Every farm family should read this poem aloud every winter. I can give only a little of it here:

"Shut in from all the world without,
We sat the clean-winged hearth about,
Content to let the north-wind roar
In baffled rage at pane and door,
While the red logs before us beat
The frost-line back with tropic heat;
And ever, when a louder blast
Shook beam and rafter as it passed,
The merrier up its roaring draught
The great throat of the chimney laughed. . . .

"What matter how the night behaved?
What matter how the north-wind raved?
Blow high, blow low, not all its snow
Could quench our hearth-fire's ruddy glow.
O Time and Change!—with hair as gray
As was my sire's that winter day,
How strange it seems, with so much gone
Of life and love, to still live on!
Ah, brother! only I and thou
Are left of all that circle now—
The dear home faces whereupon
That fitful firelight paled and shone. . . .

"Yet Love will dream, and Faith will trust
(Since He who knows our needs is just)
That somehow, somewhere, meet we must.
Alas for him who never sees
The stars shine through his cypress-trees!
Who, hopeless, lays his dead away
Nor looks to see the breaking day
Across the mournful marbles play!
Who hath not learned, in hours of faith
The truth to flesh and sense unknown,
That Life is ever lord of Death
And Love can never lose its own!"

A PARSON'S PONDERINGS

ON MY FIRST Sunday as supply preacher in a tiny church, I was overjoyed to receive this request: "Please do not preach too long, as our Catholic neighbors hold a service here next hour."

"Do you mean to say," I asked, "that you Protestants let the Catholics worship here, and that they want to?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"Hurrah for you both!" I exclaimed. "I hope the day will come when you will worship together at the same hour, forgetting that you are Protestants and Catholics, remembering only that you are Christians!"

How silly it is for people who live, work, and play together all week to let inconsequential, speculative matters keep them apart on Sunday. Actually, we are all at one on essentials. The trouble is that we are too bigoted to allow liberty in non-essentials, or very much charity in anything! There should be only one church in many of our small towns where there are several at present.

The only way for us to achieve this is "to prove all things" objectively, thoroughly, and critically. We need to re-evaluate our religion, courageously discarding what is unimportant and controversial, wisely holding fast to what is good. If we do this we will discover that we can all belong to one Community Church, agreed that there should be "in essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity." Then, instead of several competing churches, there will be one strong, thriving church calling all people to worship and teaching them to do unto others as they would have others do unto them.—A Country Parson.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

"OH YES," said the pilot of the river steamboat, "I've been a pilot on this river so long I know where every stump is." Just then the boat struck a stump which shook it from stem to stern.

"There," said the pilot, "that's one of them now."

What About Farm Machinery?

By Paul R. Hoff

"A STITCH in time saves nine," has an unusually timely application to farm machinery this fourth year of the war. Farmers who use the winter months to repair and recondition their machinery are not likely to be delayed by breakdowns in the field next summer. There will be some new machinery manufactured but not enough for every one, and most farmers will have to rely upon machinery already on hand to carry them through.

The manufacture of farm machinery was reported to be 25 per cent behind schedule several months ago when the outlook was good for an early termination of the war in Europe. Since then the prospect is darker because the longer-than-anticipated war in Europe has forced a change in the allotment of materials and some of the critical materials originally allotted for farm machinery manufacture now must be used for military supplies and equipment. The same story is true of man power in the manufacturing plants. The farm machinery industry does not enjoy a preference rating for man power, and production is likely to be further retarded by a shortage of men in the implement factories.

The best possible care must be taken of every piece of machinery now in use, not only to prevent breakdowns in the field, but to assure efficient operation. Farm machinery is a year older than it was last year and most implements will require more maintenance to keep them operating. Time spent this winter in going over the machinery, ordering the necessary parts and making repairs will pay large dividends in freedom from trouble next summer.

Ordering Parts

The first rule to observe in ordering parts this year for repairs or replacement is to order them early. Now is the time to check farm equipment for needed parts and to order the parts through local machinery dealer. Such foresightedness is good insurance that the parts will be on hand when the implement is needed for field work, and it helps the machinery dealer give his customers better service. It enables him to spread his repair part load over a number of months instead of being

overloaded during the harvest season when he may be handicapped by an inability to secure parts as rapidly as they are needed and by a labor shortage in his own organization. A shortage of some repair parts is likely to become acute as the busy season for farm machinery approaches, and the early ordering of necessary parts is about the only insurance that they will be on hand in time for next summer's work. Order no more parts than actually needed. Hoarding by one individual may cause a hardship for someone else.

Each machine should be examined for broken parts or for cracked or broken castings. A careful check should be made for worn bearings, chains, sprockets or other parts. Frequently there is the question of installing a new part to work against an old one. If a chain is stretched or so badly worn that it will not make a good contact with a new sprocket, the chain should be replaced. If the sprocket is so badly worn that the new chain will not fit, the sprocket should be replaced too. The same question arises when replacing gears. If one of two nearly equal size gears wears out, it usually is good policy to replace both gears. When the gears are of unequal size, the smaller gear usually wears more rapidly. It is then more economical to replace only the smaller gear, even though it means replacing it more often. Bearings should be replaced when there is any noticeable wear. Worn bearings allow gears or shafts to run out of line and cause unnecessary wear.

Reconditioning Farm Machinery

The first step for the reconditioning of farm machinery during the winter months is to get the machines into a warm shop where there is plenty of light and good tools. The investment in a good farm shop pays big dividends and many farmers have found that their shop is one of the most useful buildings on the farm. If a good shop is not available on the home farm, most farmers have several alternatives to which they may turn to get their machinery in condition this winter. In communities where the local machinery dealer maintains a repair service or

(Continued on Page 10)

Take a stitch before the hitch!



"A stitch in time..." ... you know the old adage.

And now is the time—when you're not so busy—to check up on your tractor to make sure it's ready to hitch up and take to the fields this spring.

You'll save time in the busy days ahead by spending a few minutes now to put it in shape.

Go over the fuel system, adjust the carburetor for easy starting and economical use of gas. Clean sparkplugs and test the spark. If valves need grinding, don't wait until spring to get in touch with your dealer. He's not so busy now as he will be then.

While you're tuning up your tractor, watch for worn parts that won't outlast the season. Help yourself and your dealer too by ordering them right away.

You'll have fewer parts to replace, of course, if you've been using Gulf tractor greases and lubricants and Gulfube Motor Oil in the crankcase.

All year 'round, you'll get a lot of help from these and other Gulf Farm Aids described below. For instance:



"Lousy" is a nasty word . . . and the Boss doesn't want me called that! So he uses Gulf Livestock Spray to knock 'em dead. He sprays it on and brushes it in . . . like the directions recommend.



**GULFLEX
WATERPROOF
GREASE**

The lubricant to use on water-pump bearings. Stays firm at high temperatures, won't melt to clog cooling system.

**GULFLUBE—
a premium quality
oil at "regular"
price.**

Gulflube is a rugged, heat-resisting motor oil that can take it day after day. Proper engine lubrication longer—at a price that's less.



THESE GULF FARM AIDS MAKE FARM WORK EASIER

Gulf Kerosene
Gulflex Chassis Lubricant
Gulflex Waterproof Grease
Gulf Livestock Spray
Red Top Axle Grease
Gulf Electric Motor Oil
Gulfspray Insect Killer
Gulf Penetrating Oil
Gulf Screw Worm Killer
Gulf Fly Repellent and Tick Killer

GET THIS HELPFUL BOOK—FREE

Gulf's Farm Tractor Guide tells you how to take care of your tractor—60 pages of helpful information prepared by experts. Write Gulf Farm Aids, Room 3800, Gulf Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa., for your FREE copy today! Tell us the kind of tractor you have.



Farm

Aids

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



I WOULD like to be in Washington right now and join in all the fun as they, forgetting argument, inaugurate a president. I hear it's like a county fair to be among the crowds down there, to hear the head man make his speech while men-folks shout and women screech, and then parade, with much ado, down Pennsylvania Avenue. But when I dared express my thought, Mirandy said that I should ought to be ashamed to talk that way about a very solemn day; she says when we install a man to run the nation and to plan how we are goin' to win the war and keep depression from our door, we should act very dignified and all that kid stuff we should hide.

Aw, shucks, says I, you're gettin' old, why once you stood out in the cold and yelled and cheered

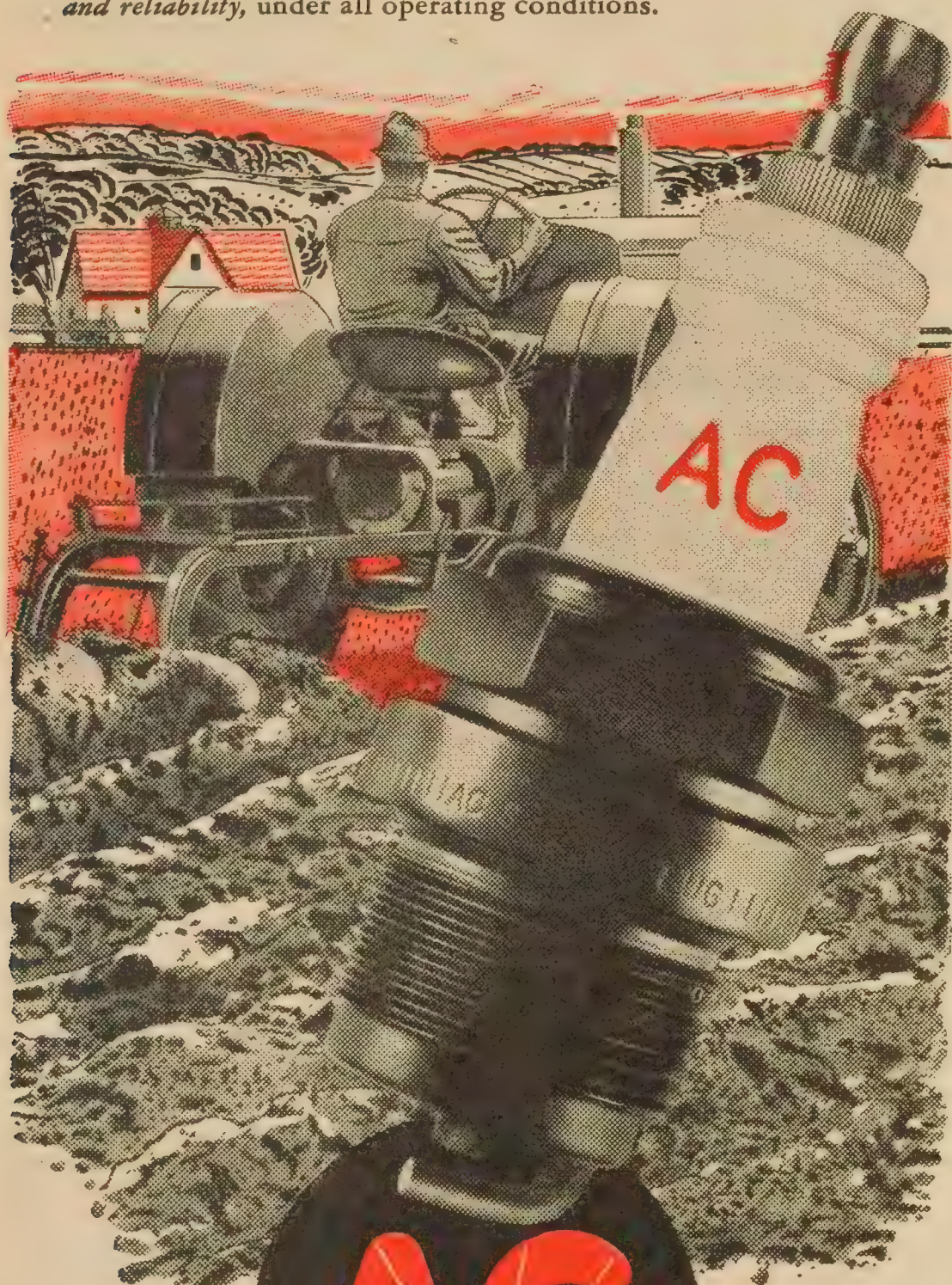
and even cried until you were fit to be tied, just 'cause your no-good brother, Bob, had got himself the sheriff's job. No sir, my dear, you can't sell me on that there solemn stuff, by gee; the good old USA enjoys its politics with lots of noise, we like the chance to blow off steam, and even tho we may not seem as serious as we ought to be, that's part of our democracy.

The work your tractor can do is determined by the power it develops. You can *prevent power losses* caused by spark plugs if you follow the easy AC method:

- 1 Have your spark plugs cleaned and regapped when you change engine oil.
- 2 Replace worn plugs promptly with AC's of the correct Heat Range for today's fuels.

To make sure that they will always have clean plugs on hand, many farmers buy an extra set of AC's, for use when they send the dirty plugs to the dealer for cleaning.

These simple precautions not only insure clean, sure-firing plugs, free from oxide coating, but they also give you the *utmost in power and reliability*, under all operating conditions.



AC
SPARK PLUGS

CLEAN PLUGS SAVE
UP TO ONE GALLON
OF GASOLINE IN TEN

BUY WAR BONDS • BRING VICTORY QUICKER

Plan Your Future Security Today

Shortages of materials and manpower limit the production of silos in 1945. Demand for Craine Silos continues to exceed supply. Many dairymen prefer a dependable Craine because they know these high-quality, trouble-free silos are a secure investment for the future. They give years of *extra service*. Because Craine makes all popular types of silos, their broader sources of supply give you a better chance to get a silo to meet your particular needs. Plan your future security today. A post card will bring you full information.

CRAINE INC., 125 Pine Street, Norwich, N. Y.

CRAINE *better built* **SILOS**



How to Grow Big Cows

Part 2 --- GROWING OUT THE HEIFERS

By C. L. Dickinson

A HOLSTEIN heifer that weighs 90 pounds when it is born and that gains an average of 1½ pounds every single day for two years will weigh 1,200 pounds as a two-year-old. A few dairymen are raising heifers that reach this goal. Of course, the smaller breeds haven't the inheritance to grow so large, but every dairy heifer must gain consistently every day in order to reach her large size by the time she is two years old and ready to freshen with her first calf.

Some farmers have been breeding their heifers to freshen at from 27 months of age on up to three years old in order to get the additional size. If these heifers can be grown out to attain good size at 24 months instead of 30, and therefore can freshen three to six months earlier, they will begin to pay for themselves just that much sooner. It can be done and is being done.

No Secret Formula

There is no secret formula that needs to be used in growing big cows. Once a calf gets off to a good start the feeding program should be such that the animal gains consistently every day, every week, every month until it reaches the age where it naturally stops growing—usually four or five years of age.

In traveling throughout the Northeast I am constantly reminded of the importance of providing enough for the heifers to eat. I see hundreds of them on fair to poor pasture from mid-summer until sometime after the first snowfall. I am sure that many yearling heifers, turned out to fend for themselves in the spring, stop growing when the pastures dry up in mid-July and then just barely maintain their weight until the heifers are brought back to the barn, sometime in November. This means that from four to six months' time is lost in growing these heifers. It can never be regained. One hundred and twenty days lost, at an average of 1½ pounds per day, means the loss of 180 pounds in the growth of a heifer. But that's not all. During this time, when Nature intended young animals to grow fastest, anything that retards growth will likely result in permanent stunting. This means small, poorly developed two-year-olds and undersized mature cows.

Renting somebody's hill pasture may be a cheap way to get the heifers through the summer, but far too often it results in poorly grown cows that never will be able to produce up to their inherited capacity.

Big Cows Pay Best

The heifers that are started this winter will become the dairy cows in your herd in 1946. How good will they be? Will they be able to pay the bills and help send the kids to college when the milk price gets back down to a less favorable milk-feed price ratio?

Records on thousands of cows in Dairy Herd Improvement associations prove conclusively that the big cows in each breed produce the most milk and they produce it most efficiently. Remember, we are trying to grow the kind of cows that have the best equipment to convert cheap feeds—hay, ensilage and pasture—into the most milk, meat and energy. So we need to build our future cows with manufacturing plants that are just as big as the inheritance of the heifers permits.

Here's how some farmers are doing it:

When the heifers have reached the age when they have outgrown the baby

stage, about 16 weeks, change the grain ration from calf starter to a fitting ration. The main difference between calf starter and fitting ration is the higher level of protein and the addition of vitamins, particularly vitamins A and D, in calf starter. When the calf has passed the fast growing baby stage, it no longer needs the additional vitamins, and the growing heifer gets enough protein from good quality hay or pasture plus a mixture of cereal grains with the addition of a small amount of one of the oil meals to furnish a little more protein.

Feed Good Hay

Feed all the good mixed hay the heifers will eat. Some dairymen feed ensilage to the heifers, but they usually limit the ensilage to ten or fifteen pounds a day in order to get the heifers to eat more hay. Good mixed hay furnishes more protein and more minerals than ensilage.

Heifers should have enough grain to keep them in good rig but not enough to make them fat. When good quality hay is being fed so that the heifers will have all they can clean up, three to four pounds of fitting ration per day is usually enough to keep them in good growing condition.

The critical time in growing heifers is the first summer on pasture. Certainly there is no better feed for growing heifers than good pasture. The trouble is that good pasture is pretty scarce on most northeastern farms from about the first of July until mid-September or later.

During this period the heifers cannot get enough to eat from the pastures to keep them growing. And if the heifers are a long way from the barn, they are not going to get much grain.

Heifer Pastures

A heifer pasture fairly close to the barn is an investment in a better dairy herd for the future. A simple hay rack built on skids that can be filled at the barn and drawn out to the pasture is a good piece of heifer growing equipment. It's surprising how much dry hay the heifers will eat even when the pasture is at its best.

Yearling heifers will probably get all they need to eat to keep growing during the summer without any grain if the pasture is good and if they have constant access to good hay.

A box of minerals composed of 50% dicalcium phosphate, 25% ground limestone and 25% salt should be available to the heifers all the time. Additional salt, either in blocks or loose, should also be provided. Of course, plenty of fresh water is a necessity.

Keep Tabs on Growth

Develop the habit of measuring the heifers once a month with a cattle tape or a piece of string stretched around the body at the heart girth (just behind the front legs). This will enable you to know just how well the heifers are growing. If the heifers are not any bigger from one month to another, study your feeding practices and take steps right away to get them growing. It may be necessary to increase the grain allowance a little, or if on pasture, to start feeding some grain. However, it's the hay that builds the big middles, so be sure to see that the heifers get all they will clean up.

This is the method that many good dairymen follow. They are growing big cows and they are doing it largely on the feeds they grow on their own farms.

Hank Wagner's Lucky Day

(Continued from Page 1)

drive way over here to show me a couple of runts like them."

Mr. Wagner laughed real hearty. "You don't get the idea, Scrimp. I knew you had your coops full up, and anyway you wouldn't be interested in buyin' any cull stock, but a fellow named Ike McQuiggan, or some such name, lives right near Belmont. You probably know him. What I want you to do is to put a price on 'em for me so I'll know what to ask him."

"I wouldn't go near that fellow," said Mr. Smith. "Where did these cocks come from?"

"They hatched out of eggs," said Mr. Wagner, setting the wire crates on the ground.

MR. SMITH stuck his shoe against the edge of a crate and the rooster pecked a hole in it so quick that Mr. Smith had to jump.

"Sassy, ain't he?" he said.

"He's slow compared to the other bird," said Mr. Wagner. "He's quicker'n a flash of greased lightnin'."

"Mebby I could make room for two more," said Mr. Smith, "I could give you three dollars apiece for 'em and take my chances. Just to save you driving way over there."

"I don't want to impose on nobody just because they happen to be a cousin of mine by marriage," said Mr. Wagner, putting the crates back in the car.

"If you leave them in the wire crates, I'll make it ten dollars for the pair. I'm cramped for coop room," said Mr. Smith.

"I tell you I ain't lookin' for no charity," said Mr. Wagner, getting into the car. "I got what I came after. I found out what you think they're worth. I'll drop back and let you know how I come out with that Ike Whats-name."

"What's your big rush? Wait till I get another look at them birds. They may be better than I thought," said Mr. Smith.

"I'll give you time to take another squint at 'em, but Mr. Johnson is in a hurry to get back. He's got a floorin' of beans on."

MR. SMITH put the wire crates on the ground and looked at the roosters. Mr. Wagner kept pushing his accelerator in and out and that made Mr. Smith very mad.

"What the heck you trying to do? Suffocate somebody?" he said.

"I was just gettin' her warmed up," said Mr. Wagner, and he nudged Mr. White with his elbow.

Mr. Smith walked over to the car and looked Mr. Wagner right in the eye.

"What's your price?" he asked.

"Fifty-five smackers," said Mr. Wagner.

"What's the five for?" snapped Mr. Smith.

"Dog tax," said Mr. Wagner.

Mr. Smith started to say something, then he took his pocketbook out and paid Mr. Wagner the fifty-five dollars and we drove away.

AFTER a while Mr. Wagner began laughing out loud. Then he stopped the car and gave Mr. White five dollars.

"What's this for?" asked Mr. White.

"Didn't you hear me tell him it was the dog tax. That's what you paid him for that Belvedere churn dog."

"But we split that," said Mr. White. "You got two-fifty comin' out of this five."

"There's where you're wrong again," said Mr. Wagner. "All I'm doin' is protect you from that old skinflint. You paid him five dollars for the dog, and now you got your money back. That makes you square."

We drove on and every few minutes Mr. Wagner would laugh out loud and

say something about skinning an old weasel.

"Where you headin' for now, Hank?" asked Mr. White.

"I'm goin' to hunt up that car dealer. He's just around the next curve."

PRETTY soon we came in sight of a big field all full of old cars. A lot of men were working at taking the cars apart and a big fat man came to wait on us. He was jolly and full of jokes.

"What can I do for you gents?" he asked. Then he saw me and said "Hiya Junior!" and I said "Hello".

"We were just drivin' past," said Mr. Wagner, "but I might be in the market for a swap. What you got to deal, reasonable?"

"I suppose I ought to be wearing glasses," said the fat man, "but is that car of yours the one that was in the McKinley parade in 1896? It looks familiar."

"No," said Mr. Wagner, "this is the one that took Teddy Roosevelt up Broadway when he come home from Cuby."

"I should of known," said the man. "I can see it's a rough rider."

Then everybody laughed and the man shook hands with Mr. Wagner and said, "My name is Livingston and I'm the main squirt around this thistle patch." So Mr. Wagner introduced Pa and Mr. White, and the fat man shook hands with me too and said I looked like his grandson.

Then Mr. Livingston looked at Mr. Wagner's car and he was awful funny. "This is the first four-legged stone boat I ever saw that didn't have a new part on it. It's just as it came from the factory. It's got me stumped. I been in the old car business ever since they discovered rubber but this is the first time I ever saw one of these. I give up. What make is it?"

"It's a Jefferson sedan," said Mr. Wagner.

Mr. Livingston opened his eyes real wide, "A Jefferson! Good Lordy man! Let's see your license card."

WHILE he was looking at Mr. Wagner's car papers, he kept getting more excited. "Listen to me—you junk-driving old cow-boy! This old car of yours is a real antique. See that fellow over there, the one with the cane? Well, he's been here a dozen times looking for that model. He's with a firm that's getting all these old cars together for a museum. He will pay you five times what that old crate is worth. I'll call him over and you can deal with him. He's a straight shooter, so don't try to rob him."

The man came right over and Mr. Livingston introduced him to Mr. Wagner and the rest of us, but he kept looking at Mr. Wagner's car. His name was Hunt.

"Even the upholstery is still there," he said. Then he took off his coat and lifted up the hood and peeked at everything. "It's a jewel!" he said.

"I wouldn't go so far as to call her that," said Mr. Wagner, "but she's give me good service."

"Not a part replaced," said Mr. Hunt. "It is amazing."

"I tried to keep her in good shape," said Mr. Wagner.

"It is just what we need to complete the Jefferson exhibit," said Mr. Hunt. "Now Mr. Wagner, I assume that you are willing to sell this car at a reasonable figure?"

Mr. Wagner nodded and said, "I'm in a sellin' mood right now. What's she worth to you?"

"I am sorry, but I am not permitted to place a value on your car, Mr. Wagner. That is for you to do. If the quotation is reasonable, I shall then be free to accept the offer; if it is too high, I shall be forced to reject it, and

(Continued on Page 20)

DOTTED LINE SHOWS finished outline of terrace constructed with regular A-C Moldboard plow. A narrow "island" strip of unplowed sod is left in the center to prevent break-thru of run-off water. Consult your county agent or SCS specialist for guidance in locating contour lines.

New Ways to Make Your PLOW a SOILBUILDER

Much discussion and thought of recent months has centered around the plow. It's a healthy sign of progress in the making.

As the basic tool of agriculture, the plow... if used intelligently... can open the door to soil conservation for every farm.

Here are pictured new methods of tractor plowing to preserve the soil... methods which are paying immediate benefits in higher yields and fuel savings.

Developing practical methods of soil building with regular home-owned family farm equipment has been a planned objective of Allis-Chalmers. We believe the adaptation of regular farm machines to the advancing science of soil conservation is an important development in American agriculture.

FREE—CONTOURING AND TERRACING GUIDEBOOK gives complete "how to do it" instructions. Mail a postcard for this valuable book, published by Allis-Chalmers in the interest of soil conservation.

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1. 10-foot wire attached to drawbar.
2. 10-foot wire attached to coulter shank, threaded through yoke, under coulter hub.
3. Notched coulter.
4. Joinder.
5. Moldboard extension wing.

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too!*

FAITH

From the first turning of the furrow until the final harvest, no man lives more by faith than he who tills the soil.

His faith is in the good earth and in the laws of nature—in the fruits of toil and in the promise of reward according to achievement.

We who are engaged in manufacture also have convictions upon which our policies are based.

As we face the peace—bringing with it obligations to the many who have sacrificed so much to gain it—we must turn to these unfailing guides on which Americans have so long depended:

Faith in America and in America's future—a future of expanding, useful productivity and even higher standards of living.

Faith in the rightness and benefits of individual freedom and individual enterprise.

Faith in the principle that there can be no rights without responsibilities—no privileges to enjoy without duties to perform.

Faith in work, as the forerunner of reward—in incentive, as the kindling spark of productive energy—in opportunity to serve a need, as the first requirement to provide a job.

Faith in the American way of doing things, by which each person, each organization, each industry, each business must take its place—and be granted that place—according to ability and capacity—in one great, coordinated, inter-gearred system of living, working and contributing to the national welfare.

Faith in America's progressive instinct and in the things which serve it—science, research, engineering, technical knowledge and skill.

Faith in the rights of great and small alike—and in the importance of all to a free, peaceful and productive nation.

We believe that with stout hearts and willing hands dedicated to these principles, America's future will inevitably bring *better things for more people.*

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Old Resolutions Renewed

By ED W. MITCHELL.

THEY SAY that what you do on New Year's Day, you will do all year; so we sorted apples, loaded a truck, worked as usual and finally got out this brief reminder on old resolutions renewed.

Most of our resolutions are the same old ones under a new date or new dress, and most of them are the same type—repentance without giving up sin. I know, just as well as I know my name, that the spray rigs will break down and get stuck in the mud; the help will take the day off when we must spray, and a lot of other foreseen but uncontrollable events will prevent our getting a perfect job of spraying. I also know that if I get up at dawn or work late at night and keep my trees covered with dust, we can largely avoid the penalties of inadequate spraying; still I know that the old purse string will hold me back, and that I will be too tired at night or too sleepy in the morning to carry out all the good resolves I make while sorting apples or looking over the returns at my desk.

Not Up to Expectations!

As the time approaches to spend the money and do the work, most of us taper off like the lad who promised my preacher grandfather a goose as a fee for marrying him. He postponed paying and, on meeting the parson, said, "I'm going to bring you a couple of nice chickens some day." Well, to make a long story short, he finally came in a year later with a small duck, and said the marriage hadn't turned out as well as he had expected.

Our crops don't turn out as well as we expected partly because we falter along the way and hold up on money and labor when the fight is on. I've just listened to a report that Director Byrnes plans to cut in on the little labor supply the farms may have, and to hold up on farm machines. This bodes ill for those of us who need new equipment and are running short-handed as it is. It means we had better tinker up tools; get in supplies and prepare to fight singlehanded if we must.

A Horse Has Advantages

One thing I would like to do is to rig up a one-horse duster I can use alone regardless of how deep the mud is or whether the tractor or sprayer is broken down or the hired man off to the wars. We had one once and it worked very well, but gave it up for a more powerful rig drawn by a speedy jeep. We can cover more acres per hour if we can get on the land, get a driver and operator together at the same time, and keep them all running at once. Trouble is, the more machinery and men you get for efficient operation, the more complications and ramifications you build up with which to contend. Sometimes I feel about new machinery like the young Irishman who fell heir to three fortunes in succession. The lawyer found him digging in a ditch when he came to announce the third inheritance: "I can't stand it," said the young man. "I most killed myself drinking up those first two, and this third is sure to be the death of me." If we get much more machinery that I have to mend, it will be the death of me. I'd rather have a horse.

But all joking aside, many of us do face the new year with old tools, old men, if any, and a keen determination to produce as much and as good food as we can as our part toward winning the war. Now is a good time to plan our strategy and tactics—get tools in shape and stock on hand so we can go when the whistle blows and keep on to the finish without breaking down.

The Great Pasteur

Never Saw Chile's Nitrate Desert, But . . .

His bacterial research, which gave his name to the pasteurization process, provided the basis for one of the widely accepted explanations of Chilean Nitrate's origin.



Vast beds of Natural Nitrate in the desert of Chile are natural deposits—enough to last hundreds of years—of one of the oldest and best known fertilizer materials. Mystery of their origin long has challenged science. Many theories have developed.

Some say prehistoric plants were "nitrified" by bacteria in the soil. That's what Pasteur's work suggested. Others say they are decayed vegetation.

There is a belief the nitrate beds are droppings of billions of birds. Another, that electricity formed them through centuries of violent storms. Some think the beds are rotted rocks; some a crust pushed up from underneath.

Perhaps the right theory combines parts of all

of them. Who knows? But there is one point on which all agree:

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Because of its natural origin, Chilean Nitrate of Soda contains, in addition to nitrogen and sodium, small amounts of boron, iodine, manganese, copper,—34 elements in all—many of which are essential to healthy plant growth.

Yes, a hundred years of research and experience agree on the importance of Chilean Nitrate's natural qualities and their outstanding performance in continued profitable farming.

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Announcement

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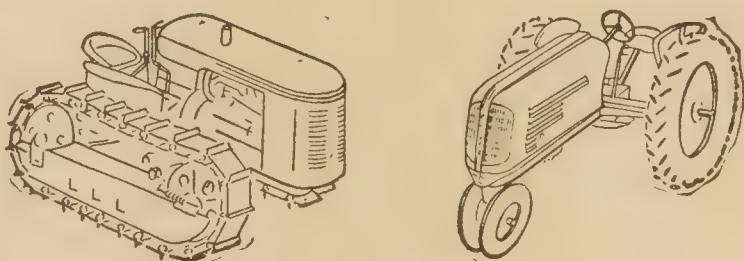
News for every farmer who owns a tractor or expects to own one! To The OLIVER Corporation, long known for quality in the design and manufacture of Wheel Type Tractors, is now joined another famous name and product. The "Cletrac" Track Type Tractor is now a product of The OLIVER Corporation!

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The OLIVER Corporation



WHAT ABOUT FARM MACHINERY?

(Continued from Page 5)

where there is a welder or a machine shop, farm machinery can be brought in for repairs during what is normally a slack period in the service business.

Repair Schools

The evening classes in farm machinery repair are again in operation in the rural high schools of several north-eastern states. These classes are in session for a number of evenings each week, usually under the supervision of the local vocational agriculture teacher, and the actual instruction is often given by a nearby farm machinery service man, local welder or other expert. Men, and women too, bring in farm machinery to recondition and repair during the winter and early spring months.

The Emergency Food Commission of the New York State War Council early recognized that a trying situation in farm machinery was likely to exist, and several years ago it organized a repair program to help farmers keep their machinery operating. This program is conducted by a group of men known as district agricultural engineers who are trained in farm machinery maintenance. For the past four winters, these men, each equipped with a travelling repair shop on wheels, have held week-long machinery repair schools. Hundreds of farmers have brought in implements and tractors and repaired them under the engineers' watchful eyes. The schools are held in town or county highway garages, implement dealers' shops, high school shops or garages or in other convenient buildings where the engineers can spread out their tools and where the farmers can work in comfort. During the coming months, the district engineers, cooperating with the county agricultural agents, will hold repair schools in nearly every county in New York. Watch for notices of meetings in local papers and ask your county agent and teacher of agriculture when you can bring your machines in for repairs. Supervision and suggestions are furnished, but you have to do the repair work yourself.

— A. A. —

STEALING WATER

Frequent comments about plowing under heavy green manure crops point out that the crop to be grown may be hurt rather than helped if the growth plowed under is heavy, as the bacteria that cause decay, temporarily use up much of the available nitrogen.

At the meeting of the Vegetable Growers' Association of America at Rochester recently, Prof. H. C. Thompson of Cornell called attention to the possibility of another unfavorable effect. When a cover crop such as rye is not plowed under until it is nearly mature, the crop in its growth uses up an astonishing amount of soil moisture, and the crop planted on the ground may suffer as a result. The answer, of course, is to plow under a green manure crop early in the season. You will not get quite so much organic matter added to the soil, but you will have a seedbed that contains more moisture. In a dry year that is very important.

AFTER SNOW

By Edith Shaw Butler

These are enchanted woods today,
For clinging snow has had its way
And traced with frosty filigree
The outline of each bush and tree.

Sound is foreign to this hour
When naked branches come to flower;
But wind can touch a fairy tree
And bring it back to reality.

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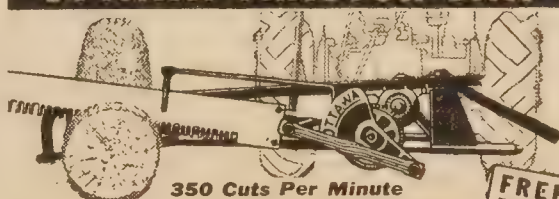
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SPROUTING SEED POTATOES

How much does it harm seed potatoes to remove sprouts that have started in the cellar?

Some experiments show that seed pieces are not weakened much by the removal of sprouts unless sprouts have been taken off several times. Where sprouts are removed from potatoes just before they are planted, they come up more slowly than where short sprouts are left on. If sprouts are long, of course they have to be removed, in which case the potatoes will come up quicker if they are spread out on the barn floor until new sprouts start.

— A. A. —

MOLDY SILAGE

Does it harm cows to eat silage that is moldy?

Cows have been fed moldy silage without any bad effects, yet it is by no means impossible that a particular kind of mold could gain entrance to the silo which could be poisonous or at least upsetting to the cows. A good procedure, if you have moldy silage, is to feed small amounts first; then, if there are no bad effects, increase the amounts.

— A. A. —

POTASH FOR POTATOES

Is a 5-10-10 fertilizer better for potatoes than a 5-10-5?

In most cases it appears that potatoes can profitably use from 1000 to 1800 lbs. per acre of a 5-10-10 fertilizer. Experiments have shown that more often than not the higher percentage of potash gives an increase of yield which pays. Occasionally it has been profitable to use even more potash, applying a fertilizer such as a 4-8-12.

— A. A. —

FARM BUTTER POINTS

Now that the point value of butter has been increased to 24 points a pound, what is the point value of farm butter?

The point value of farm butter has not been increased. Farmers who make butter and sell it are expected to collect 12 red points a pound and turn them in to their local Rationing Board.

— A. A. —

POULTRY MANURE FOR APPLES

How much poultry manure should I use on apple trees?

Roughly speaking, 2 bushels of droppings are equal in nitrogen content to about 6 to 7 pounds of nitrate of soda. The nitrogen in poultry manure is more slowly available than in nitrate of soda. You will also be adding some phosphorus and potash.

— A. A. —

CREOSOTE EXPERIENCE

While I now live in the city, I am still a farmer at heart and hope to go back to the farm after the war. In your issue of December 16 I read B. S. of New York's question on the control of creosote in the chimney. Your two methods of control sound all right, but both are expensive. I believe the cause of this deposit is lack of draft, as I found out by my own experience that creosote collects when the drafts on the stove are closed.

The method I used with very good success is to put a 3-inch "T" in the smoke pipe above the damper. Then run a pipe down to about one foot from the floor. When the smoke damper is closed, open the 3-inch pipe damper. This allows a constant draft when the drafts are closed and carries out all moisture.—C. C., New York.

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YOU THINK of calcium and phosphorus as builders of bone and other tissues, but milk is high in calcium and phosphorus, too! Every day these two minerals are being heavily secreted—going right into your milk pail.

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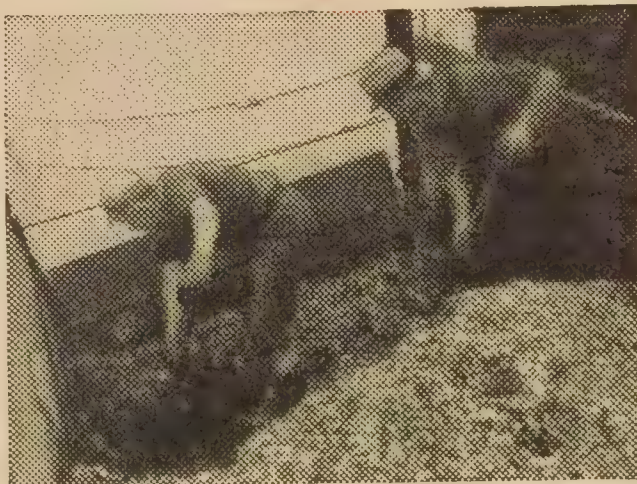


"We started out to look for better corn after trying some local hybrids—tried a good many kinds. DeKalb did the best for us. Our 32 acres of DeKalb gave us a crop of 3000 bu. of husked corn."—Henry Webster & Son, Cayuga Co., New York.



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The first choice of America's farmers

DEKALB HYBRID CORN

Vegetable Problems Vigorously Attacked

By PAUL WORK.

THE JOINT annual meeting of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association and the Empire State Potato Club at Albany, N. Y., January 4 and 5, brought out an attendance of over 400. The Potato Club is now on a solid footing with nearly 600 individual memberships in all parts of the state. H. J. Evans was re-elected president of the Club. Alonzo G. Allen of Waterville was re-elected director. Nat Talmage, Riverhead, and Max Torrey, Olean, were chosen for the other two places in the 1948 class.

The Vegetable Association carried forward its plans initiated last year for a more active organization and fuller service. They elected Kenneth B. Floyd, of King Ferry, Executive Secretary on a salaried basis. A. H. Garnish of Elba was re-elected President and W. T. Tapley continues as Secretary. Tapley was presented a fine wristwatch in recognition of his work for the Association. William Noeckles of Albany is a new Vice-President and John Wickham of Mattituck a new member of the executive committee.

The New York State Vegetable Growers' Association consists of 17 active affiliated locals and over 200 individual members. The vegetable and potato groups are really getting organized.

Dewey at Dinner

Governor Thomas E. Dewey was the principal speaker at the banquet which was arranged by the local growers and attended by 412. H. J. Evans presided and Commissioner C. C. DuMond was toastmaster. Governor Dewey pointed out that the Empire State stands second in the United States in milk, fruit (excluding citrus), vegetables and potatoes. He has taken it as a major responsibility of the State to recognize and foster agriculture as never before. Referring to the current work of the War Farm Labor Commission and the Emergency War Food Commission, he called for special attention to research needs in the field of marketing. He stated four objectives: top quality, more consistently and cheaply available; development of cooperatives; consumer education in nutrition; and an adequate supply of protective foods.

Controls Opposed

A forum discussion on "Post-War Government Controls, Subsidies and Prices", chairmaned by M. C. Bond of Cornell, brought out vigorous expressions of views. Paul Work opened the forum, reporting on questionnaire surveys both nationally and in New York State. He said that vegetable growers who replied were almost unanimously in favor of either immediate or gradual abandonment of price and crop controls for perishable vegetables. Many expressed the view that policies of free enterprise under the law of supply and demand work better for consumer as well as producer than government control which has brought more disadvantage than advantage.

John Wickham of Mattituck reported that vegetable men on Long Island are turning to potatoes, for which a support program is in effect. Ceilings have not worked for vegetables. A. G. Waldo pointed out that minimum wages for labor, fixed mark-ups for trade and cost-plus systems in manufacture debar reliance on supply and demand to protect agriculture.

A. H. Garnish believes over-supply is inevitable under support policies with resulting unsolvable problems. Henry Marquart pointed out that retail prices under ceilings do not follow the wholesale prices, and that consumption is accordingly curbed in times of liberal

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supply, thus contributing to glut markets.

A. C. Thompson of King Farms, Morrisville, Pa., showed movies illustrating shortcuts to efficiency in use of equipment and irrigation. Charles R. Creek of Massachusetts State protested against many common practices in getting vegetables ready for market which wear out both the produce and the workers. Too much lifting is one common fault. He advocated straight line arrangement of packing facilities and use of roller conveyors.

Thompson and Babcock

About 200 were present at the final session to hear H. C. Thompson of Cornell and H. E. Babcock of G.L.F. Thompson said he is no prophet but that some adjustments will have to be made. Cannery production has greatly increased, fresh vegetables not so much. He expects freezing to increase but he thinks dehydration will likely be curtailed. Each is applicable to a comparatively small list of products. Freezing is still very small compared with canning. Developments in freezing and canning may bring changes in production areas and adjustments in crop planning of farmers. The ability of New York to maintain its high place in vegetable production will depend upon ability to produce high yields of high quality at low cost. New York should be able to hold its own, being a great consuming state, but growers will have to do a better job or others will get the business.

Ed Babcock said that freezing at home takes too much electricity to compete with commercial processors, but that storage of frozen food is likely to be important, since this costs little. He holds an abiding faith that the future of agriculture is in farmer hands and he believes that consumer education in nutritional values is the key to increased use of the foods produced in the Northeast—vegetables, fruits, milk and eggs, as against cereals and beans. Government effort should be focused on better diet. Then farmers must see that food gets to the consumer with the nutritive values unimpaired.

Action Demanded

The New York State Vegetable Growers' Association after discussion and deliberation passed a resolution calling for abandonment of the general policy of price and crop control for perishable vegetables as promptly as possible, on the ground that ceilings have done more harm than good to both consumer and producer and are likely to do still more harm, since each control demands others. Other actions commended the efforts of Governor Dewey and the state government to help farmers, asked for a farmer on the Board of Regents, demanded action to relieve obstructions to farmers trucking their goods into the cities, opposed the 5-day market week in New York, and asked consultation with growers and early action in solving the New York City market problem. The Empire State Potato Club protested

(Continued on Page 20)

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Assorted Chicks, our choice, \$5.50 per 100. Better Chicks mean Better Profits. All Breeders Blood Tested. Sexing 95% guar. Order today. Folder Free.

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Will Ship Cash or C.O.D.	100	100	100
Large Type White Leghorns	\$12.00	\$22.00	\$4.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	14.00	18.00	14.00
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Poultry Gossip

By L. E. Weaver

NESTING MATERIAL

THE BEST material for nests that I have ever used is rice hulls. The hens seem to prefer them, too. They are self-cleaning to quite an extent, and don't get packed together and matted down. One feature that makes rice hulls different and better than most is the way the eggs stay put. You don't find them (at least in our partitionless nests) rolled together in a cluster. The egg half sinks into the hulls and apparently can't be rolled around by the hen. I believe this prevents some breakage. The rice hulls I used were packed around some turkey hatching eggs that came from the Pacific coast. I don't suppose it is going to be easy or practical to bring them to the Northeast when we have so many good substitutes.

Buckwheat hulls, which I tried out a year ago have much the same characteristics as rice hulls, and they work out well in nests. I have not tried oat hulls, but I imagine they too would be good. With any of these finely divided materials the nest itself must be tight. Otherwise the nest soon becomes bare because the hulls sift away through the cracks. That is true also of sawdust which is another material that ranks high for use in nests.

Shavings and straw are often mentioned for nesting material and both are widely used. To my mind neither of them ranks with any of the finer materials mentioned above. With both there is a strong tendency to pack down. If an egg is broken it smears the straw or shavings and soils all the other eggs. This is not true to the same extent with finer materials which tend to roll up broken eggs or droppings into a ball.

If straw is cut, it is improved. The shorter it is cut the more closely it comes to equaling the finer materials. Sugar-cane waste resembles cut straw to some extent, and it is often used.

Whatever the material, it is never so good that it doesn't need some attention. Four to five inches is none too deep. Hens are bound to scratch out some of it. Replenishing the nests should be at least a weekly chore. It pays, too, to stir up the nest often while one is collecting the eggs. And of course no broody hens or newly-housed pullets should be allowed to spend one night in the nest, or half-way in.

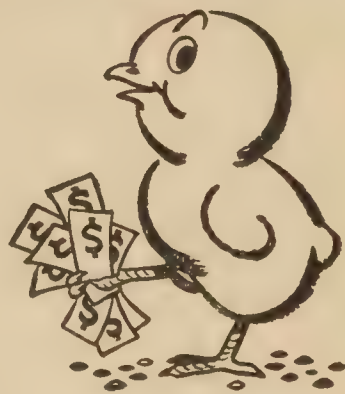
Vitamin B at Low Cost

For a long time it has been known that cows will remain healthy and thrifty without having any of the many members of the big vitamin "B" family in their diet. More recently it was discovered why this is true. Cows need riboflavin, thiamin, pantothenic acid, biotin, niacin and other factors, known and unknown, that make up the vitamin "B" complex, just as other animal life needs them. But we don't have to supply them to the cows because they have their own laboratory in which they make all these compounds for their own use. This is done in the "rumen", one of the cow's four stomachs. Bacteria are the agents that produce these compounds from the food that the cow eats.

After that discovery, it was inevitable that someone should check up to see if some of the B vitamins remained in the manure. Sure enough, there's plenty of them. In one test, dried cow manure gave excellent results when it was substituted for dried milk in a poultry ration.

The Wisconsin Experiment Station has reported that in their tests they had less cannibalism among pullets

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R.O.P. Sired Single Comb WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS for Jan., Feb., March and April delivery. Straight run, sexed pullets or cockerels. Free Catalog and Prices will be sent on request. Send card today.

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Redbird Farm was the first to Guarantee 98% Livability on Chicks for the first 4 weeks. This never-beaten Guarantee still stands, applicable to our Champion, Grade-A and Grade-B Matings. Only great inherent vigor has made possible the continuance of this Guarantee through the years.

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Start Laying at 4½-5 Mos.

Average 50% Production at 6 Mos.

Quickly Attain Standard Egg Size.

R. I. REDS—Our original strain. Backed by 280 to 310 egg record foundation mating.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Our own strain, truly dual-purpose. One of New England's finest.

BARRED ROCKS—From 240 to 260 egg foundation stock. Bred to full standard weight.

ROCK-RED CROSS—For BARRED broilers and roasters. Pullets make excellent layers.

WHITE LEGHORNS—Large type, large eggs.

SEXING—Guaranteed 95% Accurate.

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World's Largest R. I. Red Breeding Farm.

CLEMENTS BROS. FARMS
Maine-Bred to Stand the Gaff
4 FARMS
Cooperating FOR YOUR BENEFIT

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The Sensational Clem-Cross sex-linked pullets are proving themselves real profit makers. Clements Reds, Barred Rocks and Barred Cross are also "way ahead" in the money-making characteristics. Maine-U. S. Pullorum Clean. Write today for free catalog. Be sure of the best—at a reasonable price.

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White Leghorns, Leading Strains. \$10.00 \$20.00 \$3.00

Wh. & Bl. Leghorns, Grade A Matings 13.00 25.00 5.00

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Sexing guaranteed 95% correct. Our 24th year.

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RICE'S 4 WEEK OLD WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS
For Less Than You Can Raise Them

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RICE'S SPECIALIZED BROILERS—Immediate delivery. Send \$295 Per cash in full. Order now. 1000 for \$100 live delivery guaranteed. fob Sed.

RICE LEGHORN FARMS, Box 301, Sedalia, Mo.

that were being fed fresh cow manure than in pens not fed the manure. They warn against feeding too much at first. Apparently they had the same results that follow when pullets are given all the cabbage or other green feed they will take. They fill up on that and eat too little mash, and then egg production drops.

The discovery that cow manure contains valuable nutrients needed by poultry is so new that we don't know yet just how to take full advantage of it. Certainly it has possibilities, especially for breeders. We know that riboflavin and some of the other members of the B group are essential for good hatchability in eggs. An abundance of these factors are less essential for market egg production, but may be of some help in keeping the layers healthy.

* * *

WANTED—More Poultry Meat, Fewer Eggs

In a recent issue I stated that there are too many laying hens in the country. Now we have the 1945 program for poultry keepers suggested by a committee of representative poultrymen at a meeting in Syracuse. They say the same thing in a different way. They make five suggestions for changes for 1945 from the poultrymen's food production program of 1944:

- (1) Ten per cent fewer layers January 1, 1945, than on January 1, 1944.
- (2) Ten per cent fewer eggs produced in 1945.
- (3) Three per cent fewer chickens raised in 1945.
- (4) A twelve per cent INCREASE in broilers. (They recommend the use of straight-run chicks rather than sexed chicks.)
- (5) Ten per cent increase in turkeys.

It is evident from this that well-informed people are convinced that we are going to need more poultry meat. The supply of feed is going to be no serious problem. It looks as though the brooder houses will not have to remain idle in the Northeast this spring. If you plan to raise fewer pullets, why not do a full-time job by raising a few broilers?

—A. A.—

POULTRYMAN MUST ADVERTISE

Recently I said to a man familiar with the poultry industry and its problems that some of those big operators who have put up new buildings and plan to go right on increasing production are in for trouble. My friend replied that it depended upon the man, that some of the big operators were so efficient that they made at least some profit right through the depression and they could do it again.

However, I think the best answer I have seen on the danger of piling up of surplus eggs comes from Andrew Christie, big producer of Kingston, New Hampshire, who says that the poultry industry must do even more to advertise its products or else the citrus fruit growers and cereal manufacturers and others will grab the poultryman's share of the national appetite.

—E. R. E.

HOLSER'S VALLEY FARM is the home of a famous strain of White Leghorns, pedigree bred and proven tested under R.O.P. supervision; among the best records in laying contests of any Eastern Leghorn breeder in recent years. Also New Hampshire, Catalog.

HOLSER'S VALLEY FARM, R4-Z, TROY, N.Y.

Hampton's Black Leghorn Chicks Great Healthiest breed. No cannibalism. Circular free. A. E. HAMPTON, Box A, PITTSBURGH, NEW JERSEY

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HEALTHY CHICKS, 200-339 egg R.O.P. sired. Famous trapnest-pedigree strains. U. S. Pullorum Controlled for extra health protection. Egg Contest winners. Leading breeds. Early order discount. Free Catalog.

ILLINOIS HATCHERY, Box 125, Metropolis, Ill.

BUY WAR BONDS



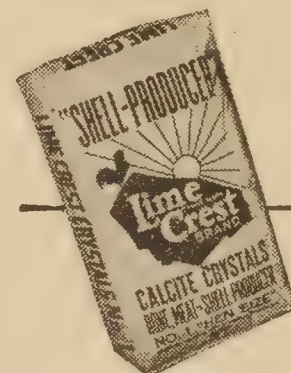
MORE EGGS or LESS EGGS TWO WEEKS FROM TODAY?

If the calcium supply gets too low, egg production may cease in two weeks! Many tests by leading investigators show that the kind of calcium carrier fed to laying hens affects the number of eggs laid as well as the quality of the shells.

A true calcite such as Lime Crest SHELL-PRODUCER Calcite Crystals will help keep high production of heavy, firm-shelled marketable eggs. It will help to make bone and meat.

Upon request we will gladly send you complete information about Lime Crest SHELL-PRODUCER Calcite Crystals.

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WHITE ROCK
BABY CHICKS \$15.00 PER 100
TO MAY 1st

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.

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TOLMAN ROCKLAND MASS.

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Hatches Monday & Thursday.	100	100	100
Cash or C.O.D.	Unsexed	Pitts.	Chks.
Large Eng. White Leghorns	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$3.00
Br. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	12.00	16.00	12.00
New Hampshire Reds AAA	14.00	20.00	14.00
Rock-Red Cross AAA	14.00	18.00	14.00
H. Mixed \$10.-100.	H. Broiler Chicks no Sex Guar.	\$9.	

All Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. Our AAA Chicks are from N. H. & U. S. Approved & Pullorum clean Breeders and are practically Non-Broody, Lay well, Feather and grow fast with good Livability. 95% Guarantee on Sexed Pullets. 98% Livability on Chicks for first two weeks.

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Twenty-eight years of Breeding and Hatching Experience. Assures you the highest quality. Postage Paid. Circular FREE. Live delivery guaranteed.

Pullets Guar. 95% accurate	Per 100	100	100
BIG R.O.P. SIRED-GRADE AA	St. Run	Pitts.	Chks.
WHITE LEGHORNS	\$11.00	\$20.00	\$3.00
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Less than 100, add 10 per chick. Also started chicks.

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COLONIAL IS FIRST

in total number of chicks sold because of LOW PRICES, HIGH QUALITY and SERVICE. All leading breeds, sexed or straight run. BIG 4-color catalog FREE!

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LAYING HOUSE
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Chick Bed is long lasting—8 to 10 weeks in the brooder house—5 to 6 months in the laying house.

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★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

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HOLSTEIN BULLS

Ready for service. By our best herd sires and from dams with good D.H.I.A. records.

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ALL AGES, BOTH SEXES. ALL STAGES OF LACTATION. EXCELLENT QUALITY FOUNDATION STOCK. POPULAR BLOOD LINES.

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Offers for sale both Carnation and Pathfinder bred bull calves from high record Carnation daughters. Sires, Carnation Homestead Hazelwood, Pioneer Pathfinder Fobes.

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I Will Sell Any Ten Cows of My Herd of 55
HALF ARE FRESH AND SPRINGING.
THEY ARE ALL REGISTERED HOLSTEINS.

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HOLSTEIN CALVES

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GUERNSEY BULL CALF

Three nearest dams average 12,500 lbs. M., 651.2 lbs. F. Backed by the blood of Foremost Prediction, Langwater Foremost and Mixer May Royal. Complete pedigree sent on request. Herd State Approved No. 151. Federal accredited.

WYCHMERE FARM, ONTARIO, N. Y.

BULLS one month to serviceable age.

Sired by FOREMOST PEACEMAKER, 64 A. R. daughters, and ANTIETAM BRIGHT LAD — son of LANGWATER VAGABOND and BRIGHT LAD'S FRANCES ROSE, 738 lbs. fat — A.A. Dams have high records and are closely related to PEERLESS MARGO, 1013 lbs. fat at 3 yrs., and ROYAL LENDA, 1109 lbs. fat at 4 years.

ALSO A FEW HEIFER CALVES.

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FOR SALE: Registered Guernsey Bull Calves,
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For Sale: Eight Registered Jerseys,
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SIRE BY EVERGREEN'S BUXOM LAD. Both bred to Grassy Lane Barbarian. One due in January, other, now with calf at side, in September.

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ADVERTISING RATES

Northeast Markets Page.

This classified page is for the accommodation of Northeastern farmers for advertising the following classifications: LIVESTOCK—Cattle, Swine, Sheep, Horses, Dogs, Rabbits, Goats, Mink, Ferrets; FARM PRODUCE—Field Seeds, Hay and Straw, Maple Syrup, Honey, Pop Corn, Miscellaneous; POULTRY—Breeding Stock, Hatching Eggs; EMPLOYMENT—Help Wanted, Situation Wanted; FARM REAL ESTATE—Farms for Sale, Rent or Wanted; FARM EQUIPMENT—For Sale, Wanted.

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COMING SALES

Feb. 1 177th Earlville Sale, Earlville, Madison Co., N. Y. R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
Feb. 23 David Mast Guernsey Dispersal Sale, Littitz, Pa.
April 4 Pennsylvania State Ayrshire Sale, Lititz, Pa.

COMING EVENTS

Jan. 22-25 New Jersey Agricultural Week, Trenton.
Jan. 23 Annual Meeting Vermont State Horticultural Society, Burlington, Vt.
Jan. 23-26 Vermont Union Agricultural Meetings and Farm Products Show, Memorial Auditorium, Burlington, Vermont.
Jan. 24-26 Eastern Meeting New York State Horticultural Society, Kingston, N. Y.
Feb. 9-11 Annual Meeting Pennsylvania Horticultural Association, Harrisburg, Pa.

HEREFORDS

FOR SALE — HEREFORDS

1 REGISTERED BULL—13 MOS. OLD.
1 REGISTERED BULL—7 MOS. OLD.
1 PUREBRED BULL—18 MOS. OLD.
CAYUTA FARMS, CAYUTA, N. Y.

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Lemen & Gibson Shropshire Stud Rams and BRED EWES available for sale now. Strengthen your flock with our Buttar bloodlines. Write for prices and new catalogue.
C. LEMEN & SONS, DEXTER MICH.
"Breeder of Registered Shropshire and Suffolk Sheep—Flock established 1890."

FOR SALE—20 Grade Corriedale Ewes
BRED TO LAMB IN APRIL.
PRICE \$218.00.

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SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS. ALL AGES.
WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. MUST PLEASE.
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Prolific, quick maturing, proven strains.
Fall pigs, both sexes, weighing 75 to 100 lbs. at 3 mos. Gilts bred to the 1944 Eastern Grand Champion for early spring farrow. Priced reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for folder.

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Top quality pigs! 6-8 wks., \$4.50 each. 8-10 wks., \$5.00. Berkshire and O.I.C.—Chester and Yorkshire crossed. Ship what you need C.O.D. Our guarantee — A Square Deal At All Times.

Pigs for Sale: Berkshire and Chester Cross or Chester Whites, 6-7 weeks old \$4.50 each, 8-9 weeks old \$5.00 each, 10 weeks old \$6.00 each. Ship any number C.O.D. or check or money order. Inoculation 75¢ if desired.
WALTER LUX, 44 ARLINGTON ROAD, WOBURN, MASS.

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FOR SALE — Two sows and one herd boar. Prize winners, well-grown, prolific. Cholera vaccinated. Sows due in March. Wave ace bloodlines, moderately priced.

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HEAVY SAANEN GOATS
BRED AND UNBRED. ALSO 1944 DOE KIDS. PRICES REASONABLE.
TWIN PINE GOAT FARM
BISMARCK ROAD, WANTAGH, L. I., NEW YORK.

SEEDS

VICLAND OATS \$2.00 per Bushel.
STATE CERTIFIED. HIGHEST YIELDING. SMUT-RESISTANT SUPERIOR QUALITY SEED.
ORDER NOW FOR SPRING SHIPMENT.
Sundown Seed Farms, Ringoes, N. J.

EQUIPMENT

FOR SALE: FOX PICKUP HAY CHOPPER with power unit. Cutter bar and corn harvesting attachment can be attached. Excellent condition.
ONE FOX CROP BLOWER (NEW).
ALSO ALLIS CHALMERS WC 7 FT. MOWER.
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FOR SALE: 1 FULLY EQUIPPED,
Year-Old B. G. Cle-Trac Tractor,
38 H.P. on draw-bar, 50 H.P. on the belt.
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FOR SALE — 200 ACRES — 125 TILLABLE
(Land Class 4), 11 Acres Orchard, 15,000 ft. timber. 7-rm. new house, large T barns, spring water, electricity, phone. School bus, milk truck pass. \$50.00 per acre. Car fare paid to buyer. Save commission.
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CASTER'S PARMENTER REDS

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Known for exceptional livability and consistent production. Circular available.
RED-W-FARM, Box W, Wolcott, N. Y.

VANCREST NEW HAMPSHIRE

Family-pedigree bred for livability, egg and broiler production. N. Y.-U. S. Pullorum Clean. Circular available.

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RED-ROCKS, ROCK-REDS & NEW HAMPSHIRE
make outstanding layers of large eggs — and rapid growing broilers, roasters, or capons.
Write for folder and price list.

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MATURE BREEDING COCKERELS
CERTIFIED SEED BEANS
EGG & APPLE FARM, Trumansburg, N.Y.
Box A.

RICHQUALITY LEGHORNS

OUR 35th YEAR. 12000 BIRDS.

RICH POULTRY FARMS

WALLACE H. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM

N.Y.-U.S. Approved White Leghorns, Reds, Barred Cross. They Live—They Lay—They Pay. Pullorum Free. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Details on request.
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HOLD 20 OFFICIAL WORLD RECORDS.
Stock from 200-324 egg Pedigree Breeders 2 to 5 years old — Leghorns, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, New Hampshire, Wyandottes, Giants, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Rock-Red Cross, Pekin Ducks—Blood Tested Breeders. Write for free Catalog and Price List.

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208 NORTHAMPTON, BUFFALO 8, N. Y.

LEGHORNS — NEW HAMPSHIRE

BARRED ROCKS — CROSSES
"BRED TO LAY — LAY TO PAY"
Write for descriptive catalog and prices.
GLENWOOD FARMS R.F.D. 3,
ITHACA, N. Y.

Bodine's Pedigreed Leghorns

Our Leghorns are especially bred for livability, high egg production of large white eggs. Also a limited number of Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Crosses.

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CHEMUNG, N. Y., Box 28, CHEMUNG COUNTY.

Walter Rich's Hobart Poultry Farm

LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY.
Our circular shows you the type of bird it will pay you to put in your laying house next fall.

WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

THE MCGREGOR FARM

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—50 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN BREEDING PROFIT-PRODUCING BIRDS.
WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER.
The McGregor Farm, Box A, Maine, N.Y.

NATHAN BREEDING FARM

LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS, R. I. REDS, CROSSES.
Bred especially for livability and production. 100% Pullorum Free stock. Pedigreed ancestry. For strong, healthy, profitable stock—order from

NATHAN BREEDING FARM
Box 400, CUDEBACKVILLE, N. Y.

Pedigreed White Leghorn Cockerels
FROM OUR FINEST MATINGS. HALF AND FULL GROWN. WE ARE RAISING 500 TO SELL BETWEEN NOW AND DECEMBER 1st.
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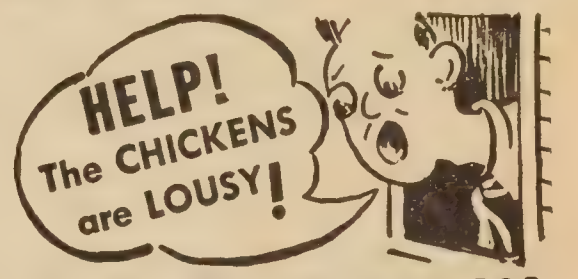
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Large pkg. \$1.00
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Can Save You up to \$27.
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Dawnwood Farm where up to 100 cows are constantly
milked. It's a penetrating salve called **UDDEROLE**
that takes hold at once and promptly relieves inflamed,
swollen udders congested with caked milk. Use it on
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you can afford to part with it—return unused portion
and receive, not \$1, but \$2—double your money back
to pay for your trouble. Either way, you win, so...

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dealer does not carry it just slip a dollar bill in an
envelope with your name and address. We'll rush you,
all charges prepaid, an 8-oz. tin of this amazing dis-
covery. **DEALERS**, write for information.

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milk.

Balsam of Myrrh's antiseptic action pro-
motes healing. Its soothing ingredients bring
quick relief from soreness, also reduces teat
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Effective for superficial swellings, strains,
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coccus agalactiae, the cause of
most mastitis troubles. Mam-O-
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Kansas City Vaccine Co., Dept. 19A, Kansas City 15, Mo.

MAM-O-LAC Formerly
Strepto-Lac
(TYROTHRICIN)



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

I AM in New England again, a nice
bright, sunny, healthy December
morning and 11° below zero. These
people function normally in these tem-
peratures. Their houses and barns are
prepared for it and they and their ani-
mals do not suffer. In fact, animals
thrive under these conditions, will eat
more and gain faster than during any
other season. That is another reason
why the South with all their months
of grass have never, and never will,
seriously compete with the North in
meat and milk production.

This again brings up other com-
parisons, particularly right now the
political and organization power of the
Midwest grain farmers over us. The
more I hear (and I hear plenty) and
the more I read of how they are go-
ing to keep our grain prices up through
government pressures and other means,
and thereby gradually ruin us, the less
I believe any such thing. In fact, the
more they do of that sort of thing, the
BETTER OFF our Northeast farmer
is going to be by comparison. As their
grain prices stay up, our hay prices
stay up. It always has and always
will work out in direct proportion, for
after all, the higher the grain the
greater becomes the value of our hay.
We can produce hay out of all propor-
tion to their grain, and also we can
USE our hay while they have to **SELL**
their grain, which leaves us in the
driver's seat.

Better Hay—Less Grain

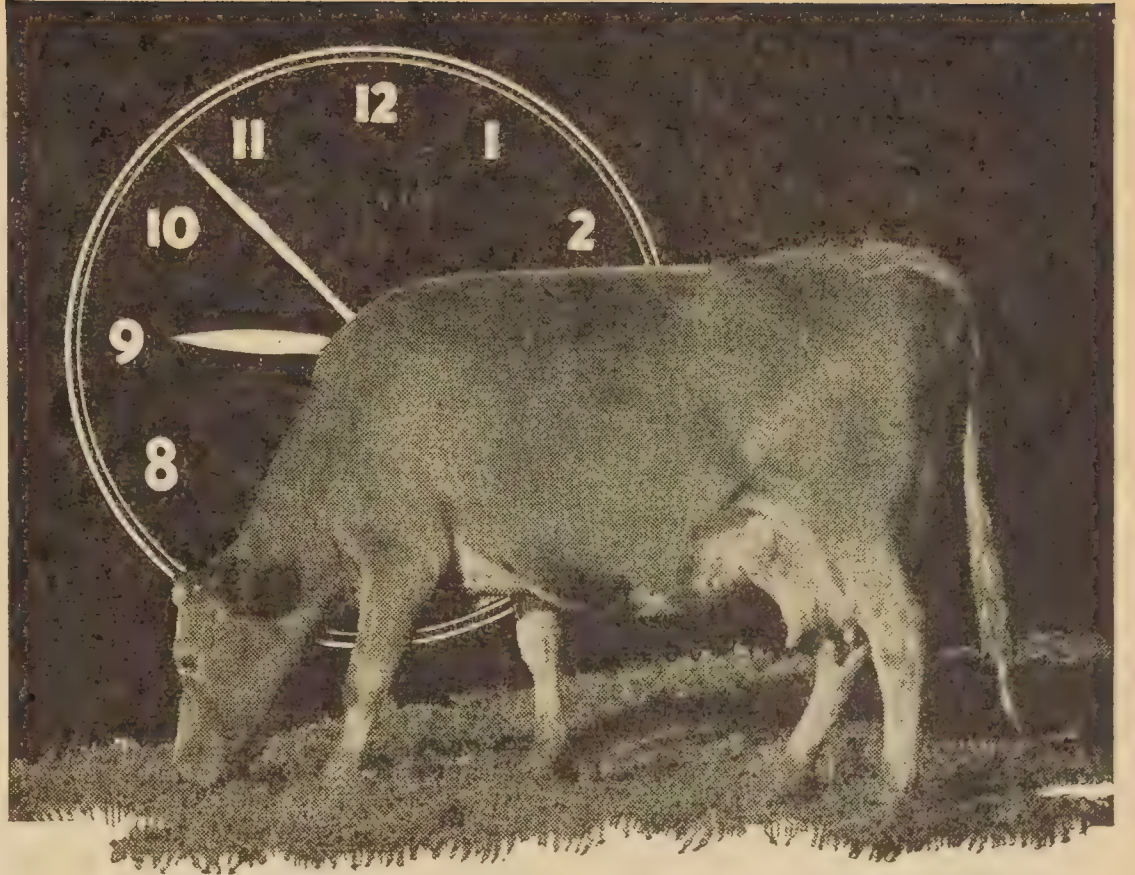
The better the hay, the less the grain
bill to get the same results. There-
fore, as I see it, as we step up the
quality of our hay and as they step
up their acreage grain yields (hybrids,
etc.), we continue to stay one jump
ahead, to say nothing of our market-
ing, geographical, transportation, and
weather (11° below zero) advantages.

Let's quit worrying about what other
sections can do and realize that our
hay and grasses are our heritage and,
if handled with intelligence, no power
on earth can take it away from us.

This hay situation as I see it, par-
ticularly up here, is largely one of cut-
ting when the grasses (no matter
what they are) are short and lush, and
then cutting again and again. These
New England hays, ton for ton, seem
to have it all over our western New
York hay in feeding value. It is short,
grassy, slim and even where weedy the
weeds must have been short and tender
when cut; in short, a hay that we
wouldn't call even fair by our alfalfa
standards but which the animals clean
up closer than our heavier hays and
do better on less of it. The only ex-
planation I can figure out is that their
spring season is later, yet they hay as
early as we do; therefore their hay is
younger, less growthy and better, even
though it lacks quality by our stand-
ards. There is also a great deal to be
learned about curing and handling hay.
It could easily be that the methods
used here on small fields and meadows
have advantages over the more "ad-
vanced" methods.

Housewives' Headaches

Our women folks, who have been
trying to handle their food purchases
according to the rules laid down, now
find themselves with a lot of worthless
coupons and added restrictions. This
is the net result of a policy of rule by
a few over the many. Our meat and
fat situation now warrants tight con-
trols, but it was all deliberately brought
on by men who were hard to convince
that they could be making a mistake.



She Works--Round the Clock

Your cows don't observe quitting time. They work round
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Address.....

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Apricots...Raisins

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Pillsbury Director, Home Service Department

Pillsbury's APRICOT-RAISIN PIE

With the baked-in nourishment of Pillsbury's Best
TEMPERATURE: 425° F. Makes 8-inch pie TIME: 20 minutes

- Sift 1½ cups sifted PILLSBURY'S BEST Enriched FLOUR with ¾ teaspoon salt.
- Cut in ½ cup shortening with two knives or pastry blender until particles are the size of small peas.
- Add 1 tablespoon grated orange rind; mix well.
- Add 5 tablespoons orange juice. Mix lightly.
- Roll out . . . ⅔ of dough on lightly-floured board. Place loosely in pan. Flute edges.
- Fill with the following:

APRICOT-RAISIN FILLING

- Cook . . . 1½ cups dried apricots until tender.*
- Combine . . 2 tablespoons PILLSBURY'S BEST Enriched FLOUR, ½ cup sugar and ¼ teaspoon salt.
- Add 1 cup water, 1 cup raisins, 2 teaspoons grated lemon rind and 2 tablespoons butter.
- Cook until mixture thickens.
- Add drained apricots; cool.
- Turn into pastry-lined pan.
- Top with ½-inch twisted lattice strips cut from remaining ⅓ dough.
- Bake in hot oven (425° F.) until crust is golden brown.

*If desired, 2 cups (No. 2½ can) canned, drained apricots may be substituted for the 1½ cups uncooked, dried apricots. Reduce water to ¾ cup.



Pillsbury's BEST

Enriched Flour

★ FOR GUARANTEED BAKING... with any good recipe, any mixing method.



Tastier Winter Meals

By MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

AS WINTER progresses and natural flavors of stored foods wane, the cook has to exercise her wits to make up for the difference. Here are some easy ways to make that supply of good foodstuffs on your cellar shelves continue to appeal to the family:

CANNED MEATS

Since the approved method of canning meat is to put the raw meat into the cans and then process it, most canned meats taste and look like stewed meat. Occasionally, roll pieces of canned meat in seasoned flour and brown in fat which has a few slices of onion lightly cooked in it. Then add stock from the can and water if needed to make gravy. This gives a fresher taste than if the meat were browned before canning. The addition of freshly cooked vegetables also freshens the flavor if the meat is used for stew or pie.

Large pieces of canned corned beef, if studded with cloves and basted while baking with a sauce made of 2 tablespoons orange juice and ½ cup brown sugar, yield a company dish. If uncanned corned beef is used it should first be boiled until tender, then baked.

Left-over ham, minced, goes well in casserole dishes; mixed with scooped-out baked potato and put back into the potato shells to brown; and in omelets and in many other combinations. The same applies to crisped and crumbled salt pork or bacon, to flaked fish or other left-over meats. For the less flavorful meats, remember that flavor must be supplied by minced onion, herbs or other seasonings.

If you have a farm freezer and you froze plenty of chopped green and red peppers, you won't have to worry about the little bits of flavor and color needed in so many casserole dishes, sauces and salads. My neighbor makes very small packages of these, containing 2 or 3 tablespoonfuls each—just right for most recipes.

CANNED VEGETABLES

There's no getting around the fact that many canned vegetables look dispirited; here is where a spoonful of browned crumbs or crumbled bacon or salt pork helps, also sauces relieved by a sprinkle of paprika, egg slices, etc.

CANNED OR FROZEN FRUITS

Besides being served "as is", there are cobblers, regular pies, fruited gelatins, ice creams and salads galore to offer variety. Top them off with nuts grown in the neighborhood and watch them disappear!

CHICKEN RECIPES

These chicken recipes are good for either canned, frozen or fresh chicken and offer ways of making chicken go farther:

Casserole of Fowl with Vegetables

3 carrots 4 or 5 pound fowl 1 cup hot water
1 bunch celery 2 tablespoons butter 1 cup milk
1 onion 1 green pepper ½ tablespoon flour

Slice or chop the vegetables in very small pieces. Cut up the fowl, season with salt and pepper, dust with flour and brown delicately in the fat. As the meat is removed from the frying pan, place it in a casserole. Pour the chopped vegetables into the frying pan and let them absorb the browned fat. Then transfer them to the casserole, add a cup of hot water, cover, and cook in a slow oven (275° F.) for 3 hours, or until fowl is tender. Add more water from time to time if necessary. Just before serving, remove the pieces of fowl and add the milk and flour which have been mixed. Cook for ten minutes longer and pour the vegetable sauce over the chicken or replace the chicken in the sauce and serve from the casserole.

A frozen fowl should be thawed out

by placing in the main part of the refrigerator the day before using it; if canned chicken is used, the dish is cooked just long enough to cook the vegetables and blend flavors; stock from the can would be used instead of water, the latter being added if the dish becomes dry during cooking.

Chicken-Rice Salad

½ cups cold rice 1 teaspoon salt
(cooked) ½ teaspoon pepper
1 cup cooked chicken ¾ cup salad dressing
¼ teaspoon paprika Salad greens

Combine all ingredients except the salad greens. Blend thoroughly. Chill. Serve in lettuce cups. Garnish with hard-cooked eggs cut in eighths lengthwise or with slices of tomato.

More Recipes by "H. R."

"H. R.", who knows how to make her home products appeal because they taste good, provides these easy recipes:

Baked Corned Beef and Cabbage

1 pint canned corned beef 2 teaspoons salt
1 medium head cabbage, 1 tablespoon vinegar
shredded

Cook cabbage 15 minutes in barely enough salted water to cover. Place half of cabbage in well greased casserole, add the corned beef cut in serving size portions and top with the remaining cabbage. Cook in moderately hot oven (375° F.) until well done, about 45 minutes.

Cabbage Casserole

1 small head cabbage 1 cup thin white sauce
(chopped) ½ pound dried beef
½ cup buttered crumbs

Cook cabbage 10 minutes in salted water, drain, add dried beef and white sauce. Pour into well greased casserole, top with crumbs and bake at 375° F. for 30 minutes.

Bean Casserole

1 pint canned green beans ½ cup bread crumbs
5 hard-cooked eggs 3 tablespoons flour
(sliced) 3 tablespoons butter
2 cups milk 1½ teaspoons salt
Dash of pepper

Arrange the beans and eggs in layers in a greased casserole. Make a white sauce of the milk, butter, flour and seasonings, pour over beans and top with bread crumbs. Bake at 325° F. for 25 minutes.

Country Style Beans

1 quart canned beans 6 slices bacon
2 medium onions, sliced ½ cup water
1 teaspoon salt ½ cup vinegar
½ teaspoon pepper 1 tablespoon sugar

Drain beans and place in serving dish. Fry bacon slices until crisp, remove from frying pan. To fat in pan add water, vinegar, seasonings and onion. Bring to boiling point and pour over beans. Toss to blend well and serve hot garnished with bacon slices.

Savory Beans

1 cup cooked meat 3 tablespoons drippings
1 pint canned beans 1½ teaspoons salt
1½ cups tomatoes ¼ teaspoon pepper
1 tablespoon minced onion

In saucepan gently cook drippings, onion and meat until meat is slightly brown, stirring often. Add tomatoes, beans and seasonings and cook slowly 10 minutes.

Old-Fashioned Bean Salad

1 pint beans ½ teaspoon dry mustard
1 cup thin cream (slightly 1 tablespoon vinegar
sour) ¾ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon sugar

Whip cream to a froth, add vinegar and seasonings. Beat again until thoroughly mixed and blend into beans. Garnish with pickle fans. Serve.

Grandmother's Green Beans

1½ pounds ham (cubed) 1 quart canned beans
Salt and pepper to taste

Simmer ham in barely enough water to cover until nearly tender, add beans and cook until flavors are blended well and ham is tender.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: "H. R." says that she has noticed that when the winter is almost over, there are more cans of "string" beans on her neighbor's shelves than of any other vegetable; hence our emphasis on beans this time. Green or wax beans may be used.)

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... says Mother Maca



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All Yeast! No Water, No Filler!



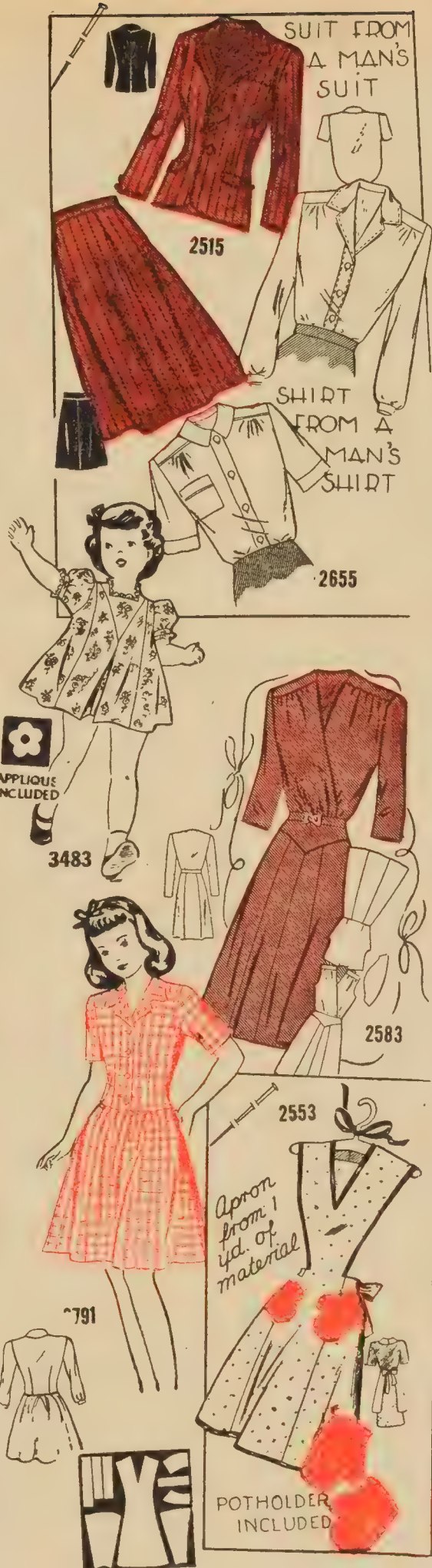
Remember—Maca, too, is serving the armed forces. If your grocer doesn't always have it, ask for Yeast Foam (Magic Yeast), the tried-and-true product that also gives a fine old-time flavor.

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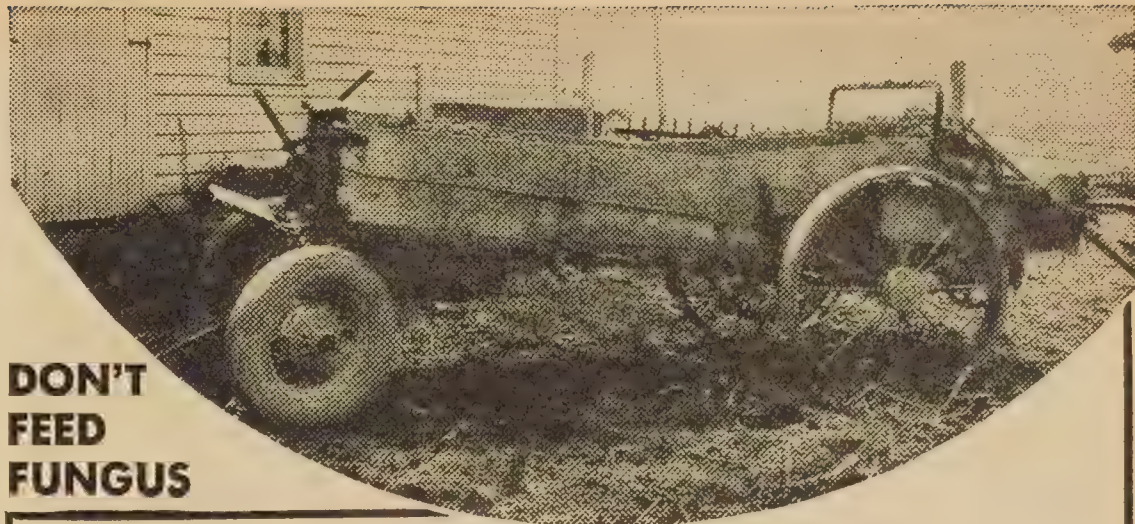
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HINT FOR HOME BAKERS New Quick Roll Recipe—Easy and Good!

Make them with Fleischmann's yellow label Yeast—the only yeast with those **EXTRA Vitamins**

QUICK ROLLS

½ cup milk
2 tablespoons sugar
1½ teaspoons salt
1 cake Fleischmann's Yeast
½ cup lukewarm water
3 cups sifted flour
3 tablespoons melted shortening

Scald milk, add sugar and salt; cool to lukewarm. Dissolve yeast in lukewarm water—and be sure it's Fleischmann's *yellow label*, the only fresh yeast with all those extra vitamins. Add to lukewarm milk. Add 1½ cups flour and beat until perfectly smooth. Add melted shortening and remaining flour, or enough to make an easily handled dough. Knead well. Shape into rolls and place in well-greased pan. Cover and let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk (about 1 hour). Bake in moderate oven at 400°F. about 20 minutes. Makes 12.

FREE!

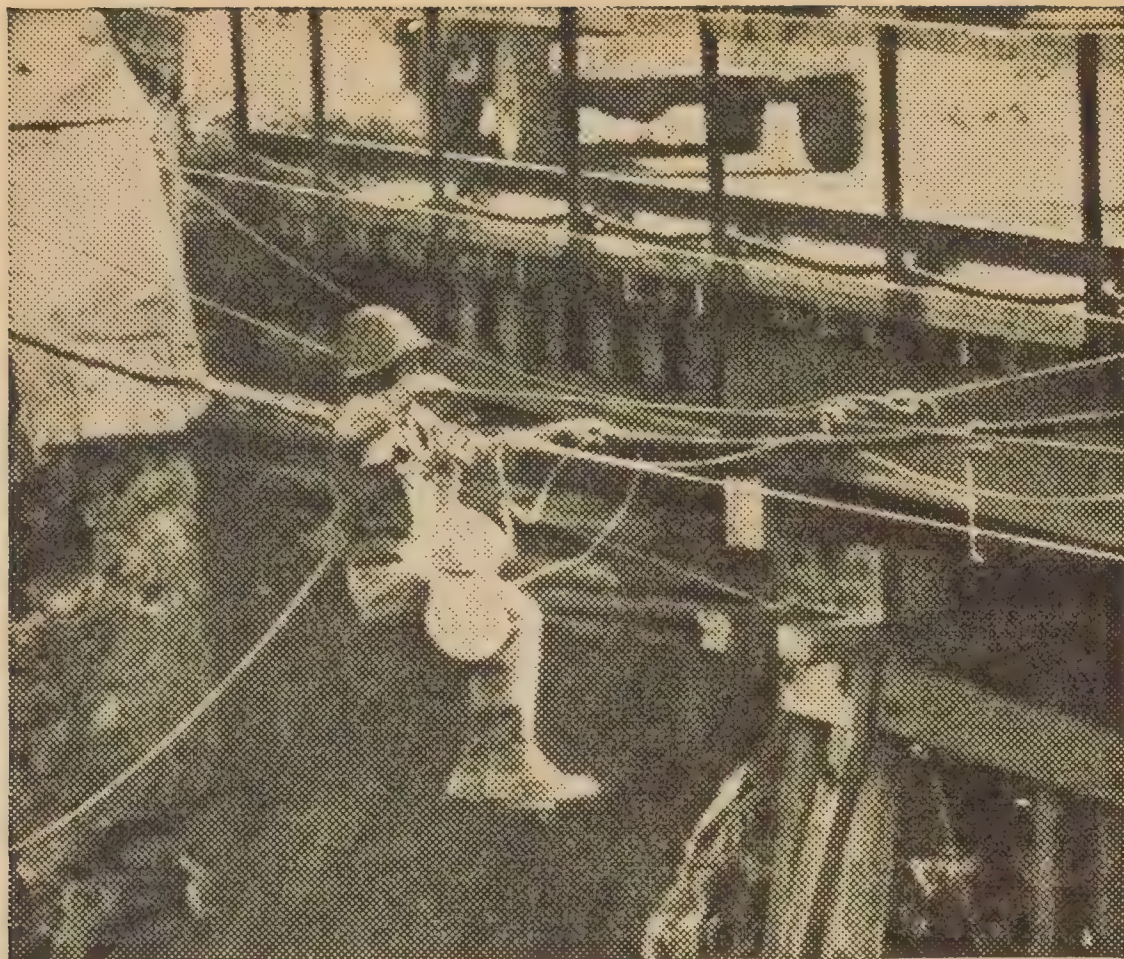
New Revised Wartime Edition of Fleischmann's Famous Recipe Book!

Clip and paste on a penny post card for your free copy of Fleischmann's newly revised "The Bread Basket." Dozens of easy recipes for breads, rolls, desserts. Address Standard Brands, Incorporated, Grand Central Annex, Box 477, New York 17, N. Y.

Name _____

Address _____

Zone No. _____



Member of Signal Battalion strings telephone cable beside bombed bridge. This is the type of work for which the Army needed civilian volunteers.

Bell System Cable Splicers Flown to Europe

"Send thirty cable splicers immediately". . . that was the gist of an urgent request from the Army shortly after the Normandy breakthrough.

The men were needed for building communications lines behind the retreating Nazis. Signal Corps forces already there were doing a great job but they needed help — and quick!

Many telephone men volunteered for this emergency overseas duty.

A number were selected, granted leaves of absence, given physical examinations and flown across the Atlantic.

There are 59,000 Bell men and women in uniform. Practically all the Bell System manufacturing facilities are on war work. That's the way we know you'd want it to be — even though it means waiting for home telephones.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

IF YOU'RE WAITING FOR A HOME TELEPHONE we'd like to thank you for being so patient. You can be sure we are doing everything we can to make the widest possible use of available equipment.



Double French Lilacs

and other lovely shrubs, trees and flowering vines. Write for FREE CATALOG.

STERN'S NURSERIES, Dept. W. Geneva, N. Y.

TAYLOR'S OIL (Called Taylor's Oil of Life over 80 years).
FOR ACES, SPRAINS, CUTS, BURNS, STIFFNESS, AND OTHER USES.
At your favorite store. 35c, 75c, \$1.50.

For Quick Cough Relief, Mix This Syrup, at Home

No Cooking. No Work. Real Saving.

Here's an old home mixture your mother probably used, but, for real results, it is still one of the most effective and dependable for coughs due to colds. Once tried, you'll swear by it.

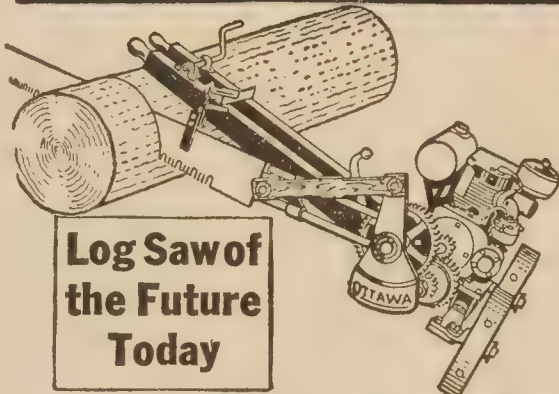
It's no trouble. Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup water for a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed—it's so easy! Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Now put 2½ ounces of Pinex into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. This makes a full pint of truly splendid cough medicine, and gives you about four times as much for your money. It keeps perfectly and tastes fine.

And you'll say it's really amazing for quick action. You can feel it take hold promptly. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Thus it makes breathing easy and lets you get restful sleep.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well-known for its prompt action on throat and bronchial membranes. Money refunded if not pleased in every way.

GET BIG PROFITS from
SMALL INVESTMENT
OTTAWA
6 H-P LOG SAW



FELLS TREES, SAWS LOGS
Buzzes Up Small Limbs Fast—Easy

Demand for wood increases! Prices are higher than ever before. You can make real money sawing wood, if you have an Ottawa. Equipped with an easy to start, air-cooled 6 H-P engine. Designed for easy handling. Complete one-man machine with safety Saw Guide and other exclusive Ottawa features for fast sawing.

USE FOR OTHER JOBS — when not sawing wood, use engine for any belt job. Thousands in use. FREE BOOK and price list at your request. Write today.

OTTAWA MANUFACTURING COMPANY
3731 Pine Street Ottawa, Kansas

Hank Wagner's Lucky Day

(Continued from Page 7)

of course my rejection will be final."

Mr. Wagner acted very nervous. He looked at Pa and Mr. White, then he looked at Mr. Livingston, and Mr. Livingston had two fingers sticking out of his fist.

"I don't aim to be hoggish," said Mr. Wagner. "All I want to do is get all I can."

"Naturally," said Mr. Hunt.

"If I was to ask you two hundred smackers, would it seem too much?"

"I should say that would be a very fair and reasonable price," said Mr. Hunt.

"Then she's a go," said Mr. Wagner.

"Would you prefer a check or the currency?" asked Mr. Hunt. And Mr. Wagner said, "if it's all the same to you I'll have the ready cash. A check is kind of bunglesome."

Mr. Hunt had a lot of money in his bill book. He paid Mr. Wagner four fifty dollar bills and had some left.

Then Mr. Wagner took his tools out from under the seat, and Mr. Livingston had a man come and take off the license plates. Then Mr. Wagner looked up quick and said, "Hey, how we fellows goin' to get home?"

Mr. Livingston laughed real hearty. "Don't worry about that. I'll have one of the boys drive you home, or I could sell you a car and you could go home in style."

"What's that blue sedan with the cracked windshield?" asked Mr. Wagner. "the one that's marked Seventy-five?"

"Now there's a good boat for you," said Livingston. "I see you got a pair of sharp eyes. That car was owned by an old couple that never drove anywhere but to church. Their grandson wrecked it for them. He hit a bakery wagon and spread pies and cookies all over a ten-acre lot, but the car wasn't hurt much. Dented one fender and cracked that glass and took off a hubcap. The frame wasn't sprung a bit. It's got good rubber on all four wheels and two good spares, and just take a look at the cushions. They don't look as if they have ever been set in. The brakes are tight, and she's got a good heater and a place for a radio, and a good windshield wiper, and everything about her is in good working order. Wait till I start her so you can hear that motor."

Mr. Wagner liked the car very much — all except the cracked windshield.

"That's why I'm selling her so cheap," said Mr. Livingston. "I could

fix that glass and give her a new paint job and shove the price up to four hundred, but you can have her just the way she sets for what she's marked."

So Mr. Wagner bought it and we started for home. Just before we started Mr. Hunt came and said something to Mr. Livingston and he filled the tank clear full of gas.

Mr. Wagner was awful tickled about everything. "This had been a great trip," he said. "First I skinned the old weasel, then I got lucky and now look at me! A hundred and seventy-five smackers in my pocket and a new car with a tank full of gas! How's that for a day's business?"

"This was sure your lucky day, Hank," said Mr. White, and Pa said, "You can't keep a good man down."

Just then a car went past. "Well, I'll be darned," said Mr. Wagner, "take a look at that. There goes them game roosters." The wire crates with the roosters that Mr. Wagner had sold to Mr. Smith were in the back of the car.

We drove close behind and the car pulled up to a gas pump. Mr. Wagner got out and talked with the man. Then he came back and drove on. He looked awful solemn.

Pa said, "What did you find out about the roosters?"

Mr. Wagner didn't answer right away, and then he said, "That was that Ike I was tellin' about. He paid a hundred for 'em, and that old weasel never even took 'em out of the crates."

—A. A.—

VEGETABLE PROBLEMS VIGOROUSLY ATTACKED

(Continued from Page 13)

the recent drafting of farm boys.

George DeRidder of Ballston Spa was elected President of the New York State Junior Potato and Vegetable Growers' Association. Blue Ribbon demonstration winners were: Donald Sullivan, St. Lawrence; David Bennett and Cyril Jordan of Allegany; and George DeRidder of Saratoga. The Oneida County team took first in the grading and judging contest, with Saratoga second. Gerald Gourd of Rensselaer was first on individual performance, with Robert Brown of Schoharie second.

E. L. Kent of Wellsville won sweepstakes for best 15-tuber sample in the Empire State Potato Club Show and also the grand prize for packages. Seventeen concerns showed equipment and supplies in the trade show.

SPRING IS COMING!

Here are some of the fashions you will find in our new Spring Fashion Book: DRESSES and soft suits that



you can make quickly, profitably; LAYETTE for that precious newcomer; APRONS, pretty and gay; MAKE-OVERS, patriotic and practical.

All these and many more to suit the active "tailored woman" as well as the elegant, feminine type. Send 12 cents for a copy of this Spring Fashion Book to Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; OR 25 cents for both the book and a pattern of your own choosing. Limited supply of books because of paper shortage. Order now!

A SONG OF LIFE

By Ruby Altizer Roberts

My lips shall never shape negation's song,
Nor lend despair the weight of one small breath,
Her worshippers have bent the knee too long,
Bruising the air with syllables of death.
Although the moon dims out in hurried flight
To count again her rosary of stars
When bombs explode destruction through the night,
Flashing the red significance of Mars. . . .
I sing of dawning and the long night done
And brave new faces lifting to the sun.



*His war job...
"dishing it out"*

Why The "Service" Industries spell Opportunity for Service Men

Fighting men need service... hot chow, laundry, haircuts, shoe repairs. To give it, many a man is fighting the war with a soup ladle, a pair of clippers or a shoemaker's awl.

Tomorrow these front line service men will expect good jobs back home. And America's "Service" Industries can provide them. Here's why there will be opportunities to go into business and for jobs ranging from counterman to plumber, from filling station attendant to hotel chef:

Before the war millions were employed as restaurant workers, elevator operators, radio repairmen, bus drivers and in countless other service roles.

After the war, fighting men—as well as those who have gone without on the home front—will again want the "service with a smile" that America is famous for.

Today, hundreds of businesses, large and small—from "beaneries" to laundries and cleaning plants—which have had to curtail their services to the public because of shortages in manpower and materials, are already planning to expand their activities and increase their staffs.

Cut More Wood to Cut the Paper Shortage

*His peace job...
"service with a smile!"*



How Nickel will serve The Service Industries

In pre-war days Nickel brought a welcome gleam to practically every service industry.

Either by itself or in partnership with other metals it put lasting beauty in your favorite restaurant, the flash in your barber's scissors, spotless efficiency in your hospital.

These days Nickel is helping make home front service equipment see us through—just as, in front line materiel, Nickel aids in fighting off the stress, shock and rust of war.

Before long, this versatile metal will turn again to its peacetime purpose of improving the products that serve men and provide jobs. Hand in hand with other metals Nickel will help men rebuild a war-torn world, supply needed kitchens and cars, busses, trains and telephones.

Meanwhile manufacturers with metal problems are invited to consult Nickel's technical staff.

The **NICKEL** Company, Inc.
New York 5, N. Y.

World's largest miners, smelters and refiners of Nickel and Platinum metals... sole producers of MONEL... producers of other high-Nickel alloys.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

ONE HAS to get around a bit these days to appreciate the decline which is taking place in the diet of people who live in the Northeast.

Meals without butter, ice cream without much butter fat, water-thin cream, limited quantities of fresh milk, almost no red meat, wilted fresh vegetables cooked to death, and carelessly processed fruits and vegetables all add up to a steadily declining standard of living.

In war this is as it has to be. No one is hurt much yet, and not many are kicking.

Worse Than Necessary

At the same time our American diet today is worse than it needed to be because of shortsighted government policies. The biggest mistake was made when the government, by ceiling and floor prices, over-stimulated hog production. The next mistake, one that Mayor LaGuardia's New York City is bearing the full brunt of at the present time, was when the War Food Administration and the O. P. A. let a few big packers write the rules and regulations for handling fresh meats. Other minor mistakes have been made and new, perhaps very big ones, may be expected.

The Net of It All

The net of all the mistakes, both past and future, and of the impact of war on our food economy is that the average American consumer is becoming for the first time in this country's history acutely food conscious.

A Golden Opportunity

The situation as it develops presents northeastern agriculture with the greatest opportunity in its history. *Millions of consumers here in the Northeast for the first time in their lives are beginning to give intelligent thought to what they should eat.* They are developing an intense longing for the foods which make a diet valuable and which, fortunately, northeastern farms raise.

Butter, creamy fresh milk, rich ice cream instead of watery ices, roasts, good thick steaks and chops, fresh fruit at reasonable prices, vegetables fresh or so canned or frozen that they retain most of their original nutritional qualities, *these are foods which people not only need today but which they are craving.*

A Long Time Program

There are a lot of farm leaders who sincerely believe that the guarantees to a busy and prosperous northeastern agriculture lie in government subsidies, floor prices, acreage control, and the piling up of cereals in ever-normal granaries. Against these negative and short time programs, I submit that agriculture and diet cannot be separated.

There are 40,000,000 people in the

Northeast who are being conditioned to appreciate and demand an adequate diet. Government has an obligation in such a situation. Northeastern agriculture has a great opportunity.

GRASS SILAGE

For years when we have reported on our grass silage we have made the point that we did not produce market milk at Sunnyside and that we therefore could get by with high odored silage if we happened to have any.

As a matter of fact, as we have progressed with the making of grass silage by the wilting method, we have been eliminating bad odor. This year we are producing market milk and we are feeding liberally of grass silage.

The grass silage we are now feeding has no more smell to it than the best corn silage. It is highly palatable. I know that it is keeping up the color in our milk and I am positive that our cows always breed better on grass silage than on any other feed we can give them.

We made this year's grass silage by wilting the grass with 82 to 84 per cent moisture to around 70 per cent and mixing in with the wilted green grass 10 to 20 per cent green wheat. Some of the wheat was hardly headed out.

The case for grass silage with us is based on (1) being sure to cut crops of hay when they should be cut, (2) weed control, (3) the high feeding qualities of good grass silage, and (4) the cheapness with which we can handle the crop.

We have found the wilting method practical. It is not hard to judge chopped green grass in regard to its having the correct percentage of moisture. Nor is it hard to cut and haul a crop so as to deliver into the silo chopped grass with the right moisture content.



FUN IN ZERO WEATHER

Quit grumbling about the snowbanks and the cold weather and take advantage of the natural opportunity knocking at your door—FREEZE!

You have anticipated many times no doubt the advent of the day when you could try your hand at freezing as does your neighbor who has the good fortune to have a home freezer or space in the community frozen food locker plant. For similar facilities you probably must wait; but what about your own back yard on a zero day? Winter won't last forever, and temperatures during the winter won't always be right, but you can have a lot of fun and gain some useful knowledge during the cold snaps. All the equipment you will need is a thermometer to be sure it is cold enough—that is, if you can't tell by "feel".

FIRST STEP—LEARN

Send to the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University for Bulletin 611, "The Home Freezing



THE PROBLEM OF IMPROVING PASTURES which are so rough or steep that they cannot be plowed or even harrowed is being solved. Above is shown a machine developed by Dr. Karl Butler of the G.L.F. Exchange, Ithaca, N. Y., which plows, harrows, limes, fertilizes, and seeds a band of soil 8 to 10 inches wide in one operation. Band or strip seeding of old pastures with desirable legumes, such as Trefoil, Ladino clover, and Wild White, has been proven by our Experiment Station to be a good way of improving pastures.

After Dr. Butler built his machine, which is shown in the picture below seeding one of our hillside pastures at Sunnyside, he found he was up against something to draw it. The conventional tractor was not much good because it could not negotiate the inclines. A jeep, however, proved to be just the ticket. Note how in the lower picture the driver is leaning far out of his seat. The slope is so steep that he is getting ready to part company with the jeep if it starts to tip over. Any other two or four wheeled vehicle would have been flat on its back. The jeep kept all four wheels on the ground and went up and around the slopes like a scared jack rabbit.



of Farm Products". Read it carefully and follow the instructions given. It is something you should do eventually if you plan to freeze food, and though your present undertaking will be necessarily limited, you may as well begin right. Cornell Bulletin 628, "The Cooking of Frozen Foods", would be of interest to you too, and can be requested along with the other bulletin.

WARNING

It will be impossible for you to see what effect long storage in sub-zero temperatures has (at least we hope it won't stay at zero for many days at a time), but you can freeze foods and then use them before the temperature rises enough to threaten their quality. Once a thing is frozen, and as long as it is kept at zero or below, it makes relatively little difference in your case whether it is used on Tuesday or Thursday, for example. Using it on Tuesday when frozen hard would certainly be more comparable to the common method of using frozen foods than using it on Thursday when high temperatures have made its use imperative. Experience with frozen foods is what you are after. *It is not considered advisable to hold frozen foods long at temperatures above zero, and they should never be*

allowed to thaw and refreeze if the quality is to be maintained.

WHERE, HOW AND WHAT TO FREEZE

After packaging according to the instructions you have read in the bulletin, choose the coldest exposed location, reached by wind if possible, but not by sun, for the actual freezing. Wind will keep the air moving, and moving air freezes faster than still air. After your food is frozen it can be placed wherever the temperature is zero or below. Do not let the sun shine on it because of consequent rise in temperature. If you have more than one package to freeze, leave space between them for the circulation of air.

Here are a few suggestions for things to freeze: meat, bread, pies, cakes, cookies, and doughnuts. Though some foods do not lend themselves well to freezing, freezing has not been known to render any food injurious. The possibilities before you are great—it is your chance to go as crazy as you will. Freeze whatever you think of and see what happens. You will find it is thrilling. I shall never forget the pleasure I had from preparing and serving a meal all of which had been frozen. So go to it—FREEZE, LEARN and HAVE FUN.—A. N. S.

Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE.

SNOWPLOWS? NO PLOWS!

"I live on a farm with no near neighbors. Both my wife and I are in poor health and need doctor's care. Our road has not been plowed with the snow plow, and the Highway Superintendent says he does not intend to plow the road this winter. What can I do?"

Due to lack of men and equipment, Highway Superintendents are in for a tough time, if we should get a lot of snow this winter. It seems logical that the roads that are traveled most should be opened first, and the outlook for the man who lives on a cross road that does not get much travel is certainly not bright.

In this area, the snow plows were running all night on November 30 after a heavy snow storm, yet some roads were not reached. The following day wouldn't have been an opportune moment to "Bawl out" the Highway Superintendent! In most cases, I believe these men are doing the best job they can under the circumstances. The only suggestion I have is that you talk with your Town Supervisor to see what can be done.

—A. A.—

UNSECURED LOANS

"I am a widow. How can I force a man to pay the balance of some money which my husband loaned in 1943? The man who borrowed the money gave my husband a post-dated check once but it was returned from the bank marked 'No Funds'. I need this money."

There is no way that payment of this money can be **FORCED** without suing in Court. And even then, assuming that a judgment were secured, it could be collected only if the debtor had unencumbered property against which a judgment could be collected. In this case, the amount is rather small to warrant the expense of a law suit. Payment **MIGHT** be secured by persistent "dunning". A man cannot be arrested for giving a post-dated check which "bounces". Banks loan money where security is offered, or in cases where they have confidence in the borrower's moral and financial standing. Without such assurance, it is risky to loan money.

—A. A.—

BOUGHT A BOND

Your letter received enclosing a check for \$37.50. This has bought a \$50 war bond and will later on enable me to purchase something which I may require in my farm work. In loaning it to Uncle Sam, it will now help finance the war which we must do with all the spare cash we can earn.

Thank you for this service and I sure do appreciate it very much, as I doubt if I would have been able to collect from him without your assistance.—J. E. M.

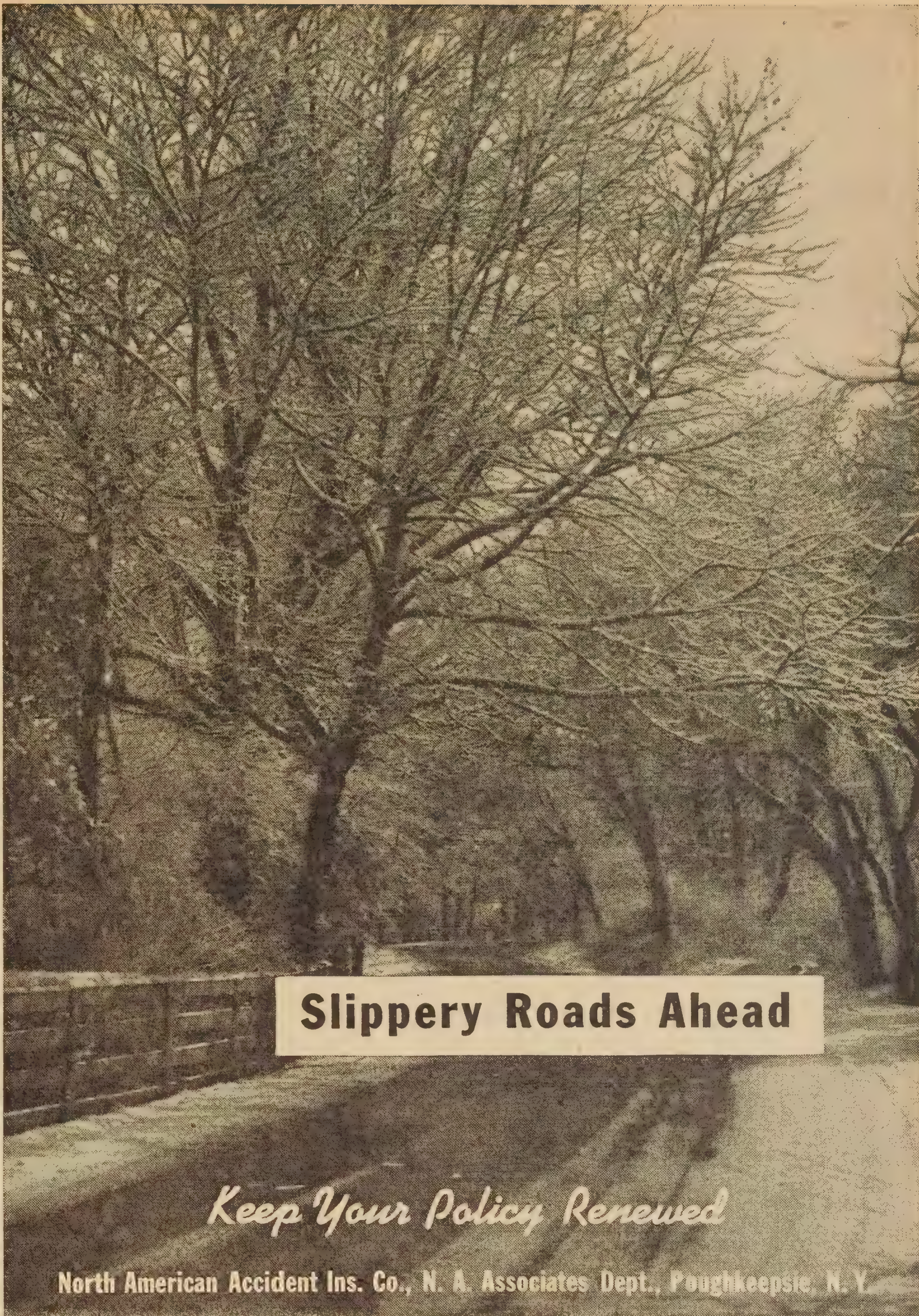
—A. A.—

MISSING

A subscriber is trying to locate Charles R. Jordan, missing since March 25, 1944, from Tamworth, New Hampshire. He was last seen wearing a brown suede jacket, gray trousers—is 27 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches tall, weighed 135 pounds, dark brown hair and eyes. If any subscriber knows where this man can be located, we would appreciate your writing to Mr. Charles B. Jordan, Kezar Falls, Maine, R.F.D. No. 1.

* * *

Another subscriber is anxious to locate Mr. T. R. Koch. If anyone knows his present address, will you write *American Agriculturist*, Service Bureau, Ithaca, New York.



Slippery Roads Ahead

Keep Your Policy Renewed

North American Accident Ins. Co., N. A. Associates Dept., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TOUGH BABIES

Holstein calves average about 90 lbs. at birth. They are tough. Calving trouble is at a minimum in Holstein herds. Start with Holsteins. Avoid one of the dairymen's headaches. Write Box 2001.



HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION
BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

THORNLESS BOYSENBERRIES

A tremendous bearer of almost seedless berries, up to 2 ins. long. Write for free catalog.

STERN'S NURSERIES, Dept. W. Geneva, N. Y.

New OTTAWA WOOD SAW

For Tractors
—Makes wood sawing fast and easy. Can cut enough wood to pay for itself quickly. Easily moved while attached. Big heavy blade. FREE details.
OTTAWA MFG. CO.
W 1331 Oak Ave., Ottawa, Kans.

LOW
PRICE

MAGNOLIA TREES

with flower buds to bloom for you this spring. Write for FREE CATALOG.

STERN'S NURSERIES, Dept. W. Geneva, N. Y.

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS.

FARMERS ATTENTION

Do you have spare time you would like to turn into a profit?

Positions now open for men with car, collecting new and renewal subscriptions for **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**.

Sales plan and field help furnished. Write at once for interview, to

G. C. BARTLETT,
Ass't. Circulation Manager,
Savings Bank Bldg., ITHACA, N. Y.

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5 Best Colors
Scarlet, Lavender, Yellow, Rose, White
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☐ Send 5 Pkts. Giant Zinnia Seeds (No. 7588). Enclosed is 10¢.
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LEAGUE ACTS

To Head Off Producer Income Drop & to Stop Loss of Essential Manpower

Again proving itself the alert champion of dairy farmer interests, The Dairymen's League acted swiftly during the closing days of the Old Year and the opening days of the New Year to head off:

1 —a threatened drop in producer income beginning March 31

2 —a threatened loss of essential manpower to the armed forces

Asks 94c Increase On Class 1 Milk

DECEMBER 29, 1944: Today the League petitioned the War Food Administration for a hearing on the New York City marketing order to consider an increase of 94c per hundredweight on Class 1 milk beginning March 31—the day when federal subsidies of 80c a hundredweight are scheduled to end. Said League president, Fred Sexauer: "To maintain the record milk production that dairy farmers have attained under severe handicap . . . and to offset the destructive decline in producers' income that will come when subsidy payments stop . . . it is necessary that the Class 1 price be raised 94 cents as the subsidy applies to all milk."

● We believe Government in dealing with Agriculture, before it adopts basic policies, should consult with the National Farm Organizations—people who are truly representative of farmers and therefore in a position to know the best methods to use in getting the results the Government is asking for.

Urges Draft Boards To Heed Tydings Amendment On Essential Labor

JANUARY 5, 1945: Springing into action at the first hint that all men in the 18-25 age group of deferred agricultural workers were to be inducted, The Dairymen's League today sent letters to WFA Administrator Marvin Jones, to Selective Service Director Major General Hershey and to milk shed Congressmen. Declared the League: "Despite heroic efforts, milk production during 1940-44 has fallen below demands. Storage of butter, cheese and evaporated milk is at a dangerously low level. The average farm operator is 59 years old. He works an average of 12.6 hours a day for seven days a week, in contrast to an average 7.5 hours a day in industry. Unless local draft boards give full consideration to the Tydings amendment in its relation to needed, skilled and productive farm workers—*men who cannot be replaced*—many herds in this milk shed will have to be dispersed, and many farms will have to lie idle. This would tend to prolong the war and delay victory."

In just one week . . . in two highly important questions that vitally affect the successful conduct of the war and the welfare of all dairy farmers . . . The Dairymen's League has spoken out quickly and fearlessly—explaining the position of dairy farmers, and swinging the force of 30,000 dairy farmers into the job of getting full recognition for their important part in the war effort.



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



Alfalfa IS BEST

By George H. Serviss

Agronomist, N. Y. State College of Agriculture.

The Northeast is a land of hay and pastures. Alfalfa is the king of the hay crops. It can be grown on most northeastern farms, particularly if mixed with other grasses. The article on this page tells how.

CORN MAY BE KING of the grain crops, but alfalfa is king of the hay crops. A barn full of bright green alfalfa or mixed alfalfa and grass hay removes all worries of a protein shortage and keeps the grain bill down.

There are other hays as good as alfalfa, but there is no other hay plant that has as many desirable features. In addition to making an excellent high protein hay, it is a high yielder, drought resistant and long lived. Probably no other hay crop will yield as much, year in and year out, as alfalfa or an alfalfa-grass mixture when grown in the proper environment.

Many northeastern farmers do not grow alfalfa, but most that do not grow it wish they did. Unfortunately, much of the soil in the Northeast is not suitable for growing alfalfa. In fact, some of it cannot be made suitable even with heavy liming and fertilization. There is room, though, for a considerable expansion in the acreage of alfalfa grass mixtures.

Why Grass Mixtures

Alfalfa is a taprooted plant and is subject to winter heaving wherever soil drainage is slow as a result of a hardpan or a heavy textured soil. When grown in association with grass the danger of winterheaving seems to be greatly reduced. What is more, if serious heaving does take place a good crop of grass hay is still assured. The grass can draw, for a year at least, on the nitrogen accumulated by the alfalfa, or rather by the nitrogen fixing bacteria on the roots of the alfalfa. Alfalfa-grass mixtures, too, are more effective in reducing soil erosion than straight alfalfa.

Soil for Alfalfa

An ideal soil for alfalfa is one that is deep, well drained, and high in lime. Such soil does not constitute a very high proportion of the farm land of the Northeast. Acid soils predominate. Soils underlain with bedrock at depths of from 1½ to 3 feet are common

In some sections much of the soil has a hardpan of varying thickness and density at a depth of from 6 to 18 inches that slows drainage. A soil that has all of these drawbacks is not an alfalfa soil nor can it be made into an alfalfa soil.

Acid soils may be limed so that they will grow alfalfa if they are fairly satisfactory otherwise. Nothing can be done with soils that are very shallow over bedrock. While alfalfa may frequently be established on such soils, it will not produce profitable yields. There should be from two to three feet of soil over most of the field before one can expect to be reasonably successful with alfalfa.

Where a thick, tight hardpan exists at a depth of from 6 to 12 inches, winter heaving is nearly always very serious. Many soils, though, that have only a moderate hardpan at a depth of from 15 to 18 or more inches are suitable for the growth of alfalfa, clover

grass mixtures. Probably on half of the hayland in New York, alfalfa may be profitably used in mixture. Just what the percentage is in other states the writer is not prepared to guess, but for the Northeast as a whole a considerable increase in the acreage of alfalfa mixtures should not only be possible but profitable.

Lime and Fertilizer

The need for lime has been referred to previously but its presence is so much of a "must" that it deserves mentioning again. Some soils may need only a ton to the acre, others may need much more. A soil test is the best guide as to the amount. Practically all soils require rather liberal applications of phosphatic fertilizer for alfalfa to do its best. In some areas, potash must be supplied in addition to that returned in manure. County Agricultural Agents are generally the best sources of detailed fertilizer recommendations for the varying soils in different areas.

Borax as a fertilizer for alfalfa has received a lot of publicity in recent years. A small amount of borax (10 to 40 pounds to the acre) has given startling results with alfalfa on a few soils but has been of no value on others. Applications of borax have, in some instances, increased the yield of hay and seed and probably lengthened the life of the stand; in other instances it has done little more than correct the deficiency symptoms usually observable.

Borax is not a fool-proof fertilizer and farmers should be cautious in using it without first securing advice from competent sources. Large applications may result in injury to some crops; even the amounts mentioned may result in (Turn to Page 12)



It takes \$16 worth of concentrates to make up the difference in feeding value between a ton of good alfalfa hay like this and a ton of poor hay.

A Report

TO FARMERS WHO MARKET THEIR PRODUCE THROUGH G.L.F.

*And to All Farmers Who Are Interested
in Cooperative Marketing*

MANY thousands of farmers who know and use G.L.F. in buying their farm supplies are now learning to use their cooperative in another way—as a means of marketing their crops.

Lessons learned in a quarter century of cooperative purchasing of farm supplies are now being applied to cooperative marketing of farm produce. Progress has been gradual and sound. Experience is being gained in marketing a wide variety of crops.

This month the farmers who are helping to develop this cooperative marketing system will get together in 25 local annual meetings to review the year's progress. Some significant facts:

Fresh Eggs

The most fully developed marketing program in G.L.F. is the egg program, which carries eggs from the poultryman's door to the counter of the retail store. Keystone of the program is the local egg station (there are 17) which collects the eggs from nearby producers, grades and packs them, candling and cartoning many for premium outlets. G.L.F. trucks take them to five city terminal sales agencies, where they are sold under G.L.F. labels to retail stores and other buyers. Farmers marketed through G.L.F. about 40% of all the New York State eggs that went into the New York metropolitan area last year.

Wheat and Buckwheat

Farmers can get better returns for these grains in the form of specialty flours than they can by selling them as grains. Over a period of years, G.L.F. has been developing such flours as Cake Flour, Old York Pastry Flour, and Patrons' Pancake Mix, milled from grain produced by G.L.F. patrons. These flours are gaining many users among both farm and city people. G.L.F. Service Agencies in grain-growing areas are also developing facilities to sell wheat on the market for farmers or store it under loan. This program was very helpful in stabilizing the market last season.

Beans

Western New York is one of the greatest bean producing areas in the United States. The four G.L.F. bean plants in that section are handling a larger proportion of last season's crop because of the program of supplying growers with seed beans at cost. About 30% of the beans that go through these plants will be marketed as canned pork and beans. This

better market, combined with more efficient plant operation, has made possible a 20 cents per bag patronage refund.

Canning Crops

In the two G.L.F. canning plants at Waterloo, N. Y., and Bloomsburg, Pa., valuable experience has been gained in processing canning crops. Both these plants received the War Food Administration "A" Award for efficiency in processing. Developing market outlets for these crops is an even more important job. Growers at Batavia, N. Y., are now planning on a cooperative G.L.F. cannery there to be built when materials are available.

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

Auctions in the fruit and vegetable areas have been operated by G.L.F. with moderate success for several years. Experience is now being gained in assembling carloads or truckloads of such crops as apples, potatoes, and cabbage for direct shipment to large buyers in metropolitan centers.

Livestock and Poultry

How can farmers increase their income from the meat they produce—particularly from such farm by-products as worn-out dairy cows and cull hens? It may be by turning the cows into sausage and the hens into chicken soup. Working with the Cornell School of Nutrition, G.L.F. is trying to find some of the answers. An experimental slaughter house at Clyde, N. Y.—already handling over 100 animal units a week—is helping with practical study.

Careful study, sound business operations, suitable plants and facilities—trained manpower—these are the principles upon which farmers built their cooperative G. L. F. purchasing system. Exactly the same principles are being used in building within G.L.F. the machinery for taking farm crops along the road from the farm to the consumer's kitchen.



Farmers in the twenty-five communities where local G.L.F. marketing units are located will get together this month in Patrons' Annual Meetings like this one held in Batavia last year.

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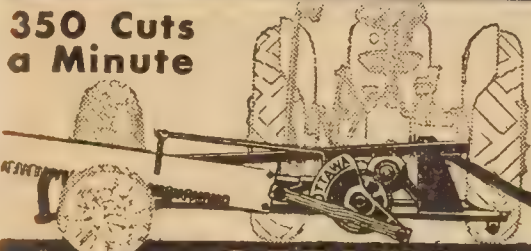


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Garden Plans Grow While Snows Blow

THE WEATHER this morning, with the wind blowing and snow drifting, does not turn one's thoughts to gardening, yet a look at the calendar shows that we will be planting peas in just about ten weeks. It is undoubtedly time to order those seed catalogs and to begin to make plans.

Fertile Soil

My own experience convinces me that the three things most important in growing a garden are good ground, weed control and thinning. Unfortunately, many of us have to take the garden plot we have and do the best we can with it, but soil can be improved. Plenty of commercial fertilizer helps, but it will not insure a good crop where ground is heavy and where a summer drouth bakes it into a consistency approaching a concrete walk. What such land needs is humus, and if you can get it, a liberal annual application of well-rotted manure is the surest remedy. If that is not available, rye can be sown in the fall and plowed under in the spring, or if you want to go to the expense, you can plow under straw or peat moss.

Do not plow under too much dry stuff at one time, and do not let rye get too mature before you plow. It will help the garden in years to come, but may damage your crops this year.

The point is this: If you want a good garden, pick the best ground available and do not be niggardly in the addition of fertilizer or humus.

Weeds

The second essential is weed control, and the secret is to "catch 'em when they're young." The gardener who sows the seed and then takes a vacation until the weeds are well established, is licked before he starts. The best way to start the war on weeds is to harrow the garden several times at intervals of a few days, and then after the seeds are sown to cultivate often and before the weeds get a start. If rows are straight and stakes are left at the ends of the rows, you can stretch a string between these stakes after the seeds are planted and cultivate before the plants appear.

Cultivating only enough to kill weeds does not mean waiting until the weeds are six inches high. Frequent shallow cultivation does the job. In loose soil, a garden rake is a fast weed killer.

Thinning

The third important task is careful thinning of many crops. It is true enough that a thick row of such crops as radishes, beets, carrots or parsnips presents a pleasing appearance when they are young, but unless each plant is given room to grow, the crop will be disappointing. Even with a crop like sweet corn, when the traditional five kernels are planted and every one grows, the crop will be too thick to give best results unless the row is thinned down to three stalks.

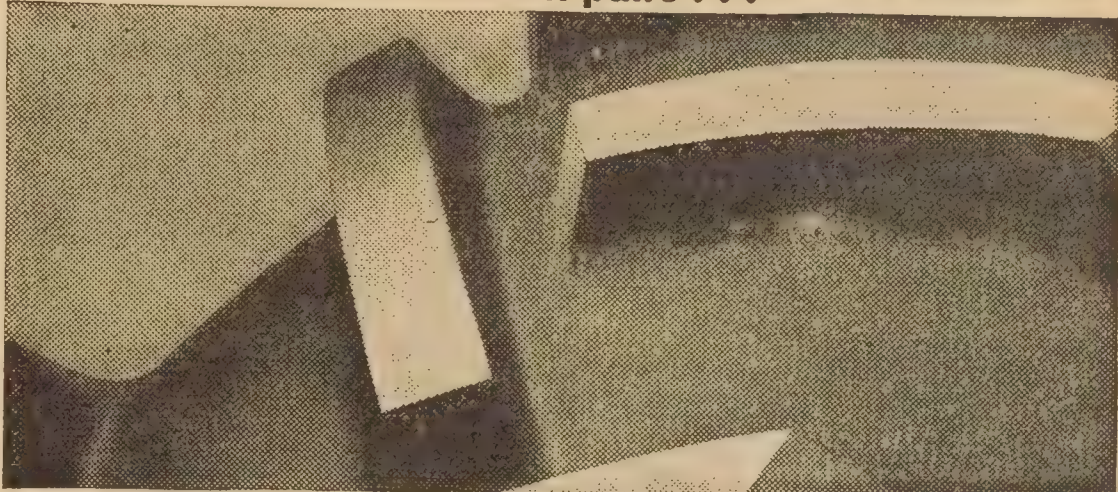
Spraying

In reading about gardens, I find diseases and insects discussed at great length, but I have seen far more gardens ruined by weeds than by insects or diseases. It is true that there are a few that must be controlled. Among them are Mexican bean beetles and potato bugs, either of which can quickly ruin a crop. In some cases other insects will multiply faster than they normally do to the point where they must be controlled, yet with most vegetables good soil, plenty of fertilizer and manure and weed control will give a bountiful crop in spite of bugs and blights. Fortunately dusts for the home garden have been developed to the point where a general purpose dust

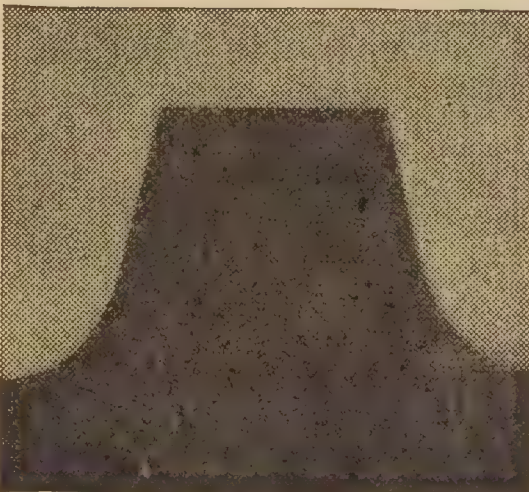
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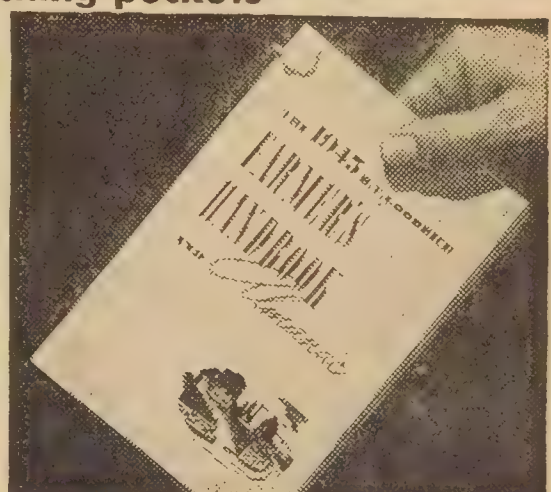
1. Cleats in pairs . . .



2. No mud-catching pockets



3. Can't tear loose . . .



4. Free

Free book for tractor owners tells about tractor tire traction

HERE'S a new book crammed with useful information for every farmer who owns a tractor. It contains 68 pages of pictures and facts on such subjects as care of farm machinery, use of liquid weights in tractor tires, getting more power out of wartime gasoline, etc.

It explains how B. F. Goodrich tires on your tractor get farm work done faster and easier—how B. F. Goodrich studied the farmers' problems, trying out hundreds of different tread designs to learn more about traction.

How Cleats Work

To get the most out of the cleats, they are best arranged in pairs (see photo 1). One cleat is long, the other short; then there is another pair of long and short cleats on the opposite side of the tire. The long cleat crosses the center; the short one is a shoulder cleat—yet they don't touch each other. These paired cleats give a continuous, overlapping grip on the soil. As the tire turns and one cleat leaves the ground, another is grabbing hold. You get continuous traction, a steady pull. Work is done faster.

The B. F. Goodrich tire has an open center. There are no mud-catching pockets. The tread is self-cleaning. Because of this open design, the tire tread is flexible. It gives as it rolls. Mud drops out.

Height of the cleats is determined to the hundredth of an inch—worked out by farmers and tire engineers working together. If cleats are too high they are apt

to bend, reduce traction. They also may chip, or break off, wear down quickly on hard surfaces. Low cleats provide less traction. And each cleat in a BFG tire is shaped like a pyramid, reinforced at the base so it won't tear loose. (See photo 3.)

It's easy to see that B. F. Goodrich has considered the farmers' problems from every angle in designing tractor tires. With B. F. Goodrich tires you get extra traction—added bite, grip, and pull to handle the hardest jobs. And you get long life, too. For any tractor or implement tire-need, see the B. F. Goodrich man next time you are in town.

Write for the Farmer's Handbook

Some of the other subjects included in the Handbook are: costs of rubber tires; winter care of tractors; handyman hints; how to use concrete on the farm; principles of farm drainage; the miracle of synthetic rubber; driving tips; tire buyers' guide; facts on silos and silage; painting methods; and much other useful, money-saving information.

Write your name and address on a postcard, or in the margin of this page below, tear off and send to "Handbook Editor," Dept. 127, The B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio.

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THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

FARM HELP IS ESSENTIAL

I HAVE never seen any problem on which farm organizations of America have been so 100 per cent united as they are against the further drafting of skilled farm help. Almost without exception, organizations across the entire United States have gone emphatically on record on this point.

The attitude of farmers and their organizations against the draft is not selfish. It is 100 per cent patriotic. Farmers know better than anyone else the difficult conditions under which food is now being produced. They know that bad weather could cause almost a food famine at the present time. And a year of bad weather from a production standpoint is long overdue.

On January 22, the Military Committee of the House of Representatives refused to recognize farming as a critical war industry. Pending in Congress is a "work-or-be-jailed" bill, and an attempt was made to amend it to compel draft boards to consider agriculture as a critical war industry and to follow the letter of the Tydings Amendment, which states the conditions under which farm workers may be deferred.

The refusal of the House Military Committee to recognize agriculture shows the attitude of the present administration toward agriculture. However, the Tydings Amendment is still in force, and therefore draft boards still have the power to defer skilled agricultural workers. On January 23, farm members of Congress succeeded in getting General Hershey, Director of Selective Service, to state that the Tydings Amendment is still the law of the land, and also that any farm boy already classified in 1A can appeal his case.

Farmers who are dependent upon boys of draft age to carry on the farm business should do two things immediately:

FIRST: Convince the boy that he can be far more helpful to his country in continued production of food than he could carrying a gun. I say this emphatically, because I have two boys in the Army and I want them to continue to have enough to eat. It is particularly tough on boys working on farms now because they feel that almost everyone they meet is thinking that they ought to be in uniform.

SECOND: Get your facts in shape to convince your local draft board that the boy working for you is highly essential. If you cannot prove that point, the boy undoubtedly will be drafted. Don't wait. Go and talk the matter over with your draft board immediately. Carry along the facts and figures about your farm and its production. If your hired man has already been classified in 1A, ask your local draft board how to appeal and for the blank with which to do it.

BAD WINTER FOR WATER SUPPLY

MOST FARMERS in the Northeast are situated like I am with their water supply. Both our house and barn supply is piped from springs buried under snowdrifts near the top of the hill. Every time I look at the trough in the barn or turn on one of the faucets in the house I hold my breath for fear the water has stopped just when I cannot do anything about it.

That is what has happened to hundreds of dairymen. The pipes have either frozen or the springs have gone dry. Many dairymen in the North Country of New York are having to drive their cattle some distance or transport water several miles for stock because the springs

have gone dry. Under such circumstances, even an old pump that has to be thawed out every morning, like the one in this picture, is better than nothing.

HIGH MILK PRICES BUT —

MILK FOR December at the 200 mile zone in the New York milk shed brought \$4.32, including the subsidy. This is a record price, and dairymen in other markets are getting the highest price ever.

It should be said in the same breath, however, that milk was never produced under such difficult circumstances as now exist. Hay is also bringing a record price; in fact, in some cases dairymen would be better off if they sold their dairies, ceased to buy grain, and sold their hay at the present price. The labor situation on thousands of dairy farms is tragic. The small amount of help that remains on farms is either being drafted or volunteering, because the political authorities seem to think that food will produce itself and doesn't need skilled help.

As with dairying, so with other farm enterprises. Thousands of farmers are wondering how in the world they are going to continue to produce food this coming season and thus do their part toward winning the war.

DAVID H. AGANS

WHEN I was a boy, Father used to say that one of the worst things about growing old was the loss of so many of your friends. I didn't know then what Dad meant, but I do now.

My latest personal loss in the death of David H. Agans of New Jersey is a loss also to farmers everywhere. What farmers of Dave's own State thought of him is shown by the fact that he was just recently elected for the 13th straight 2-year term as Master of the New Jersey State Grange and was starting to complete 26 years as Master.

In addition to being a farmer, Dave found time to serve his State in the Legislature and in dozens of organizations and movements to help agriculture and America. He was intensely interested in *American Agriculturist* and what it is trying to do for farmers, and served as a Director of the American

Agriculturist Foundation.

No man I have ever known had more courage in standing up and being counted and in saying exactly what he thought. But Dave also was so fair and had such a grand sense of humor that even his opponents respected and liked him.

GEORGE FITTS

MEMBERS of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association and dairy farmers everywhere have lost a friend and an able cooperative leader in the death of George Fitts.

George was a central New York farm boy who early in the cooperative movement became interested in doing what he could to improve milk prices for farmers. He learned the business from the ground up, and for many years worked for the League in the New York office at the job of helping to market milk, and especially milk products, at the best possible price.

George will be missed not only because of the fine work he did for farmers, but because so many were proud to be counted among his friends.

A PARSON'S PONDERINGS

EVERYBODY is in such a hustle and bustle these days that many of the little courtesies are being ignored or forgotten — but not all!

Two people were walking along a muddy road. Suddenly a town truck carrying a load of gravel came around the curve ahead. As soon as the driver saw the two pedestrians, he slowed down and passed them at a crawl so as not to splash them with mud.

Two women were driving to the city on a shopping trip. Suddenly a tire blew. As they were standing looking at the flat, a great trailer truck stopped. The driver hopped out to help, and in a few minutes the tire was changed.

Sometimes we are impatient with truck drivers, both local and interstate. We are wont to regard them as intruders upon our speedways. But we know from their record that truck drivers should be honored for their observance of the Golden Rule of motor travel. They are rightly praised for their chivalry of the past.

It is heartening to be reminded that even in the midst of all the rush of wartime, they are maintaining their standards of courtesy. It is good for all of us — easily provoked as we sometimes are — to know that some people still have time and interest enough to demonstrate the Golden Rule in everyday living.—*A Country Parson.*

FIRST SIGN OF SPRING

A FEW DAYS ago I received my first garden seed catalog. I took it home and forgot the raging blizzard outside while I spent a pleasant evening planning ahead for the Resurrection of another Spring.

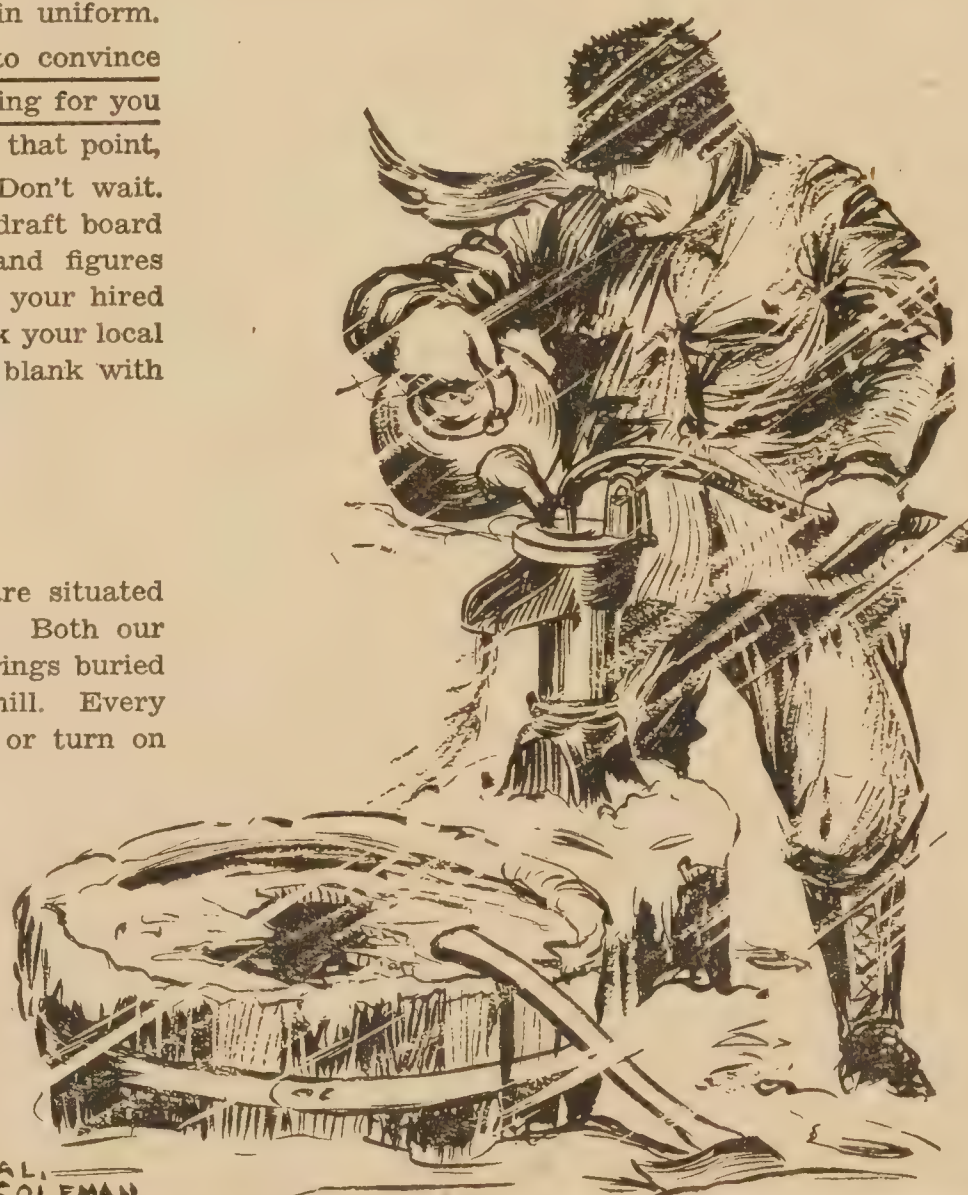
If you have not done so already, it is a good idea to study your new catalogs and get in your orders for all your garden and farm supplies for the coming campaign. Some of these supplies are short and it will be a case of first come, first served.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

DID YOU hear the one about the old man, bent with age, who with his wife was for the first time watching a big lion in the sideshow of a circus. A beautiful girl dressed in show clothes was putting the lion through his sprouts. She made him roll over, jump through a hoop, sit on a stool, and finally the lion took a piece of meat from between her lips. The old man, leaning forward on his cane, with mouth agape, finally said to his wife:

"Nothin' to it! Nothin' to it! Could do it myself!" "You do it," scoffed the old lady. "I'd just like to see you."

"All right," he quavered. "Get that lion out of there and I'll show you!"



AL COLEMAN

Bean Experiments Tell Why

By E. V. Hardenburg

THE AVERAGE yield of dry beans in New York last year was only two-thirds of normal. This was due mainly to the extreme heat of July, which blasted the first blossoms, and to the dry season which prevailed generally over Western New York. Altogether it was a rather unprofitable year for all but those few growers who had better than average yield.

The prospects for 1945 are not particularly promising unless present support prices are raised and unless support prices are applied to Yelloweye, White Marrow and White Kidney varieties. In the areas where there is usually sufficient rainfall for good yields of potatoes, cabbage and canning crops, it is not likely that the dry bean acreage will be increased in 1945. In the drier areas where it is difficult to find substitute crops, the acreage is likely to be maintained.

Every measure which is most likely to increase yield without materially adding to the labor cost should be applied in 1945. Fortunately, there are such measures and some of those which both recent experiments and experience have justified are discussed here.

Reduce Seed Cost

Many of our best growers use more seed than is necessary. We saw several fields of pea beans last summer which were almost devoid of pods because the plants were too thick. In these cases, there were at least five plants to each foot of row. This is at least two too many. Experiments clearly show that as thickness of plants increases, set of pods on each plant decreases. Ordinarily three plants to the foot with pea beans and four to the foot with the larger seeded varieties will give the highest yield. To provide these average plant spacings, one needs to plant about four pea beans to the lineal foot of row and five or six of Marrows and Kidneys. To obtain best results and avoid waste of seed, it is recommended that the amount of seed per acre used for Michelite Pea beans be 30 pounds, Robust Pea 35 pounds, Norida 40 pounds, Perry Marrow 90 pounds, California Red Kidney 60 pounds, and White Kidney 100 pounds.

Because of the extremely dry weather of 1944, much of the seed produced was small. Buyers of certified seed should not be critical of it because this small size does not indicate that therefore it is inferior. So long as undersized seed beans are tagged as showing a germination test of 85 per cent or more, they are entirely satisfactory. In fact, the buyer may well take advantage of this situation and correspondingly reduce his seed requirement.

Use More Nitrogen Fertilizer

It is seldom that any bean grower uses more than 300 pounds of complete fertilizer to the acre of this crop. Three hundred pounds of a 3-12-6 fertilizer supplies only 9 pounds of nitrogen. In harvesting an average yield of beans, about 16 bushels or 960 pounds, approximately 30 pounds of nitrogen are removed from an acre of soil. Where stable manure is not used, this means that the bean crop depletes the soil of nitrogen and in all probability suffers from the want of it. Tests have shown that even where there is an abundance of root nodules, nitrogen fixation is far from sufficient to make up this deficiency.

A bean fertilizer experiment at the Cornell University Experiment Station testing different amounts of nitrogen and different methods of fertilizer application has given interesting results both in 1943 and in 1944. By applying 500 pounds per acre each of 0-12-6, 3-12-6, and 6-12-6, the effect of no nitrogen, 15 pounds, and 30 pounds on yield was measured. The results are briefly summarized in the following table:

500 pounds per acre of	1943 Bushels per acre	1944 Bushels per acre
0-12-6	15.8	15.5
3-12-6	17.0	16.7
6-12-6	19.3	17.7

Although the effects of fertilizer were small because of the dry season in 1944, the increase in yield from 30 pounds of nitrogen over none was nevertheless significant. The beans were grown on land which had been in potatoes both years previously and which had received no manure. Under

(Continued on Page 9)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

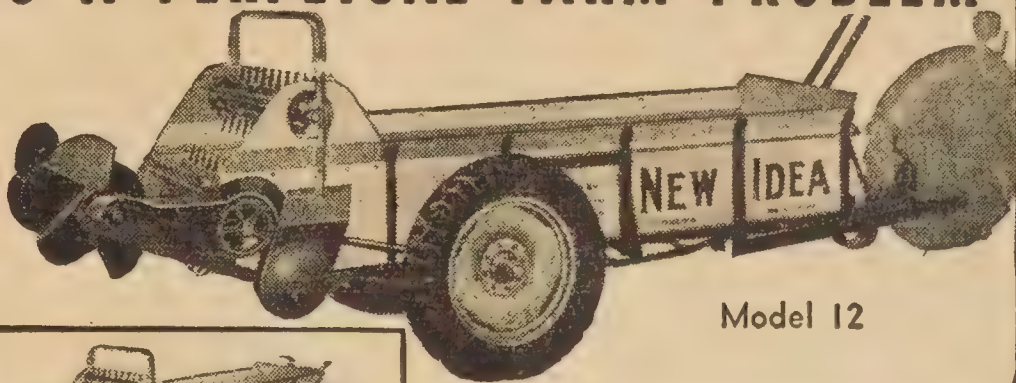


MY NEIGHBOR'S on a tear again and actin' like an old wet hen; he stopped me on the way to town, his face was grim and bore a frown, he flagged me down and gave a yelp, come in, he says, you've got to help. Just take it easy, friend, says I, afraid of that look in his eye, you'd better get inside and sit before you go into a fit. There's nothin' wrong with me, says he, except red tape has tangled me in such a knot I can not think and I'm about to take to drink. You see, he says, with sorry face, I need some tires to replace the old ones I have had for years, and now they're drivin' me to tears with all the forms they've given me, it's got me whipped for fair, by gee.

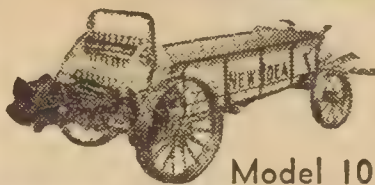
With you, I says, I sympathize, but have you stopped to realize how fortunate it is for you that you have nothing worse to do than

fill out some measly form? Your chair is soft, your feet are warm, you've got a good electric light, there's nothin' 'round to give you fright. In atmosphere like that, old boy, there ain't a thing should kill your joy; now just suppose that you were in a foxhole with mud to your chin, it's dark and cold and bullets fly, and not one piece of punkin pie is closer than a thousand miles, there ain't a thing to bring you smiles. I bet you'd give all you have got to get back where the stove is hot, with nary thing to worry 'bout but how to fill a small form out.

THE ANSWER TO A PERPETUAL FARM PROBLEM



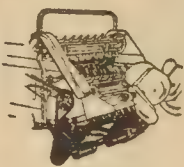
Model 12



Model 10

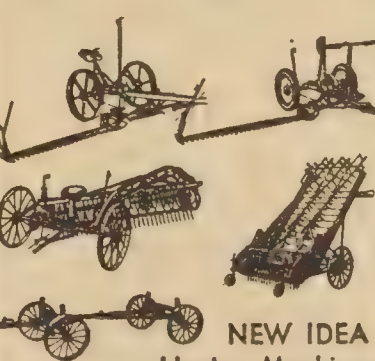
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Two-wheel spreaders for large and small tractors. Four-wheel spreader for team or tractor. Supplies still limited. See your NEW IDEA dealer soon. Ask for free folders — or write factory, Coldwater, Ohio.

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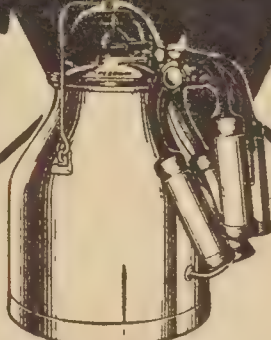
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For Best Milking Results

Experience . . . the best yardstick of all . . . proves that both fast milking and uniform milking are necessary to best milking results.

And the De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker has what it takes . . . for best milking results. It is a naturally fast milker . . . and used in connection with the De Laval Speedway Method of Fast Milking is providing users with the top brand of fast, clean milking.

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is the only magnetic milker . . . with pulsations for all units in operation controlled by one master controller. Hence it is the only milker providing absolutely uniform milking at all times . . . with all units milking exactly alike at every milking.

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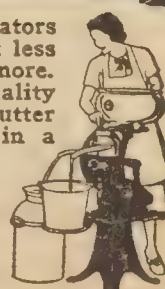
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THE most precious things you have in farming are your own time and strength, and your soil. To conserve all of them... to make them produce more... is the reason for this Case tractor spreader.

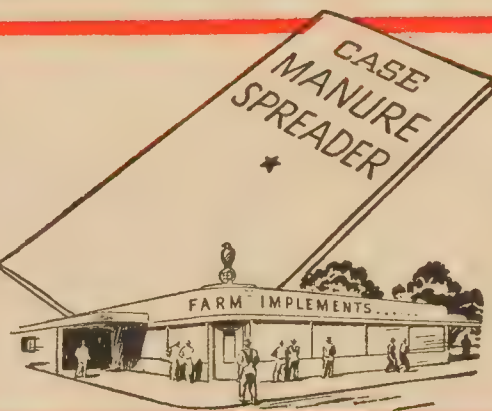
You don't have to lift the front end of the spreader, nor prop it up, to hook on with your tractor. The self-hoisting hitch avoids all that. What's more, it lowers the front of the box for every load. The whole box is low, and so are the wheels. They don't stick up in your way.

This two-wheel spreader is as handy to back and steer as a two-wheel cart. You can keep it close to the supply, shorten every toss of your fork or shovel. Its rubber-tired speed on the road and in the field will shorten the time of every trip.

This extra speed, plus the even feed and spread for which Case spreaders are known, make it practical to put light applications on more acreage... the method found to boost total crop yields twice as much as the same amount of manure in heavy application on fewer acres. Start now to get these three-fold gains; see your Case dealer about chances of early delivery.

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See how to make manure go twice as far; get details on modern spreaders. Other bulletins on making high-protein hay, level farming on sloping fields, terracing with your own tractor and plow. Also ask for folders on new machines you may need. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.



CASE



Fruitgrowers Urge Protection of Farm Manpower

By L. B. Sheffington

HIGHLIGHTING 90th annual meeting of New York State Horticultural Society in Rochester was concern that further inroads upon agriculture's manpower may cripple its efforts to meet food production needs.

The society by resolution urged that "great care and consideration" be exercised in taking any more able-bodied men from farms. The resolution said that farmers have worked hard and for long hours to meet the government's requests for food, and that they could be depended upon to continue to do their full part in the national war effort. "Regular operation of the draft over a period of several years, plus other drains upon farm manpower, have seriously depleted the ability of farmers to meet current demands," it said. "Any further considerable drain may have the effect of seriously reducing the supply of food to the armed forces and to the consuming public."

Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey, former dean of the State College of Agriculture, was the speaker at the 90th anniversary dinner and was elected honorary president of the society. Bailey had been the speaker at the 50th and 75th anniversaries of the society, and his return was greeted with a great demonstration of affection and admiration. Eugene C. Auchter, research administrator of the United States Department of Agriculture, and M. C. Burritt, public service commissioner, former students and co-workers under Dean Bailey, "set the stage" by recounting student days under the "great master."

"NINETY YEARS YOUNG"

Bailey spoke for more than an hour, his reminiscences carrying his audience to far corners of the world where he has sought new and useful specimens of plant life. In his 87th year, he appeared hale and vigorous, said he was busy every day, and that at 90 he plans to begin his greatest work. This, he said, will be his "opus magnum," a study of the palms of the world, and he estimated it would require 10 years of his time. Answering those who might question his undertaking such a task at 90, Bailey said, "Who should question whether I finish it? That is not the important thing. It is the quest that is important."

HALF-CENTURY MEMBERS

The citation to Bailey was read by Charles S. Wilson, former professor of pomology at Cornell and former commissioner of agriculture. Dr. P. J. Parrott, former director of the Geneva

Experiment Station, only man previously to receive honorary life membership in the society, read citations conferring similar honors upon B. J. Case of Sodus, Willis P. Rogers of Williamson, and E. W. Catchpole of North Rose. All of these men have been members of the society for upwards of 50 years.

John A. Hall of Lockport was advanced from vice-president to president of the society. Gerow Schoonmaker of Walkill is the new vice-president. Hall succeeds Mark E. Buckman of Sodus, who was re-elected a director along with Herman Kappel of Lyons. New directors are E. Stuart Hubbard of Poughkeepsie and Lyle P. Finger of Germantown. Roy P. McPherson of LeRoy was renamed secretary-treasurer. Horace M. Putnam, of Lyons, who for the past year has been acting as assistant secretary and legislative representative, announced his retirement April 1. Putnam is chairman of the Wayne County Farm Bureau and president of the National Cherry Growers' Association. He said that his farm and other matters prevented him from giving necessary time to the society.

Beginning April 1, Thomas E. Lamont of Albion will succeed Putnam. He will represent the society on the Conference Board, in legislative matters and in various hearings and conferences at which it is essential that the fruit growers have continuous representation.

GROWERS MUST STICK TOGETHER

In his annual address President Buckman recited efforts of the society during the past year to protect the interests of growers. He referred to the necessity of farmers being strongly organized and in keeping watch over how they will be affected by government rules and regulations.

Buckman predicted that "even greater difficulties are in store for farmers." Noting that the society had made a 50 per cent gain in membership during the past year, he said this was not enough; that the society needed to double its membership in order to be able to serve the industry better.

The report of the society's resolutions' committee expressed concern over the lack of new farm machinery and said much of the present equipment is rapidly wearing out. It commended the research and extension staffs at Geneva and Cornell for "leadership and cooperation in helping agriculture to achieve wartime goals and to plan for the future."

Memorial to Carl Ladd

By F. W. BENEWAY, Chairman, Carl Ladd Memorial Committee.

THE NEW YORK State College of Agriculture and the farm people of our State are blessed with the memory and lasting effects of Carl E. Ladd's leadership when he was Dean of the College from 1932 to 1943. As an educator, he felt a keen sense of civic responsibility, with a deep interest in farm boys and girls. One of his chief aims in his kindly and patient counselling of farm boys and girls was the building of greater permanency in the farming business so that rural young people would be attracted to farming and to rural improvement as a life work.

The Conference Board of Farm Organizations of New York State is sponsoring a fitting memorial to the educational principles which Carl Ladd worked for. The purpose is a living memorial to reach out as far as the secondary schools, to give encouragement and help to needy and worthy farm boys and girls so that they can avail themselves of the opportunity for

higher education in the college of agriculture and the inspiration of a great university. The kind of help to be given will be grants of \$200.00 per year as scholarships to worthy and needy students in the N. Y. State College of Agriculture. The goal for subscriptions is \$100,000. This fund will be turned over to the Treasurer of Cornell University for investment, and the interest earned by it will be used for the scholarships.

The main consideration and accomplishment of these scholarships will be to teach and inculcate leadership with a sense of loyalty and civic responsibility and with an abiding faith in the permanency of farming and farm leadership as a life work.

No gift is too large and none too small. Please make checks or money orders payable to "Ladd Memorial Fund", and send to T. E. Lamont, Albion, N. Y. A printed folder entitled "The Carl E. Ladd Memorial Scholarship Fund" gives complete details.

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You can choose Purina Startena without any guess-work. You know it's good, or it couldn't have drawn such favorable comment from so many. And remember this when you're buying: If it isn't Purina, it isn't Startena.

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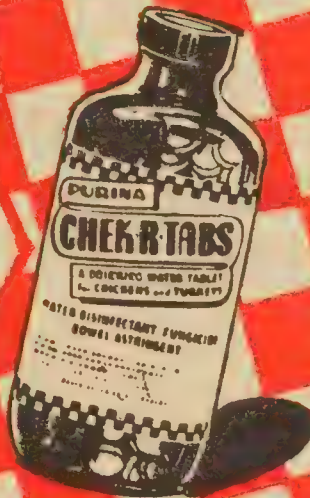
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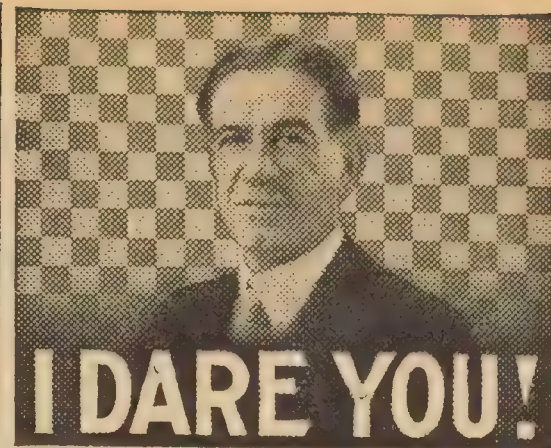
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REMEMBER THE NAME CHEK-R-FECT — GET IT AT YOUR PURINA DEALER'S



**"HELP FOR THE
AMBITIOUS"**

THE above was the title of a message which I wrote many years ago. I mentioned that four of our ambitious boys had been given new jobs and had taken on new responsibilities.

Now all four of these men have recently been made Vice Presidents of the Ralston Purina Company — and worthy men they are! What put Ambition and brought Achievement into their lives? I'm going to repeat ten points which these men took as guide posts. Wouldn't you like to study these points *and then check yourself?*

1. **OBJECTIVE.** "What's my objective?" "What's my *next* step?" "How far do I want to go?"
2. **INNER RESOURCES.** "Power doesn't tell me where I am going but it does help me get there in a hurry."
3. **VISION.** "I've found a Big thing that's going somewhere and I'm going with it."
4. **CAPACITY.** "The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, but in ourselves, that we are underlings."
5. **EXECUTION.** "Achievement is distinguished successful endeavor, usually in face of difficulties. As such, it always possesses two characteristics: first, a certain superiority of *aim*; and, second, exceptional skill in *execution*."
6. **DARING.** "High degree of initiative."
7. **DRIVE.** "An unusual capacity for overcoming obstacles."
8. **PERSISTENCE.** "Uncommon perseverance."
9. **AMBITION.** "A passion for excellence."
10. **PERSONALITY.** "An effective personality is a personality which interests and serves other people to an **UNUSUAL** degree."

Some of my readers may say: "Mr. Danforth is still dishing out his old prosy stuff." My answer will be: "Yes, I am, and I'll add that if you will stimulate your thinking and my thinking as these four Vice Presidents have done, we, too, will show growth." The New Year is here. Let's resolve to put the substance of each of the above Ten Points into our lives.

Daringly yours,

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman Ralston Purina Company

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1800 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

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All this talk about FAST milking means much more than saving you a few badly needed hours each week. The whole program of fast milking is based upon scientific PROOF that a fast-milked herd gives more milk and butterfat—and gives YOU more dollars in the bank at the end of the year. But the safety—the health of your herd is vital, too. That's why owners of champions prefer to milk them with the HINMAN LOW-VACUUM MILKER—the machine that gives speed without harshness!

The fast-milking program includes bathing teats and udders with warm water immediately before applying the milker, and removal of the milker as soon as the cow is milked out. To insure this, each cow is accurately timed. The gentle action of the HINMAN takes the milk at the speed the cow lets it down—that's Natural Speed Milking. It's fast and it's safe.



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with fruit buds, ready to bear this summer.
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Every GOOD seed will do double duty in 1945. Vast crops don't insure good SEED. Whether shortages or excesses, the SAFE plan is to buy seed of known origin—the BEST you can get. It goes farther, in any weather.

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GARDEN PLANS GROW WHILE SNOWS BLOW

(Continued from Page 3)

containing rotenone and copper will handle most of your troubles.

An all-purpose dust for common insects and diseases on all varieties of small fruits, plus a relatively inexpensive duster to apply it to fruit trees of reasonable size, would be a great stimulation to the growing of these fruits in the garden. Some day we will get it.

The Early Worm

Many gardens are still planted on Decoration Day. There is no doubt but that many crops will grow faster after the first of June, but it is equally sure that the enthusiast who gets in his peas by the first of April and soon after that date puts in some onions, beets, carrots and lettuce, is rewarded with a much longer season when vegetables are available for the table.

In my own case, the garden harvest starts early in May with asparagus. Soon we have some of the earlier vegetables, and in addition to vegetables, strawberries in season as well as raspberries, plums, pears and peaches. Some are stored and canned, and we have something from the garden just about every day in the year.

When fortune tellers were predicting an early end of the war in Europe, it seemed that less stress would be put on Victory gardens than in 1944. From now on, as the war drags along, we will hear more and more about the importance of Victory gardens.

No matter how much experience a gardener has had, something new can be learned every year. Now is the time to get your catalog, order your seeds and make your plans for the best garden you ever grew.—H. L. C.

—A. A.—

NEW WEED-KILLER

Reporting at annual meeting of New York State Nurserymen's Association in Rochester, R. L. Holmes of Newark, chairman of the research committee, said that a weed-killing chemical used at Geneva Experiment Station shows great promise. He said work with this chemical was due to an allocation of \$15,000 state money for nursery stock work at Geneva. The chemical, known as 2-4-D, was used in an effort to hasten maturity in nursery stock.

This chemical was applied on nursery stock that was threatened with being choked out by bindweed. The effect was to hasten the growth of the bindweed so rapidly that the plants died without injury to the nursery stock. Applied to lawns, it will kill dandelions and plantain weeds without injury to grass. When the chemical first was manufactured last summer, it cost \$125 a pound, but it now can be made for 30 cents a pound and materials are relatively cheap.—L. B. Skeffington.

—A. A.—

MOSAIC-RESISTANT BERRIES

Scientists at the Geneva Experiment Station have been hunting for raspberry varieties that are resistant to mosaic. Under New York conditions it has been found that Indian Summer, Marcy and Milton red raspberries are resistant to mosaic. The Evans black raspberry is more resistant than other black varieties, while the Marion purple raspberry is less susceptible to mosaic than Sodus.

—A. A.—

RAPE FOR PIGS

How long does it take rape to grow large enough for a hog pasture? How much seed is needed per acre, and how many pigs can I turn in on an acre?

Rape is sown at the rate of 7 to 10 lbs. an acre. It makes good pasture in about 8 weeks after it is sown, and an acre will furnish forage for 15 to 20 pigs.



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of hardy field-grown vegetable plants that produce crops three weeks earlier than home grown plants. Tells how to spray, plant, and cultivate cabbage, onion, lettuce, beet, broccoli, tomato, potato, eggplant and pepper plants. Get your catalog now before the supply is exhausted.

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Pruning Pays

By ED W. MITCHELL

PRUNING fruit trees is one of the more expensive operations connected with growing apples, so growers are constantly seeking a method of culture that will permit cutting down some on this expense. They try heavy pruning every other year, light pruning every year, and no pruning at all. Each method has some supporters. Over a period of years we have tried all three and certainly discount no pruning at all as sure to lead to poor crops, and we have one serious objection to pruning in alternate years. That objection is that such pruning is apt to be so severe as to lead to a heavy crop of water sprouts, and no grower likes that in his trees.

Pruning Thins Apples

During times of low prices or high labor costs it is hard to get trees pruned, but even a little pruning every year seems to me to be better than letting trees go or heavy pruning when you can get around to it. It helps reduce the amount of thinning we all would like to do and does thin the crop to some extent. It stimulates the tree in the area pruned and to that extent supplements fertilizer and helps equalize the crops. As far as one is able, it is good practice to prune trees every year.

There is also the question of how to prune and shape trees. This depends somewhat on the variety of the tree and where it is grown. Out in the far West many practice growing a vase-shaped tree without a central leader, especially with Delicious. This does not work well with McIntosh, Rome and most other sorts in our eastern area. Here the central leader with some 5 to 7 main branches coming off in a spiral is standard practice and has proved itself over a period of time.

Practice Makes Perfect

It is hard to tell an amateur how to prune a tree. The best way to learn is to see and study trees that the expert commercial growers have, and, if possible, prune along with them enough to learn how to prune. It is easy and quite a temptation to cut wood out of a tree and make it look trim and neat, but it takes some time to grow that wood back; and the maximum amount of bearing wood that is consistent with good spraying, good size and what the tree can mature well without breaking down is the primary object in growing the tree. You can't get big crops without plenty of bearing wood.

Whether you are an experienced commercial grower or an amateur with only a few trees to prune, give this matter of pruning priority rating in your plan of operation and try to get all your trees pruned into good shape this winter while you have the chance. Spring brings a flood of other work that can never be a complete success unless the trees have been well pruned.

— A. A. —

BEAN EXPERIMENTS

(Continued from Page 5)

such conditions, growers are advised to use more nitrogen in the fertilizer than is customary.

Experimental comparisons of row with broadcast application of fertilizer have given results favoring row application. This is true even though under dry seed-bed conditions the stand has sometimes been reduced by fertilizer injury. Injury is undoubtedly worse where the bean planter rather than the grain drill is used. But the advantage of placing the fertilizer closer to the seed than can be done with broadcasting or with the grain drill is more than sufficient to compensate for the loss of stand.

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1945 CATALOG now ready



What's the matter with the other Haystack?

CATTLE are smart critters, as any livestock man knows. They'll even show you whether your land is properly fertilized!

That cattle can give you the answer to this question has been proved by an experiment reported by Dr. Wm. A. Albrecht of the University of Missouri, which is illustrated here. The cattle were turned loose in a field in which there were two stacks of hay. The grasses were the same species; the curing was the same; they looked and smelled the same. But the cattle ate one stack and never touched the other.

The hay from the stacks was analyzed in a laboratory. Then it was discovered that the stack the cattle liked contained much more calcium and phosphorus—two minerals cattle must have for good health. The good hay came from soil that had been treated with lime and phosphate... the poor hay from untreated land.

Minerals essential to both human and animal health come from the soil, are absorbed into plants and so get into the bodies of grazing animals. Human beings, of course, get their supply of minerals from plant foods like fruits, vegetables and cereals, and from foods of animal origin like meats, fish and eggs.

Better soil produces better food, better livestock and healthier people.

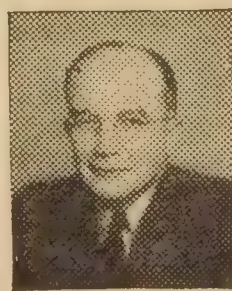
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Ideas and special tools or gadgets which have helped you in your farm or ranch work can help others. We will pay you \$5 for each one you send us which we publish on this page. Address Agricultural Good Idea Editor, Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Illinois. We cannot return unused items—sorry!



Oliver Kinzie, Cushing, Oklahoma, 19-year-old president of the Future Farmers of America with his friend and instructor, Dick Fisher (left).

THE EDITOR'S COLUMN



So many important things are happening in the livestock and meat business that it is difficult for an editor to decide which to write about and which to leave out.

Few people realize how much beef, pork, lamb and veal must be set aside by meat packers operating under federal inspection for the armed forces and Lend-Lease. As of January 7, 1945, 50% of all utility steers, heifers, and cows are set aside for the government canning program. The government will continue to call for 60% of the choice, good, and commercial steer and heifer beef carcasses, excepting extremely light weights; also, 80% of the cutter and canner beef. Of the total pork meat produced, excluding lard, approximately 50% has to be set aside. Government priorities on "Good" and "Choice" lambs have averaged from 40 to 50% of the suitable lambs. Priority orders also apply to approximately 50% of the "Choice," "Good" and "Commercial" veal produced within specifications.

Of course, such regulations are necessary in order to insure the proper conduct and winning of the war. Nevertheless, producers and consumers should know of these regulations as a partial explanation of why they are having difficulty in getting the supplies of beef, lamb, pork, and veal which they want.

F.M. Simpson.

Agricultural Research Department

SODA BILL SEZ



That hens that cackle the loudest are often better at lying than laying.

That he makes the livin', but it's his family that makes livin' worth while.

"The pig that pays" is the "extra" one that lives in an average litter. Baby pig death losses of from 30 to 50 per cent are far too high. They can be greatly reduced.

Cleanliness is the first rule of profitable hog raising. Dirt breeds disease and parasites, so it pays to move young pigs to clean pastures and to keep them away from old pens and yards. Old dry bedding has been known to start dust-pneumonia. Cholera and erysipelas can be prevented by early vaccination, and transfer of diseases from newly purchased hogs can be controlled by a period of isolation.

Observe common-sense rules and your pigs will live and grow. Feed them well and when your hogs are ready, you'll get your "profit" from the extra ones raised in each litter.



WHAT DO YOU KNOW!

1. Corn is grown in how many states in the United States?
36 12 48 29
2. Two of the thousands of domestic animals originated in the Americas. Which two?
Beef Cattle Turkeys Llamas
Thoroughbred Horses
3. What is the average distance meat must be transported to get it from producer to consumer?
530 3000 1050 250 miles



Martha Logan's recipe for
GEORGE WASHINGTON CHERRY PIE



Make pastry using Swift's Bland Lard for shortening to insure flakiness. Roll out and line one-inch-deep pie pan.

The filling is made as follows: 3 cups canned cherries; 1 cup sugar; 2 tbsp. flour or corn starch; 1 tbsp. butter. Combine cherries and dry ingredients and fill pie pan level. Cover with pastry—full crust or lattice of strips. Bake at 425°F. for 10 minutes, then at 350°F. for 35 minutes longer.

"What Do You Know" answers:

- 1) 48; 2) turkeys and llamas; 3) 1050 miles.

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Right Eating Adds Life to Your Years, and Years to Your Life

Dry Dock For Cows

By C. L. Dickinson

TOO MANY cows have "off years" when they just coast along, barely producing enough to pay for their keep. The "off years" generally follow a year of heavy production and the cow finishes the year thin and run-down. During these "off years", cows take the entire period to build up their bodies for the next good production year. The same rebuilding job could probably be done by putting the cow in "dry dock" for six weeks before she's due to freshen.

Of course, it helps a lot to feed liberally, especially during the tail end of her lactation, to get her started on the way up in body weight. Then when she is dry, keep her gaining by giving her all the feed she needs to repair her body tissues and to rebuild her bone structure.

How Much Grain?

A question often asked at meetings of dairy farmers is, How much grain is it safe to feed a cow? Some dairy-men set an upper limit of 12 or 15 pounds of grain, regardless of the amount of milk the cow produces. These men feel that heavier rates of feeding are apt to cause mastitis. Experimental evidence gathered from many tests does not indicate that heavy grain feeding causes mastitis. It is likely that heavy grain feeding might tend to increase udder trouble if other factors have reduced the resistance of the cow to fight the germs that cause udder trouble. On the other hand, it's almost impossible for the average dairyman to get his heavy producing cows to eat enough total feed to supply all the nutrients needed for body maintenance and heavy milk production if the grain ration is arbitrarily limited.

A cow producing 80 pounds of milk a day on a grain ration of 15 pounds per day is going to put a lot of beef-steak from her body and a lot of minerals from her bones into the milk pail. The daily nutritive requirements of a 1200 pound cow producing 80 pounds of 3.5 milk per day are as follows:

	Total Digestible Nutrients	Digestible Protein
Maintenance	9.29	.762
80 lbs., 3.5% Milk.....	24.00	3.680
	33.29	4.442

If this cow is fed 15 pounds of a well balanced grain ration containing 16% total protein (about 14% digestible protein), the grain ration would furnish 11.25 pounds of total digestible nutrients and 2.10 pounds of digestible protein. Subtracting these amounts from the daily requirements of this high producing cow leaves 22.00 pounds of total digestible nutrients and 2.34 pounds of digestible protein that must be supplied from the roughage. If this cow is fed 30 pounds of well-matured corn ensilage per day and 20 pounds of good alfalfa or clover hay, her total intake of nutrients would be

	TDN	DP
15 lbs. Grain.....	11.25	2.10
30 lbs. Ensilage.....	6.10	.450
20 lbs. Hay-Alfalfa.....	10.00	2.000
	27.35	4.550

This diet would lack 6 pounds of TDN of being enough to supply the daily requirements for full feeding. If the cow could be persuaded to eat 12 more pounds of hay (a total of 32 pounds), this would furnish the extra nutrients needed. But the chances are that the cow won't eat that much hay on top of 20 pounds of silage and 15 pounds of grain.

If, on the other hand, the cow had been fed 20 pounds of grain per day (about a pound of grain to 4 pounds of milk), 20 pounds of ensilage and 28 pounds of hay, she would be getting

about all the TDN's she needs and more digestible protein than her requirements call for:

	TDN	DP
20 lbs. Grain.....	15.00	2.800
20 lbs. Ensilage.....	4.18	.300
20 lbs. Clover Hay.....	14.00	1.96
	33.18 lbs.	5.060 lbs.

Her grain ration should be divided into at least 3 feedings and in order to get her to eat 28 pounds of hay, she should be fed her hay in small amounts 3 or 4 or even more times per day. Because silage is bulkier than hay in relation to its total digestible nutrient content, it is better to reduce the ensilage allowance to the highest producing cows. This enables them to consume larger quantities of hay and grain without digestive upsets.

If dairy cows are fed enough total feed during their milking year to keep them in good rig up to the time they are dried off in preparation for the next lactation, it isn't a very hard job to fit them for maximum production during their dry period.

Six weeks is usually long enough for a cow to be dry. During these weeks she should gain in weight and store up fat and minerals on which she can draw during the weeks of her heaviest production.

Drying Persistent Milkers

Some farmers claim that it is impossible to get some of their most persistent milkers in good rig for freshening because they can't get these cows to dry off. Every time a cow is milked, the very act of milking her stimulates her to produce more milk. Therefore, when an attempt is made to dry off a cow by gradually increasing the interval between milkings, it often happens that the persistent milkers just won't stop producing. On the other hand, if a cow's udder fills up with milk, the pressure of the milk in the udder prevents the secretion of more milk. Many very poor dairymen have discovered this from experience. When they want to dry off a cow they just stop milking her entirely. If her udder becomes too full after two or three days, they milk it out once more, completely. Usually, even with the heaviest producers, this method will work and within a week of the time of the last milking, the cow will be well on the way to absorbing what milk remained in her udder.

This method should not be attempted with cows having udder trouble at the time they should dry off. It is better in this case to keep the affected quarter milked out until the trouble clears up or until the bad quarter has been treated by a veterinarian.

I like to compare the dry period of a cow with a ship in dry dock or with an overhaul of a tractor. A good machine needs an occasional maintenance check-up. So does a cow. The only time a cow is not operating at capacity is when she's dry. That's the time to get her in shape for the next "run".

Don't be afraid to dry your cows off six weeks before they are due to freshen. Just stop milking them. Give them every chance during this period to repair their bodies and their frames. They'll pay for this extra care many times over with higher production and more persistent production next year.

—A. A.—

"Manure should be used for the crop that needs it and pays best; it may be cabbage on one farm, small fruits on another, and is silage corn and timothy on the strictly dairy farm." — *Better Wartime Use of Farm Manure, Cornell Bulletin E-639.*



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Bag Balm is designed for use on tender tissues. It is made for easy, effective massage of Caked Bag and to allay irritations and promote prompt healing of any superficial injury to teats or udder. Being **LOADED WITH LANOLIN**, Bag Balm acts quickly, stimulates circulation, speeds up the healing process... often clears up, between milkings, conditions that make cows nervous or cause "holding up" of milk.

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Balm will spread evenly, will not too easily rub off; keeps its antiseptic action in contact longer. For cuts, cracks, chaps, wire snags and common hurts apply Bag Balm at once. It is the one heal-promoting ointment that gives results quickly and at low cost. The large 10-ounce package is still only 60¢ at drug, feed and general stores. Avoid disappointment by insisting on genuine Bag Balm.

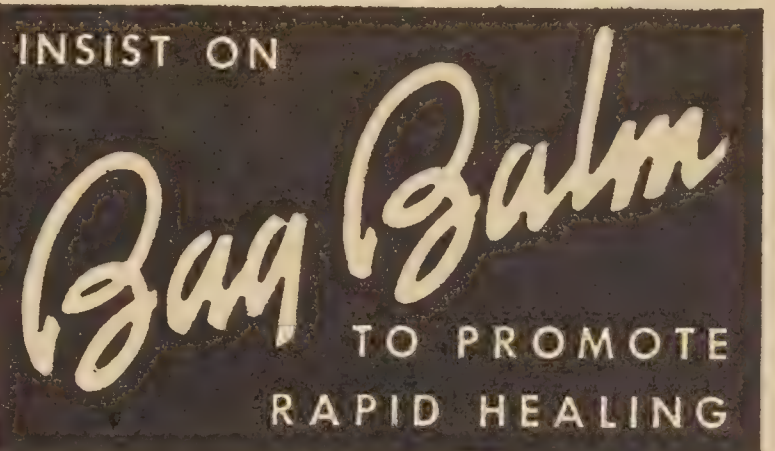
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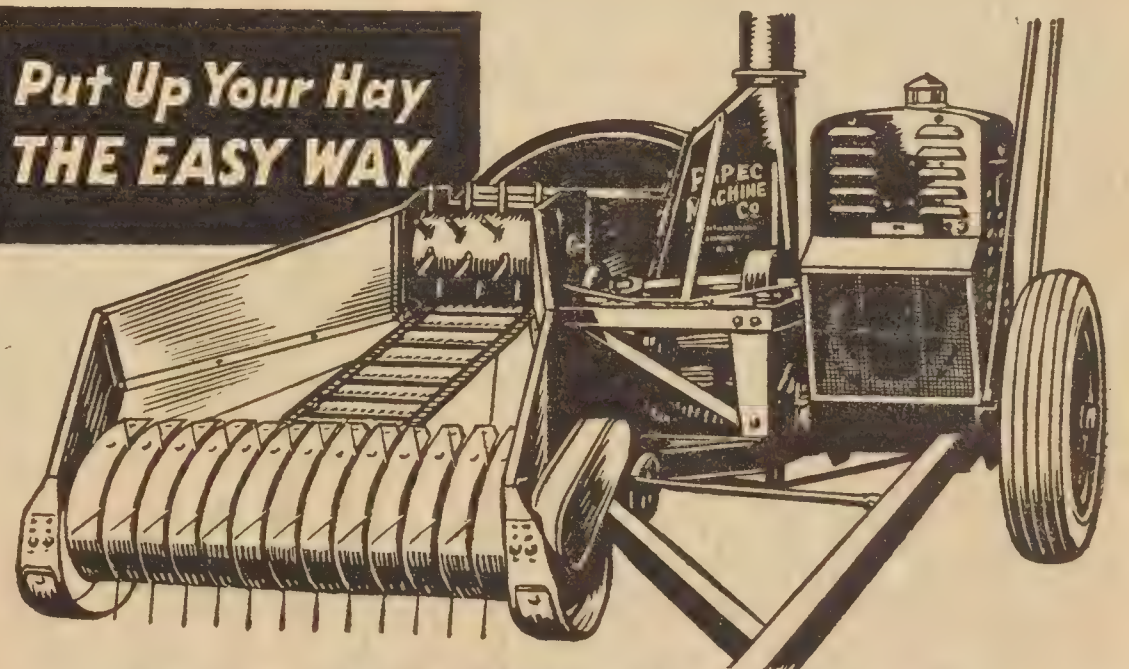


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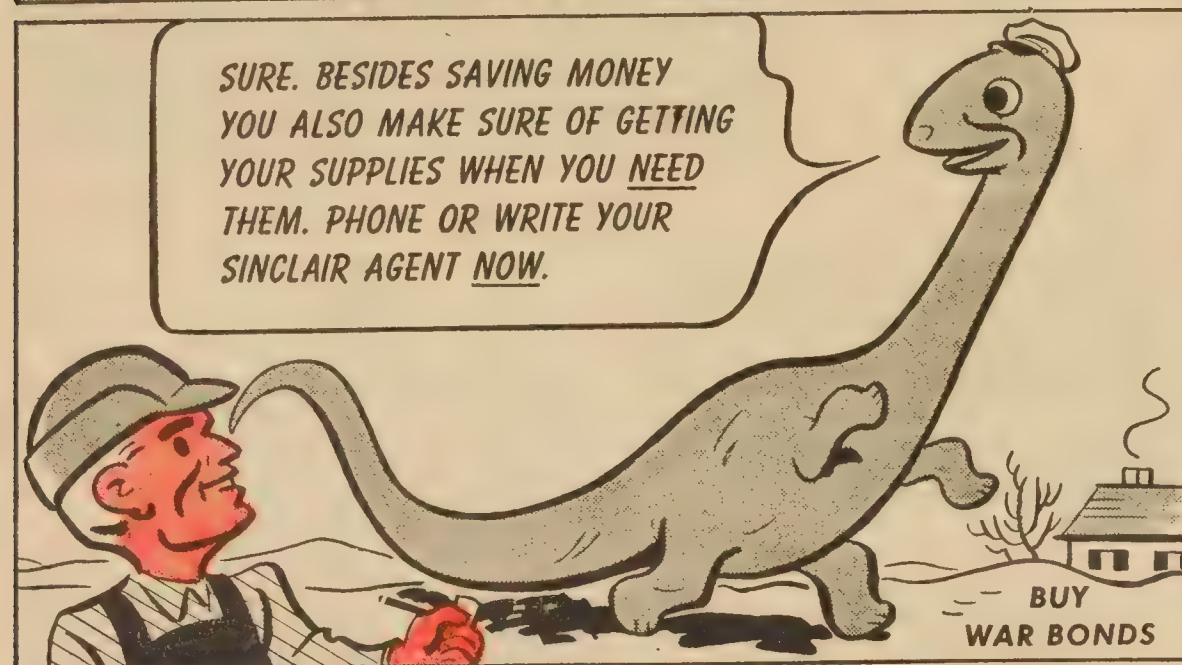
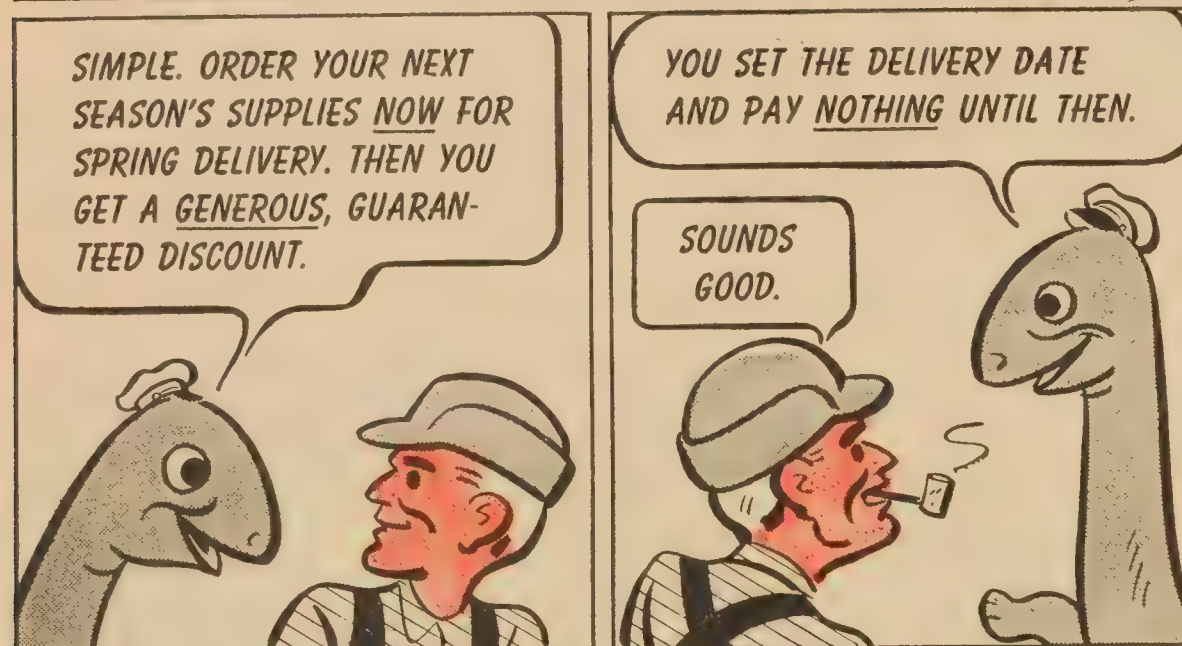
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PAPEC

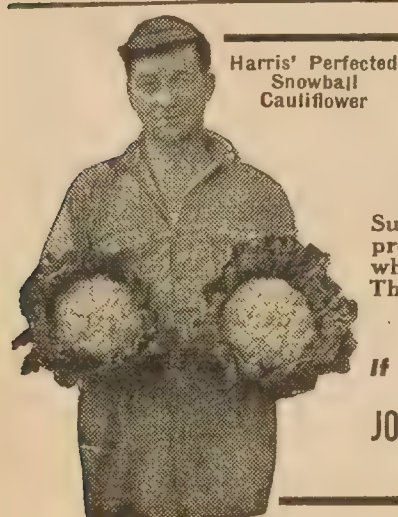
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1945 CATALOG now ready

ALFALFA IS BEST (Continued from Page 1)

injury if drilled in rows in direct contact with the seed of some crops. Where needed though, the cost is little, and it should certainly be used. There is no data yet to indicate that its use will eliminate the need of lime, phosphate and potash.

The Wilt Problem

Bacterial wilt is a very serious disease of alfalfa. It is unquestionably responsible for a good deal of what has been called winterkilling. The disease is widespread and usually takes a serious toll of the stand at about the third year. All of the ordinary varieties are very susceptible. Diseased plants are usually easiest to spot in the second or third growth. There is usually an increase in the number of stems from the crown; these are stunted and the leaves yellow.

There is no known control of wilt. The only hope appears to be varieties that are resistant to it. The Turkistan and Hardistan varieties have this resistance but are not well adapted to the Northeast. Recently two new wilt resistant varieties have been developed. These are Ranger and Buffalo. Ranger was developed in Nebraska and Buffalo in Kansas by the experiment station workers in cooperation with the U.S.D.A. It is hoped that Buffalo will prove to be a good variety for the southern part of the Northeast and Ranger for the northern part. No seed of Buffalo is available commercially. There is a small commercial supply of Ranger. Numerous small plantings of Ranger have been made throughout New York, and probably in other northeastern states, to observe it under farm conditions while it is being carefully tested at the experiment stations.

Varieties

Two types of alfalfa are used in the Northeast—Variegated and Common. Variegated varieties are more winter hardy than common. The farther north a planting is made, the greater the superiority of variegated over common becomes.

Variegated alfalfas are the result of crossing between yellow flowered and purple flowered types. Flowers of various shades of blue and purple predominate, but there will also usually be flowers of yellow, green and smoky shades. Bloom on common alfalfas will not show this admixture of yellow and green.

Ontario Variegated has been the top-yielding variety in New York. It would probably be the most popular if enough seed were regularly produced. It has also ranked well in tests in other northeastern states. Grimm, Cossack, Baltic and Hardigan appear to be about equal. There has been some interest in Ladak, a variety that is quite popular in the Northwest. It is winter hardy, yields well and may have some slight resistance to wilt. However, it recovers slowly after cutting and goes dormant early in the fall. Atlantic, recently developed at New Jersey, gives promise of being a valuable variety for at least part of the Northeast.

When common alfalfa seed is used, it should be seed produced where winters are about as severe as they are where it will be sown. Northern Common is fairly satisfactory for New York but Southern Common is not. Alfalfa seed from Kansas is fairly well adapted for use on the best alfalfa soils in the south and central parts of New York, but cannot be as generally recommended as Grimm. Where winter hardiness is an important factor, common alfalfas are not so satisfactory as variegated, but where winter hardiness is not an important factor they are better.

Argentine alfalfa seed is reported to be moving into the country in considerable amounts. Some of this will

probably find its way into the Northeast. Northeastern farmers should not buy this seed. An occasional lot may be satisfactory, but most of it will winter-kill badly. The same is true for southwestern alfalfa seed.

Grasses to Seed With Alfalfa

It was pointed out earlier that under most conditions it was advisable to seed a grass with alfalfa rather than to seed it alone. The three grasses most commonly used for seeding with alfalfa are timothy, smooth brome, and orchard grass.

Timothy is more widely used than any other grass for seeding with alfalfa throughout most of the Northeast, and, except in the southern portion, is probably the best grass except where the field is to be used for pasture as well as for hay. Smooth brome is superior to timothy under these conditions. In the southern portion, timothy is not dependable and orchard grass has become very popular. The combination of alfalfa and orchard grass is a very high yielding one. Orchard grass, too, makes good summer growth, which is very desirable. Its chief drawback is that the first growth matures ahead of alfalfa and becomes very tough and woody before the alfalfa is usually ready for haying.

Alfalfa, Clover Mixtures

The seeding of mixtures of alfalfa, clover and grass has become very popular in New York and other parts of the Northeast. This year, when alfalfa seed is so scarce, there should be more of such mixtures seeded. The use of 6 to 8 pounds of alfalfa seed to the acre in such a mixture will usually result in an alfalfa stand that will produce as much in the second year as clear alfalfa, and the addition of clover insures a good hay crop the first year. Seeding failures are less frequent with such mixtures than with clear alfalfa or clover. Unless farmers generally reduce their seeding rates for alfalfa there will not be enough good adapted seed to go around and the War Feed Production Program will suffer.

Question Box

SPREADING MANURE

How much plant food is lost when manure is drawn out in the field and put in small piles instead of spreading it?

There is some more loss than there is where it is left in a pile in the barnyard, and more than there is when it is spread on the ground. However, the biggest loss is in time, because the manure has an extra handling. In addition, the ground under the piles will get more than its share of plant food, and this will show up in the crop. Where it can be done, the best method yet discovered is to draw out the manure every day and to spread it.

* * *

POTATO FERTILIZER

Where commercial fertilizer is used on potatoes and applied in bands along the row, is there danger of injuring the sprouts where as much as a ton to the acre of a 5-10-5 is used?

Potatoes are more resistant to fertilizer injury than some other crops, and a good many growers put on as much as a ton when the potatoes are planted, without any apparent injury.

* * *

SQUIRRELS

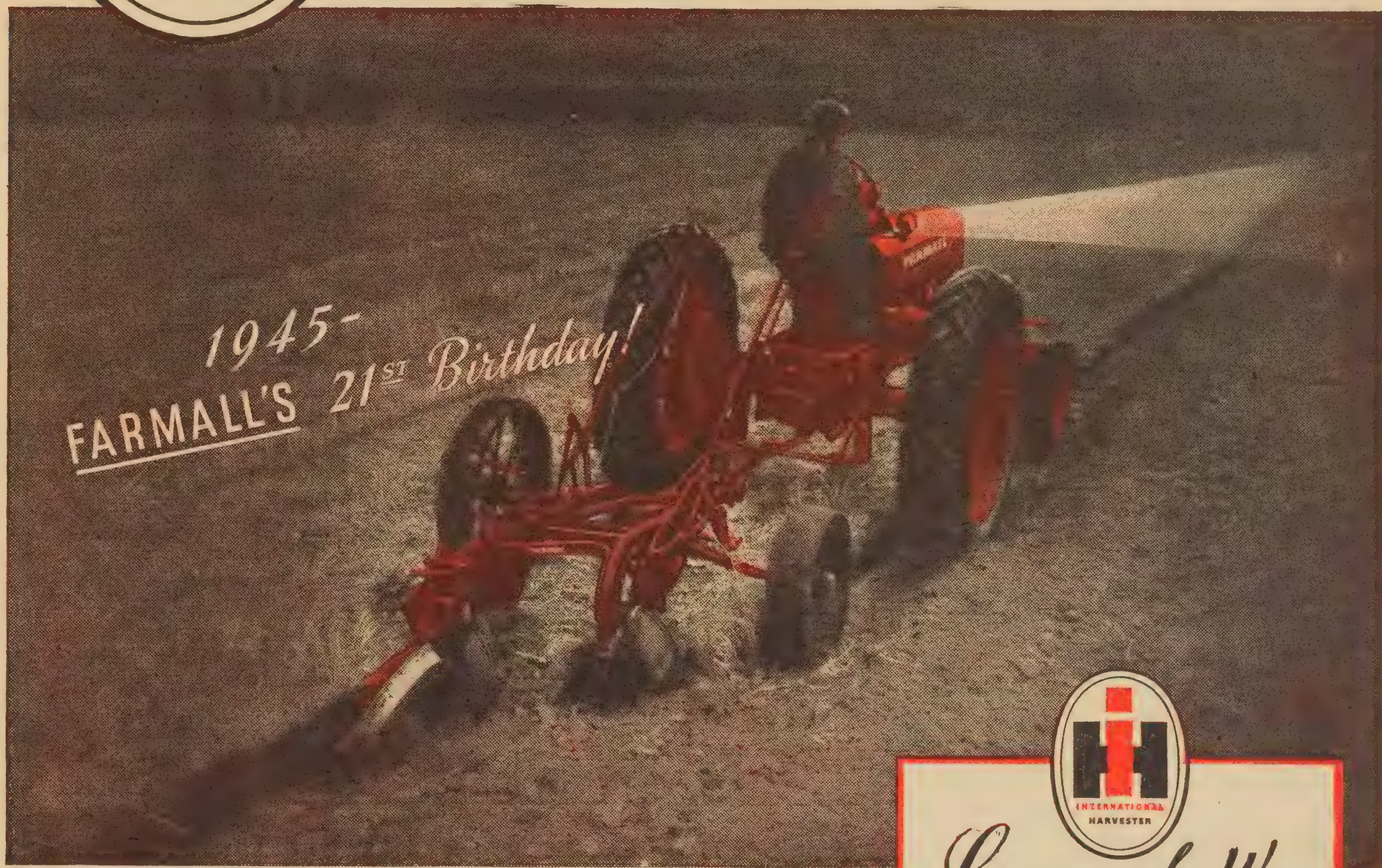
Can you tell me what to do to get and keep squirrels out of the attic of my house?—F. H., New York.

If any of our readers have suggestions for "F. H." on this problem, we would be very glad to hear from them.



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★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

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**DOWN THE
Alley**

By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

THIS is to my city friends who are buying or talking about buying farms. Many have asked for my opinion, so here it is, with this warning—read it all, don't tire half way through.

You have probably bought the farm or will buy it because your wife likes the house, you like the view, or the brook, and you both like to sit under a big tree.

You have every confidence that 60 cent eggs, with baby chicks \$13.95 a hundred in Missouri, beef steak 70 cents a pound and pretty white face 400 pound calves at 12 cents a pound in Texas, make an ideal money-making setup which any man should take advantage of, and, say in a couple of years, pay for the farm completely. Of course, the fixing up of the house, barns, land, fences, water systems, plumbing, electricity, etc., you will pay for now and take it out of profits from, let's say, potatoes at \$2.00 a bushel. You see, if you put in just five acres of potatoes with a yield of 300 bushels per acre, you will have \$3000 cash, which will pay for a lot of fixing.

Then, of course, you'll have hay at \$30 a ton, and the dealer said most of your farm was hay anyway. With just one ton to the acre, the two five-acre fields and the big fifteen acre field will produce at least 25 tons, or \$750.

So on and on far into the night. In fact, anyone selling a farm or any city people kidding themselves into buying one, can carry it on indefinitely.

RUDE AWAKENING

Now that the honeymoon is over, what is the rude awakening? What does happen? And why?

If you plan to continue to live in the city, and just sort of run back and forth to the farm, but include a long stretch on it in the summer, you will lose money on everything and anything you undertake. If your income is high enough to handle both your city home and the farm as an expense, no harm done. If you plan to quit the city and live on the farm, you will continue to lose money. Oh yes, there are exceptions.

FARMING IS HEAVY BUSINESS

Farming is too heavy and too hard work for the average city man who is buying a farm. Even more important, there are so many things you just don't know how to do that must be done both indoors and outdoors on every farm that you haven't a chance. To be sure, you can hire a lot done, but that won't solve your problem—either it costs too much, or isn't done as it should be, but MOST IMPORTANT because too many things that demand experience happen too unexpectedly and too often.

Your chickens will lose money because you simply do not understand them or their troubles, and, believe it or not, they know it. You've got to love flowers to grow them. My Mother will putter around with her flowers and plants—clipping them, cutting them, a little pressure here or a little change there, until we all laugh at her, but when she goes away they absolutely lose all interest. Perhaps that's the best illustration I can give you city people. She loves those plants, and they do things for her they just will not do for us. Why? She, you, or I will never know.

There is exactly the same situation with every animal, whether it's the 70 cent beefsteak animal, or the house cat and dog. Why is a dog content in one household and not in another? Why do cats die on one farm and live

(Continued on Page 19)

SET UP YOUR FRONT NOW AGAINST
**CALVING
DISORDERS**



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REGISTERED TRADE MARK
TONIC
STIMULANT
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MINERAL AND VITAMIN SUPPLEMENT

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to promote healthy functioning of the digestive and assimilative organs . . . and aid Nature to take on extra burdens SAFELY.

Specifically, Kow-Kare, with a daily intake of only two ounces, will supply the animal with: Calcium, 69.4 grains; Phosphorus, 35.8 grains; Iron, 44.0 grains; Iodine, 2.3 grains; and Vitamin D, 750 U.S.P. units.

If cows are unthrifty, off feed . . . and to keep them from becoming so, begin now to add Kow-Kare to the feed, as directed. Top-notch feed conversion and trouble-free calving are goals worth planning for. In these days of favorable markets a bit of added precaution may show wholly unexpected results in your milk income. Kow-Kare is sold by feed, drug and general stores; \$1.25 and 65¢ sizes.

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Heated pavilion, EARLVILLE, Madison Co., N.Y.
70 Registered Holstein CATTLE
Sale starts at 11:00 A. M., hot dinner served.

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Guaranteed big, strong fluffy chicks. From finest A. P. A. bloodtested flocks. 10 million sold yearly. Guaranteed complete satisfaction. We pay all postage if you send cash in full with order. If we ship C. O. D. you pay postage. Prices subject to change without notice.

A GRADE	As Hatched	Cockerels	Pullets
White Leghorns	\$8.90	\$2.90	\$17.80
Austra Whites			
White, Barred and Buff Rocks, S. C. Reds, White Wyandottes, Brown and Buff Leghorns, White and Buff Minorcas	\$8.90	\$8.90	\$10.90
New Hampshires, White and Black Giants, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Buff Orps, Mixed Heavies	\$9.90	\$4.90	\$19.80
no sex guarantee (\$6.90 no sex guarantee)	\$10.90	\$10.90	\$12.90
AA Grade 2c higher, 10 free with each 100; AAA Grade 4c higher, 15 free with each 100. 90% sex guarantee.			

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HATCHED AND SOLD BY THE GOLDEN RULE BIG DISCOUNTS FOR EARLY ORDERS.

Golden Rule Chicks are rugged money-makers because they are quality-bred—from stock which is continuously fortified with pedigreed cockerels. Hatched under ideal conditions in an official Ohio-U.S. Pullorum Tested Hatchery, with a 21-year record of producing superior chicks. 18 popular breeds to choose from; sexed chicks available. All breeds carry 100% live delivery, 98% livability guarantees. Big new catalog, just out, yours for the asking. Write.

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FREE CATALOG

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English S. C. W. Leghorns		\$11.00	\$20.00	\$3.00
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B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, W. Wy.		14.00	18.00	13.00
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R. O. P. Sired	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$2.00
S. C. Everday Br. Leghorns	10.00	20.00	2.00
Bar. & White Rocks	12.00	16.00	10.00
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Heavy Mixed	10.00	13.00	10.00
From Free range flocks. Sexed Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. Order from ad or write for Catalog.			
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Br., Wh., Buff Box	10.50	18.00	8.00	
N. Hamp. Red, Rock-Red Cross	11.00	18.00	9.00	
Heavy Mixed	8.00	16.00	7.00	
Grade AAA Matings, any above Breeds, add \$2. per 100.				
100% Live Del. Postage Pd. Hatches Mon. & Thurs. LeVAN'S CHICKERY, Box A, Bloomsburg, Pa., R. I.				

Glances at the Poultry Outlook

By J. C. HUTTAR

THE POULTRY business has grown up. As a major farm business it had its birth during World War I. And, if you look at the farm production of eggs and poultry now, you would have to say it's big. Many folks think it's too big to be sound. And probably, if we consider it in terms of peace-time needs, we'd agree with them. In fact, as I get around visiting with poultrymen I have definitely sensed a hesitation. The bad egg market conditions of last spring and the weak poultry market of the past summer and early fall have a lot to do with this hesitation. On the other hand, some folks are saying, "There are a lot of chickens in the country. Suppose the European war ends this year. If so, will the pullets I start this spring pay out when I put them in the laying house?"

It's a pretty sensible question. And because the answer isn't apparent, it might be worthwhile to check the situation every once in a while. In fact, my guess is that things are going to change enough in the next six months that a lot of people will be changing their ideas as we go along.

About two months ago I tried to size up the situation as it looked to me then. Those of you who read that size-up in these columns may remember that I listed some unknowns at that time. The main one of these was the government's buying program. Since then this point and several others have been partly cleared up. Well, anyhow, let's take a quick look around at this time and see how things seem now.

The Ingredients

A good poultry feed is made up of several ingredients, and so is the poultry situation. Here are the ones that count: (1) Number of layers on farms; (2) Number of eggs and poultry in storage; (3) Total size of the hatch; (4) Amount of government buying; (5) The government's price policy; (6) Civilian buying power and needs.

There are probably others but these six will usually make egg and poultry production good, bad, or indifferent at the pay-off.

NUMBER OF LAYERS. If I'm looking the facts and figures correctly in the face, we've got fewer laying hens than we had either in 1944 or 1943. Quite a lot less than '44. In our present flocks there are more old hens and fewer pullets than last year. This means fewer eggs per bird. In spite of this drop, we probably still have about 15% more hens than we need for civilian needs.

STORAGE. The storage egg situation is very healthy. Eggs which are unbroken and in the shell are practically gone. Folks who store eggs are waiting for a price drop and a little surplus production so they can start putting some away for next fall's needs.

Poultry meat storage is fairly heavy, but below last year, and that didn't prove to be too much for needs.

SIZE OF HATCH. How many chicks are going to be started this winter and spring? The answer will have a lot to do with broiler supplies this spring and summer and egg supplies in the coming fall and winter. Of course, it's too early to tell. A few signs are showing up, however, and some of these may be guide posts.

Right now the demand for broiler (Continued on Page 19)

HOLSER'S VALLEY FARM is the home of a famous strain of White Leghorns, pedigree bred and progeny tested under R.O.P. supervision; among the best records in laying contests of any Eastern Leghorn breeder in recent years. Also New Hampshires. Catalog.

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Shipped Prepaid Parcel Post	Str.	Pts.	Ckls.
Large Eng. White Leghorns	\$9.50	\$19.00	\$4.00
Barred Rocks	11.50	16.00	12.00
White Rocks & and R. I. Reds	12.00	16.50	12.50
Special N. H. Reds direct from N. E.	14.00	19.00	14.00
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Mixed Chicks	8.00	12.00	6.00
Assorted Chicks, our choice, \$5.50 per 100. Better Chicks mean Better Profits. All Breeders Blood Tested. Sexing 95% guar. Order today. Folder Free. Sunny Slope Hatchery, Dept. A, Thompsontown, Pa.			

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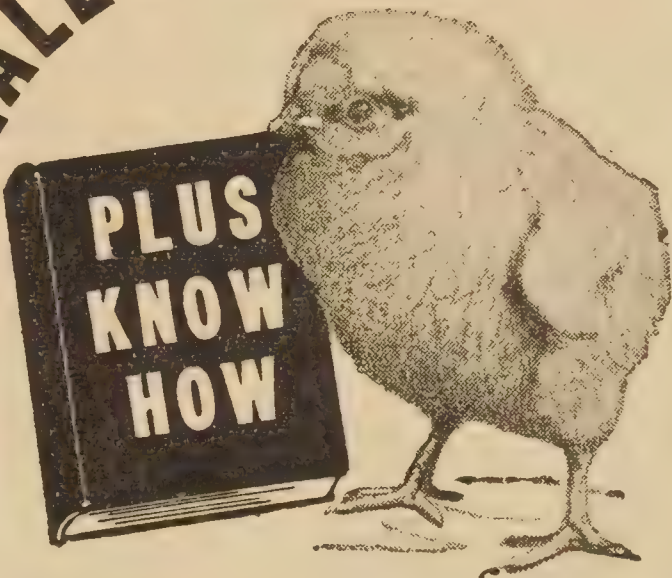
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But these practical men couldn't figure out exactly why, nor could they determine exactly how to do it again. However, the scientists in our Colleges of Agriculture studied what they had done in a practical way, and found out how they did it. — They set up rules to tell how to do it again — how to keep doing it.

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Today, instead of struggling along for years, trying to find out these things for themselves, poultrymen and women learn in Colleges of Agriculture, at small cost and in a short time, both the theory and the practice of breeding, feeding and general management.

We hear a lot about research in the motor car, electrical and other fields, because industry advertises its efforts. But, the scientists in our colleges, together with the Experimental Farms and Extension Services, have been researching for years, and they keep everlastingly at it. They have achieved magnificently.

The scientific practices which they have established are worth millions to the poultry business; and the application of these principles and practices calls for intelligence and makes the management of every poultry farm a challenge to initiative and enterprise.

No modern business can be successfully run on signs, omens and guesswork. Every worthwhile source of poultry information emphasizes — every test demonstrates — the importance of quality chicks and the value of healthy, productive parent stock. We have talked quality chicks and we have delivered quality chicks for more than 34 years. Hall chicks are bred scientifically for profit.

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AA Grade 2c higher, 10 free with each 100; AAA Grade 4c higher, 15 free with each 100. 90% sex guarantee.		

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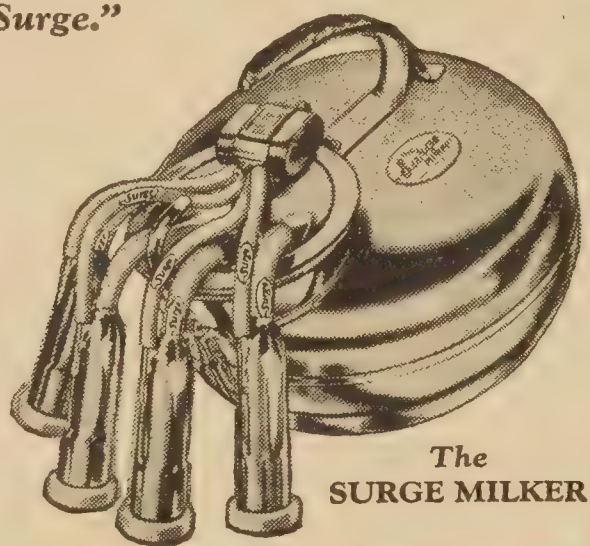
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Enormous Fruits, perfect in form. Thick, solid and delicious flavor. Weigh from 1 to 3 lbs. each. Attain a height of 12 to 15 feet. Bears large quantities of very delicious fruits. Fine for slicing or for salads.

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Ripe fruit in 80 days. Resemble oranges, color, shape and size. Grow on vines like melons. Beautiful, tempting appearance when canned. Make delicious preserves, sweet pickles. Fine for pies or jelly. Easy to grow

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Say you saw it in American Agriculturist.

To Improve Human and Animal Diet

Acting on the principle that the farmers of the Northeast have a big stake in a better diet for all the people, both consumers and producers, who live in the Northeast, the Directors of the G.L.F. Exchange have appropriated \$200,000 to Cornell University toward the erection of a headquarters for the new Cornell School of Nutrition. General Manager of the G. L. F., Mr. J. A. McConnell, states that the G.L.F. Directors have this winter formulated a long-time program of research and action in the interest of farmers and public welfare.

"It is," says Mr. McConnell, "the long established practice of G.L.F. as a farmers' cooperative to cooperate closely with the Land Grant Universities in its territory in matters of research. The Cornell School of Nutrition is capable of furnishing much needed leadership in the improvement of the human diet in the Northeast."

The natural products of northeastern farms, such as fresh milk, fresh eggs, meat, fresh fruits and vegetables are the basis of a good diet. A larger and wiser use of these products in the diet not only will increase the demand for those foods but infinitely improve the diet of both farmers and consumers who eat them.

After long experimenting with the diet of white rats and other animals, there are many scientists who believe that the length of the human life can be greatly extended and our health at all times vastly improved by proper diet.

The Cornell School of Nutrition was established to bring together all of the University's facilities for the development of a program of teaching and research aimed to cover the field of nutrition, both human and animal, in its broadest sense. Northeastern poultrymen and dairymen are particularly interested in the best and cheapest ways of feeding poultry and livestock. Since its beginning, the School of Nutrition has been headed by Dr. L. A. Maynard, who also directs the U. S. Nutrition Laboratory on the campus at Ithaca.

In accepting the G.L.F. grant to Cornell University, and speaking for the Cornell Board of Trustees, Dr. Day, Cornell's President, said:

"For a great farmers' cooperative to have engaged in such statesmanlike planning, and in connection therewith to have contributed to the scientific work of the University, is of great import for the future of our natural economy."

—A. A.—

ARTIFICIAL BREEDING

First reports on results of using top-notch bulls in artificial insemination to produce better cows in New York State, shows that daughters of one bull, at the end of their first year of milking, had produced 2,000 pounds more of milk and 121 pounds more of butterfat than had their dams.

In a few years' time the artificial insemination method of breeding dairy cattle has become as efficient as the natural method, and enables many more farmers to improve their herds through the use of these proved bulls. Though breeding is usually thought of as a long-time program of improvement, many New York dairymen have already increased milk production from their herds by 10 per cent, through replacing the herd sire with a milk-producing animal, and relying on artificial insemination.

Progress of New York farmers in improving their dairy cattle is shown in a national analysis of 100 leading proved sires of the country. Ten of the 100 were from New York State bull associations.

HIGH PRODUCING NEW HAMPSHIRE



NEDLAR NEW HAMPSHIRE have all the meat and vigor of this popular breed PLUS proven high production. They have the highest longtime R.O.P. average production for the breed with records over 250 eggs per bird for flocks of 500 to 800 R.O.P. Candidates. They compare favorably with other heavy breeds for production and have the additional advantage of their breed for meat and vigor. Free catalog.

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Embodying the best of Parmenter-Lake Winthrop and Cohen blood lines.

All eggs set from our own breeders. **Sand Hill Farm** N.Y.-U.S. Pullorum Passed. C. W. WIGHTMAN ALMOND, N. Y.

Progeny work this past year at Horseheads. Highest pen for average eggs and second place for value of eggs over feed cost. Also a limited number of White Holland Turkey Poults from our U. S. Approved Breeding flock.

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2 to 6 year old breeders. Mated with pedigreed Cockerels. Also N. Hampshire, Bar Rocks, Red-Rock Cross. Day-old Chicks. 4 wk. old Poults. Send for price list.

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CHICKS \$2.90 per 100 and up
Guaranteed big strong fluffy chicks. From finest A. P. A. bloodtested flocks. 10 million sold yearly. Guaranteed complete satisfaction. We pay all postage if you send cash in full with order. If we ship C. O. D. you pay postage. Prices subject to change without notice.

A GRADE	As Hatched	Cockerels	Pullets
White Leghorns	\$8.90	\$2.90	\$17.80
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AA Grade 2c higher, 10c higher with each 100; AAA Grade 4c higher, 15c higher with each 100. 90% sex guarantee.			

SCOTT HAYES CHICKS

Dept. 5, Vandalia, Illinois

MAGNOLIA TREES

with flower buds to bloom for you this spring. Write for FREE CATALOG.

STERN'S NURSERIES, Dept. W. Geneva, N. Y.

This Home-Mixed Cough Syrup is Most Effective

Easily Mixed. Needs No Cooking.

Cough medicines usually contain a large quantity of plain syrup—a good ingredient, but one which you can easily make at home. Take 2 cups of granulated sugar and 1 cup of water, and stir a few moments until dissolved. No cooking! No trouble at all. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Then get from your druggist 2½ ounces of Pinex, pour it into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. This gives you a full pint of truly wonderful medicine for coughs due to colds. It makes a real saving for you, because it gives you about four times as much for your money. It lasts a long time, never spoils, and children love it.

This is actually a surprisingly effective, quick-acting cough medicine. Promptly, you feel it taking hold. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes and makes breathing easy. You've never seen anything better for prompt and pleasing results.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, a most reliable soothing agent for throat and bronchial membranes. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

POULTRY OUTLOOK

(Continued from Page 16)

chicks is tremendous. Heavy military purchases of poultry and short red meat supplies are creating an immense demand. It looks as if it could never be satisfied. But the broiler business can swell like a puff-ball. It's got to be watched.

So far as chicks for laying purposes are concerned, all reports say that the demand is slow and running about 20% behind last year. This may change, either up or down, but not quickly. Maybe I can give you a later report in the spring. Up to now the hatching dope points to a good egg year ahead.

Taking the first three ingredients which make up the supply side of the picture, there is reason for a poultryman to feel encouraged.

Now let's look at the other three, which measure the markets for these products:

GOVERNMENT BUYING. This was one of the big "ifs" two months ago. It isn't cleared up much yet. There have been official statements and official corrections. Out of the whole, very little helpful information can be gleaned.

There has been one very significant government move, however, which definitely points one way. Last fall egg production goals were set by the WFA. They were set quite a bit below last year. Early in January these goals were boosted rather substantially in an official Washington statement. I may be wrong, but I'm taking this as an indication that the Army, Navy, Marines and Lend-Lease need eggs and were afraid the low goals might not produce enough. It looks as if military buying of poultry will have to be heavy in 1945. This is partly from choice and partly because of the scarcity of other foods.

PRICE POLICY. Ceiling prices are announced roughly the same for 1945 as 1944. They are a little higher for the spring months. Last year the federal government bought 5½ million cases of eggs in its market support program. The bottom price was 27 cents a dozen for nest-run. This year's support price is announced at 24 cents nest-run. I don't see how prices can go that low, but if they do, Uncle Sam is ready to buy to keep prices from going lower.

CIVILIAN BUYING. Regardless of whether the war in Europe ends tomorrow, there can't be too much change in civilian buying power this year. With meat supplies likely to be lower than 1944, civilians will be looking for as many or more eggs this year.

Taking these last three demand ingredients, I don't see anything which would dim the slightly encouraging picture on the supply side. We'll look the situation over again in March or early April. But in the meantime, if you think you ought to keep chickens, don't put off ordering the little peeps too long.

—A. A.—

DOWN THE ALLEY

(Continued from Page 15)

on another? Or dairy cattle produce well and stay well over there, but not over here? Or the same feeding cattle do well and make money year after year for one feeder and only once in a while or never for the other feeder? Yet we all see these things. Why?

Now then my city friends, don't feel too badly, but you just haven't got what it takes to be a true farmer—years and years of patient, hard effort to understand God's plan for growing things. But buy your farm, use it, love it, enjoy it, and by all means live on it if you love the country—and who doesn't? Just don't get ideas. Big ideas and little potatoes are the rule in farming, not the exception.

First in the White Leghorn Class... Second in the Entire Contest...

**NO MORTALITY IN
EITHER CONTEST PEN**



Mr. J. T. Kirkup, left, holds one of his contest winners. An assistant holds another of the high record birds.

That's the Record of Two Pens
from this
BEACON-FED FLOCK
entered in the Farmingdale, L.I.,
State Egg-Laying Contest

Mr. J. T. Kirkup, of Mattituck, L. I., N. Y., one of the leading Leghorn breeders in New York State, carries 3500 Single Comb White Leghorn layers on his 14 acre poultry farm and heartily endorses the BEACON FEEDING SYSTEM. From BEACON COMPLETE STARTING RATION—for the important first 6 weeks of a chick's life—through the individualized BEACON FEEDING PROGRAM for the growing and laying birds, BEACON FEEDS have been an important

factor in the success of this poultry farm. Typical of the productive capacity and vitality of Mr. Kirkup's birds is the record of his two pens in the State Egg-Laying Contest, 1943-44, at Farmingdale, L. I. His entries took FIRST in the White Leghorn class; SECOND in the entire contest—and there was no mortality among the 26 birds in the two pens. Furthermore, the birds were not specially bred, but instead were the result of ordinary selection from the main flock of pullets.

The BEACON MILLING CO., Inc.
Cayuga, N. Y.

Here's What Mr. Kirkup Says:

"I have been using Beacon starter and growing mash for three years and have found them superior to any mashes I have ever used. They have also been more economical in the long run, considering the rate of growth and the smaller amounts required in growing my pullets to laying age.

"I have used Beacon Breeders Mash for two seasons and it has given me a higher rate of egg production than any other mash I have ever fed, as well as keeping my birds in better flesh and health."

(Signed)
J. T. Kirkup

**BEACON
Feeds**

Artificially-ventilated laying house — one of several on the Kirkup farm is 2 stories high, and 30' x 180' in size. Some of the brooder houses in foreground.

Turn Your Green Gold into Folding Money

Since ensilage feeding is more important this year than ever before, plan now to get the fullest nutritional value out of your grassland and forage crops. During 1945 Craine will produce all the silos possible but shortages of materials and manpower will limit the number of silos that can be built.

If profitable production in 1945 calls for a new silo for your dairy, now is the time to inquire about a Craine—the quality silo that will give you many extra years of carefree service. A post card will bring you full information.

CRAINE INC., 215 Pine Street, Norwich, N. Y.

CRAINE *better built* **SILOS**



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Cold Preparations as directed

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World's Biggest Brooder Value! Sets up in 15 minutes. Six 24" Feeders FREE. Send \$1.00 and pay postman balance or write today for folder.

200 Chicks
40" x 40" Size
500 Watt Heater
Thermostat Control

\$7.95



THE NATIONAL IDEAL CO. 514 W. SUMMIT ST. TOLEDO, O.

YOUR NEW Spring Clothes

By Mrs. Grace Watkins Hockett

BRIGHT COLORS, especially in combination, the softer look, the side-swept silhouette, the peplum, the use of two fabrics and two colors often in coat or dress, frequent omission of collars, the deeper or at least easier armhole, cap sleeves and well-padded but rounded shoulders are some of the style features in the new spring clothes.

Colors are often primitive and prints are gay or striking in design and color combinations. Favored dress colors are the coral-cherry-to-fuchsia tones, limes, aqua and gold. The perennial spring favorite, navy, is hard to get.

Sheer and lightweight woolens are fairly well represented; sheer crepes are scarce; rayon seems to lead, while cottons in black with white or with gay prints are combined in suits or in play clothes. Plain rayon crepes, rayon sheers and rayon prints are used for spring dresses, especially in bloused, belted or dirndl styles.

For that go-everywhere, must-have spring dress, No. 2819 seems especially designed. It lends itself to lightweight woolens, to rayons, to plain or to fine all-over print. The dickey makes it possible to vary the outfit at will if you make several or if you use different scarves.

Side-closings show up, even in blouses. No. 2580 provides it, besides giving the peplum effect. The simulated side-wrap skirt, No. 2807, goes

well with this overblouse to give the new costume look. It has the advantage of requiring only one yard of 54-inch fabric.

Jumpers are smarter than ever. No. 3724 is one of the newest and best, featuring extended shoulders and whittled waist.

The little girl's spring suit, No. 3759, combines materials and colors very effectively. Also it solves that problem of a wrap for the in-between season. The applique, No. 11216, is a separate pattern containing transfers for 30 different motifs.

The very young like their dirndls too and No. 3851 is a charming version of this popular mode, with its heart-shaped pockets and ric rac trim.

An attractive, soft frock, beautifully right for now or for spring, right in solid colors or in gay print, is No. 2598. Don't miss seeing the cap sleeve in the small illustration—this would be good for the warm weather edition.

Youngsters will cheer Jumper No. 3889. It has the details they like—the scallop trimming, the dirndl skirt. And don't overlook its possibilities as a thrift measure!

New and slick for spring is No. 3886, the flattering princess frock with vertical shirring at the waist. This embodies the softer look and can be with or without collar.

Fresh tonic for suits and jumpers is



offered in Blouse No. 2558. The yoke and sleeve cut in one is another of this season's features. Finish the blouse tailored or frilly, long or short sleeved.

No. 3419 is the sort of suit you make for the new season and wear the year around . . . softly tailored, fully pleated. It has a size range of from 12 to 48; the smaller sizes could well use some of the brightest colors or plaids; the larger sizes would enjoy theirs more if they stick to the darker, plainer shades.

Here is a new slant on the shirt-waister, two fabrics combined to form the collarless No. 2575.

Very easy to make, very charming for Little Sister to wear in the Easter parade is Coat No. 3852.

No. 3636 is the sort of suit that schoolgirls go for, especially if made up in gay plaids.

Bolero tactics make this frock, No. 2815, with its soft bow and cap sleeves, right for both spring and summer. And besides, the bolero can lead a double life with light summer frocks.

Pattern Sizes and Requirements

No. 2819. Sizes 12 to 44. Size 36, 3½ yards 39-inch. Dickey, 1½ yards 35-inch fabric.

No. 2580. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, 2½ yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 2807. 24 to 32-inch waist; requires 1 yard 54-inch fabric.

No. 3724. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16, jumper, 1½ yards 54-inch; blouse, 2 yards 35- or 39-inch fabric.

No. 3759. Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4, jacket, ¾ yard 54-inch; skirt, ¾ yard 54-inch fabric.

No. 11216. Applique transfer pattern contains 30 attractive motifs.

No. 3851. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4. Size 2, 1½ yards 35-inch fabric and ¾ yards ric rac trimming.

No. 2598. Sizes 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18. Size 16, 3 yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 3889. Sizes 4 to 10. Size 8, jumper, 1½ yards 35-inch; blouse, 1½ yards 35-inch fabric.

No. 3886. Sizes 12 to 44. Size 36, 3½ yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 2558. Sizes 12 to 46. Size 36, in 39-inch fabric, the long-sleeved blouse with bow, 2½ yards; collarless style, 1½ yards.

No. 3419. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, 3½ yards 54-inch fabric.

No. 2575. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, 2½ yards 35-inch, 1½ yards contrasting.

No. 3852. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4. Size 2, 1½ yards 54-inch fabric.

No. 3636. Sizes 8 to 16. Size 12, 2½ yards 54-inch fabric.

No. 2815. Sizes 12 to 46. Size 36, 4 yards 39-inch fabric for both.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in coins. Address Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12 cents for our Spring Fashion Book, OR send 25 cents for the Book AND a pattern of your own choosing.

CROCHETED GIFTS

Instructions for making the following crocheted items are available at 3 cents each, and may be ordered from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.:

Covers for coat or dress hangers, No. 9411: Easy to crochet and a good way to dress up shabby coat hangers.

Cuddly Cat No. 3121: Would delight the heart of a child.

Curly Dog No. 3122: Another charming toy which costs very little to make.

Belt P.C.-2490: This crocheted belt has two beaded medallions at the front which will give a real touch of glamor to your dress.



Down to Earth

In the hills and valleys of the Northeast live the men who till the soil. Their hours are long, their work is hard . . . their livestock and equipment, their land, even the money they hire must do the best possible job at the lowest possible cost. That's why over 25,000 farmers have used Land Bank loans through national farm loan associations to buy land, build buildings, make improvements and pay debts. For these are loans that are low in cost, these are loans that are easier to pay, these are loans that do the job.

All of these advantages and more are yours when you have a loan through a national farm loan association. The interest rate is only 4%, and the payments can be spread over twenty to thirty-three years. The payments are small so that you can enjoy a comfortable standard of living, maintain your soil in top condition, and keep up your build-

ings and equipment. And there are no added expenses or uncertainties.

There are no renewals to worry about, no increase in interest rate, and no danger of having to pay off the mortgage in a lump sum, for these loans cannot be called as long as the small installments of interest and principal are met. When you borrow through a national farm loan association, you get a



down-to-earth loan, one that is geared to the business of farming, one that protects you and your family until your farm is free and clear.

We'll be glad to send you absolutely free the above picture in beautiful colors, size 9 x 12, without advertising and suitable for framing. Also a free copy of an illustrated booklet giving full details on Land Bank loans. Simply fill out the coupon and mail it to the Federal Land Bank.



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Springfield, Mass., Dept. A

Please send, at no cost, the picture in full color and a copy of the booklet to:

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SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Serving New York, New England and New Jersey

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BARCOCK

THESE DAYS the mail is very heavy. Snowbound readers of this page, with nothing else they can do except read and think, are turning their hands to letter writing. I wish that space were available so that I might print for the benefit of all of you who read this page at least parts of the hundreds of letters I receive each year. They are crammed with good sound sense about farming in the Northeast.

An Open Forum

In a recent letter a farmer paid me a compliment which pleases me no end. It pleases me because he recognizes just what I am trying to do with this page—lead northeastern farmers to think for themselves.

He writes: "I follow your articles very carefully in the *American Agriculturist* and they are followed by many others in this vicinity. They are interesting and most instructive. The big secret is that you are willing to keep your fingers crossed publicly until any new project or program on which you are working has proved its merit. Too many become enthused over a new theory, become entirely sold on it, and start selling the other fellow before they have conclusive evidence. Your open forum idea is great stuff."

If I attempted to describe what I try to do with "Kernels, Screenings, and Chaff" myself, I could do no better than the farmer whom I have quoted above. Following are some of the things in which I am now interested and with which I am working with my own hands and with my own money invested:

Wilted Grass Silage

At Sunnysables, and at Larchmont Farm when we owned the latter, we have put up hundreds of tons of grass silage during the past ten years. We started with the molasses method, tried out the use of phosphoric acid, and for the last few years have followed the wilting technique.

This winter we are feeding grass silage made by the wilting method to dairy cows producing market milk. We shall continue to be interested in grass silage (1) as a means of weed control, (2) as a way of getting haying done on time and insuring good second and third crops of legume hay, and (3) as a feed on which cows produce and reproduce well.

We shall continue experimenting with the wilting method because it saves the expense of molasses or phosphoric acid, and because by wilting grass from say 85% moisture to 70% moisture we store twice as much dry matter in our silos. After all, we did not build our silos for water tanks.

A lot of work has yet got to be done on the harvesting, wilting, and handling techniques of grass silage. At Sunnysables we intend to keep on experimenting.

Pasture Improvement

A continuing program of pasture improvement is one of the great hopes of the Northeast. At Sunnysables we long ago passed way beyond the good pasture requirements during the months of May and June of the number of cattle we can winter. As yet, however, we have no sure pasture for

the hot months of July and August.

We shall continue experimenting with our island plan of pasture management and with tall pastures—that is, pastures based on alfalfa and brome grass as well as on ladino and the blue grasses. Nor shall we forget for the wet spots Reed's canary grass, and for the rough areas birdsfoot trefoil.

We intend to measure our success in dairying by the percentage of the year's production of milk we can make from pasture grasses, grass silage, and hay.

Grass to Beef

Faced with a wasteful overproduction of pasture grasses during May and June and early July, we shall continue to look for a market for this forage. We have been doing fairly well marketing it through range yearlings. We haven't been so happy with the expense of wintering these yearlings. This year we shall get some figures on wintering them in the Southwest, receiving them at Sunnysables about the first of May, and killing them off grass or after a light grain feed any time after the 15th of July.

Of one thing we are quite certain. It is that the carcass of a grass-fat beef steer or heifer, killed when the animal is about twenty months old and after it is grass-fat or has had a sixty to ninety day grain feed, is an excellent product for handling in northeastern meat markets and for eating quality.

Pen Stabling of Dairy Cows

Four months' experience with pen stabling a herd of dairy cows, now thirty-six in number, has enabled us to work out a lot of procedures which conserve both time and money and safeguard health and production in handling dairy cows. We are not committed to the idea nor are we sold on it. On the other hand, no good reason has come up for abandoning the plan. We will probably keep writing about it until we make a final decision one way or the other.



DO YOU ever get hungry for old-fashioned, homemade ice cream? So do I. None of the modern, homemade, refrigerator products can quite come up to the ice cream "Mother used to make" and Dad used to freeze in the hand-turned freezer. Do you remember hanging around with the other kids and quarreling over the privilege of licking the dasher?

Most refrigerator ice creams are made by allowing the mixture to become nearly solid in the trays of the ice cube unit, then removing it from the trays, thoroughly beating it with a mixer, and returning it to the trays to finish freezing. To make ice cream successfully this way, some thickening substance is usually added to the recipe. The reason for this is probably because the temperature, even in the ice cube section of a single temperature refrigerator, is not low enough to freeze a sweetened mixture rapidly and solidly.

FREEZER ICE CREAM

Longing for some good old-fashioned ice cream last week and thinking about the refrigerator method led me to try making it in our home freezer box, which really can do a job of freezing quickly.

I made up my ice cream mix—it consisted of milk, sugar, salt and egg yolks made into a custard. I allowed it to cool. Vanilla and cream were then added and the entire mixture was placed in a dish in the freezer, which

was running well below zero.

At the end of twenty minutes my curiosity got the better of me and I had to look to see what was happening. The mixture was beginning to freeze. I stirred it with a spoon and left it a while longer. Then I stirred it again. At the end of about an hour and a quarter, the entire mixture was frozen sufficiently so that I thought it could be beaten to good advantage. I beat it just long enough to secure a uniformly smooth consistency. Then I put it back in the dish I had been using and returned it to the freezer where it remained until supper-time. Incidentally, licking an electric beater is almost as good as licking the dasher, except that it is smaller.

OUR VERDICT

At the supper table we had a "round table" on the old product made a new

way. It seemed to be the consensus that the product was far better than the average refrigerator ice cream, that the texture and flavor were good, and that the whole job had been done with a lot less work than Mother and Dad used to put in. But we did have questions.

HELP WANTED

Our sample had been frozen less than twenty-four hours. Would the texture remain good indefinitely, or would larger crystals develop in storage? How might larger quantities be made? Many of you undoubtedly have had a lot of experience using your home freezer for making ice cream. If you have any advice or ideas on the subject, I would certainly appreciate hearing from you. Write me c/o the *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.—A. N. S.



DURING the haying season last summer, Herbert E. Broadbrooks of Bergen, N. Y., who is shown above (left) with his dad, Cleveland Broadbrooks, wrote me about their success mowing away hay with "the complete wind-stacker from an old Peerless grain thrasher cut off the machine and mounted on two wheels and two legs."

As soon as I heard from Herbert, I arranged to have his blower brought to Ithaca for a trial and I sent a man to Bergen to get all the facts he could about the history and use of wind-stackers for mowing away long hay in that community. According to what he learned, A. I. McDuffey of Pavilion Center, shown feeding his wind-stacker in the lower picture, originally thought of the idea. So successful was he in using the blower to put long hay where he wanted it in his barns that his neighbors, good farmers all, picked up the idea, and, in no time at all, second-hand threshing machines equipped with wind-stackers went to a premium in that community.

When the Broadbrooks' stacker was

tested here at Ithaca, it was the unanimous opinion of a group of experts that the use of a blower or stacker to place long hay in the barn looked to be practical and promised much toward taking the man-hours and backache out of one of the toughest jobs left on the dairy farm—mowing away hay.

Expert engineers were called in and the services of the engineering division of one of the greatest corporations in America were enlisted with the idea of improving the wind-stacker as it came off the threshing machine.

As this is written, two model stackers or long hay blowers especially designed for the job are being built. They will be thoroughly tested under field conditions—one of them around Ithaca—this summer.

Since I have become interested in the idea of blowing long hay, farmers who have the homemade stackers have written me that they have used them not only for blowing long hay and straw, but also for filling a barn loft with sawdust and for filling the bins of a granary with oats.





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Smooth-On No. 1 seals cracks, stops leaks, tightens loose parts in autos, tractors, farm machinery, heating and plumbing systems, tanks, household utensils, etc., without heat or dismantling. Applied like putty, hardens and lasts like iron. Should be in every farm and home. Get Smooth-On at your hardware store in 1 1/4 oz., 7 oz. and larger containers. If they haven't it, write us.

FREE Repair Handbook
Shows dozens of short-cut repair jobs. Clear directions, 40 pages, 170 diagrams. Write today for your free copy. Address:

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Do it with SMOOTH-ON

The Iron Repair Cement of 1000 Uses

Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE.

PRETTY BUT WORTHLESS

"I found some old stock in two oil companies in Texas. Can you tell me whether or not these have any value?"

This subscriber gave the names of the two companies and we asked the National Better Business Bureau for information about them. They report that these companies were started a good many years ago, and that they have heard nothing from them for years. The stock has no value.

It surprises us to get so many letters of this type. In years past, a lot of hard earned money has been lost this way. There is no use in crying over spilled milk but we can avoid making the same mistake that our parents or grandparents made. There will certainly be a flood of fly-by-night propositions as soon as the war is over. In the present times, war bonds are one of the best investments that can be made.

"SORRY"

—A. A.—

"Some time ago, an agent came to my home selling groceries and toilet products. I signed an agreement to buy a certain amount and got three pairs of curtains as a premium. I have bought about one-half the amount I agreed to but the stuff I buy is in smaller packages than I can get at the store, so I wrote asking if I could pay one-half the value of the curtains and discontinue the agreement. I have had no reply."

Obviously, the idea back of such a proposition from a commercial company is to obligate the customer to buy regularly. The reaction of our subscriber is rather typical. These propositions often look more attractive at the start than they do later. Our subscriber has signed the contract and naturally, the company does not wish to cancel it. That is why it is important to consider all angles of such a proposition carefully before you sign.

—A. A.—

HORSE SHOT

"Can you give me some advice on this subject? I had a five-months old colt shot in the shoulder with a deer slug. I called the veterinary and reported it to the Game Warden. The colt got so bad that I had to shoot it to put it out of its misery. Is there any way to collect for my property, since the Government issues licenses to hunt on your property?"

There is no provision in the law for indemnity in a case like this. It does seem unfair, but that is the situation. Of course, the man who shot the horse would be responsible if you could locate him, but I imagine there isn't a chance in the world of doing that.

—A. A.—

Am enclosing Old Subscriber renewal check for subscription for six more years. *American Agriculturist* has been a part of the household since its infancy. My father-in-law, C. V. Folin, a pioneer builder in the now Bronx section of the City of New York, which was farm lands at that period, became one of the early subscribers, and his descendants continue. His original four acre plot is divided by three avenues and one street, known as Folin Street. This section of the Town of Newburg, Folin Heights, was named by petition, his descendants having located in this scenic location for many years. With all good wishes for your constantly improving publication. —William Crawford, Newburgh, N. Y.

—A. A.—

Crime costs the United States \$15,000,000 annually, says FBI's Hoover. But soil erosion levies a tax of \$3,844,000,000 on the citizens of this nation every year.



ALERT VIGOROUS THRIFTY!

VITAMIN D HELPS BUILD STRONG BODIES

You can spot a well-bred, well-fed calf every time! It's alert—vigorous—thrifty. A well-developed body, straight top line, well-sprung ribs and bloom-of-coat are proof of sound feeding.

A calf, when dropped, usually weighs under a hundred pounds. Two years later, as a heifer, she may weigh seven hundred to a thousand pounds or more. Growing calves need, in addition to other essential nutrients, plenty of calcium, phosphorus and Vitamin D.

All three of these nutrients help to prevent rickets and are required to develop strong bodies quickly.

Fleischmann's Irradiated Dry Yeast is a rich, uniform source of Vitamin D which

no dairyman can afford to overlook in his calf meals, fitting rations or milking rations.

\$3.50 POSTPAID 5-POUND PACKAGE

If you can't secure rations containing Fleischmann's Irradiated Dry Yeast, send \$3.50 for a postpaid 5-lb. bag or ask your local dealer.

This bag contains enough Irradiated Dry Yeast to fortify the rations of six dairy calves and eight milking cows for twelve months. Directions for all four-footed animals inside package. Address STANDARD BRANDS INCORPORATED, Desk AA-2.

FREE BOOKLET. Tells you about the value of Vitamin D for four-footed animals. Address STANDARD BRANDS INCORPORATED, Desk AA-2 for your copy.



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SPECIAL PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
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Rich in **VITAMIN D**
For Four-Footed ANIMALS

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FULL LINE PACKAGES FOR
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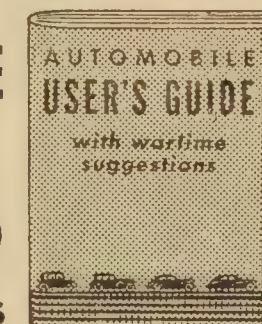
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WILL HIGH-PRICED DAIRY HERDS BE SLAUGHTERED AFTER THE WAR?

They will unless dairy prices are stabilized. And if herds are slaughtered both farmers and the nation will suffer serious loss . . .

War . . . price ceilings . . . loss of manpower . . . lack of essential machinery . . . all have wrought havoc with the orderly progress of the dairy industry. The War Food Administration, reporting for the month of December, 1944, said:—"Available supplies of butter were at the lowest point of the year, natural cheese was extremely short, and fluid milk and cream supply were in close balance with demand."

That's an alarming shortage in the face of war, and of a nation-wide nutrition program that has the major objective of increasing milk consumption to improve national health.

What About Peacetime?

Even in peace, only a small part of the people of this country has an adequate diet of milk. Another small portion has only a moderate diet. *But a very large part of the population—including many children, mothers and invalids—get far too little milk.* And they'll get still less if dairy prices are allowed to collapse. For collapsing prices will force dairy farmers to slaughter their high-priced, high-production herds.

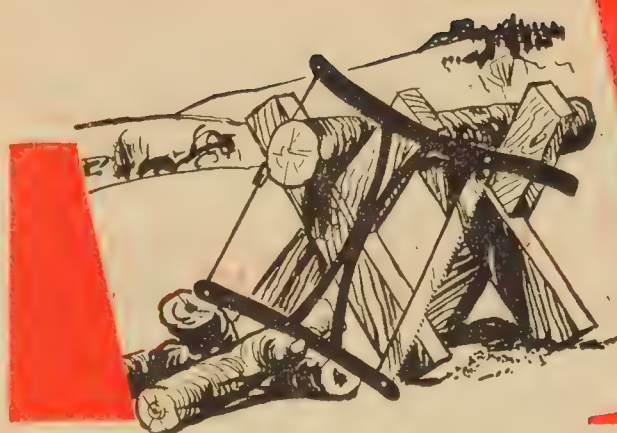
Once the foundation heifers and the grown cows are slaughtered, they won't be replaced for 10 years or more. It takes 2½ years to bring a dairy cow to production. And it takes thousands of new cows every year just to replace those that have dropped below profitable production. Add these natural losses to the cows that may be slaughtered because they can't be kept profitably, and the reduction in milk supply will mean that new thousands of children, mothers and invalids will be deprived of a milk supply adequate for health.

Of course, prices will go up if the supply gets scarce. But that won't solve the dairy farmer's problem. Because reduced production means reduced net income no matter how high the price paid to farmers. And reduced milk production cannot solve the consumer's problem.

The only safe answer is a stabilized price that will support a steadily growing production—production that will be needed to keep pace with a growing population. And the only safe way to stabilize milk prices is through intelligent and wisely directed action on the part of dairy farmers themselves. Action that makes itself felt through farm organizations . . . under direction that never sleeps at the switch . . . that is constantly alert watching to head off trouble before it gets dangerous.

We believe Government in dealing with Agriculture, before they adopt basic policies, should consult with the National Farm Organizations as these people are truly representative of farmers and therefore are in a position to know the best methods to use in getting the results the Government is asking for.





AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

"Passed by Censor"



By ENSIGN F. MERRITT ANGELL, U. S. N. R.
Aboard an Aircraft Carrier

ONE OF the inevitable duties of a Junior Officer aboard ships of the U. S. Fleet is that of censoring letters which the men write home. Reading some twenty to fifty letters a day is just part of the job and is necessary for the safeguarding of ships and personnel.

Since the men can't write about the activities aboard their ships, or their destinations, most letters take on a personal quality, and the cross-currents of human emotions are laid bare to the censor's impartial eye. And what do the boys who sail the seas write home

about? What are they thinking about? What are they dreaming about? Let me show you.

Take this stack of letters to be censored. Look at the addresses on the envelopes. New York and New Mexico, Connecticut and California—every State has given its wealth of youth for this national emergency. Small towns, big towns, rural communities and cities—all are equally important. Each one is the "home port" of some boy who battles at sea.

And to whom are these letters addressed? To the Jankowskis in a mill town in Massachusetts, to the Klein family in Brooklyn and the Suttons in upstate New York, to Andrew Jackson Jones's dilapidated wooden shack in Carolina, to the Craig ranch in Texas, to the people who live in that beautiful home in Seattle, to mothers and dads, to wives and sweethearts — to all those who come closest to understanding that carefree lad who became a strong, serious man overnight.

And what do the letters say? There's the farm boy from Maine who wishes he could have just one piece of his mother's blueberry pie; a Jersey lad who would "give his eyeteeth" for a quart of good fresh milk. That boy from California wants to know how the orange crop is coming, and "if lemon blossoms are still fragrant." The dark-haired kid from East Side New York wants to know if kids still play ball in the streets.

"And how is the range this year?" asks the tall son of Texas. "Are beef prices all right?"

"Glad that the mills

"Dear Folks: I sure did enjoy your last letter and was glad to get all the news. . ."

By the way, when did YOU write to the boys? Mail from home is their greatest joy.

Official U. S. Navy photos from Ewing Galloway.

A LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Mr. Eastman:

Some time ago I received a copy of *American Agriculturist* containing an excellent article by an old friend of mine, Rev. Walter J. Whitney. After reading Walt's interpretation of how war is affecting individuals at home, I felt that someone should tell the home folks how it affects those in my particular branch of the service.

The things that seem to be uppermost in the minds of those who serve at sea are those things which I have gleaned from the letters I have to censor. These "gleanings" are enclosed and I have obtained official sanction for their publication. If you think your readers would be interested in this article, you may print it and use my name and rank, but not the name of my ship. However, it is permissible for you to say that I am serving on an aircraft carrier.

Incidentally, airmail is much more satisfactory than regular mail in reaching us.

Sincerely,

Ensign F. Merritt Angell, U.S.N.R.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: With my own boys in the service, nothing I have seen has been of more comfort and interest to me than Ensign Angell's story of what the boys think and write about, so I am passing it on to you.)

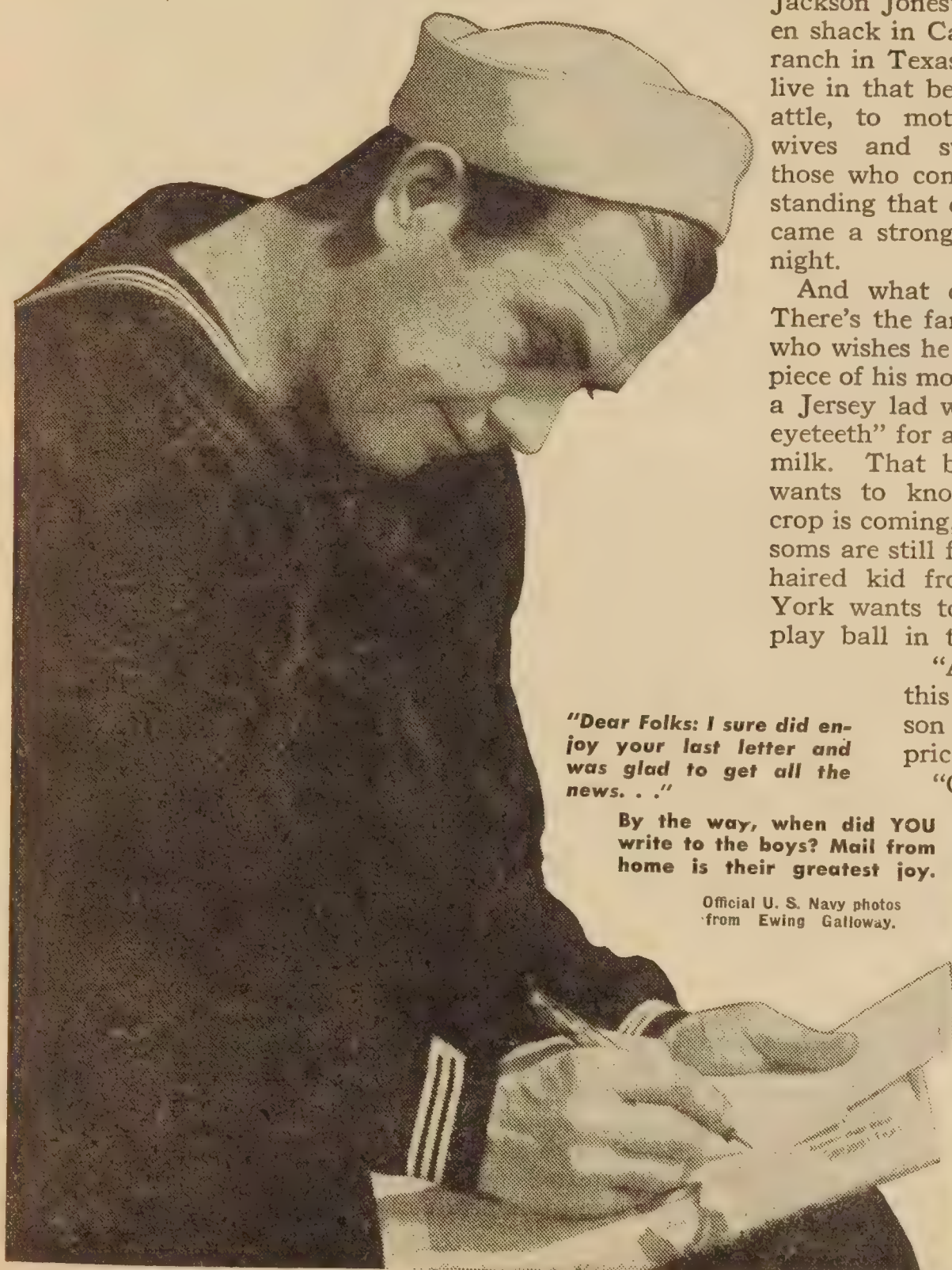
are working full time," says a Birmingham boy.

Yes, the wealth of a nation is reflected and becomes personal in the lines of these letters.

And what do these letters reveal about the "folks" back home? They tell of mothers whose kindness and confidence are missed. They hint at but cannot describe the feeling of young love denied. There's anxiety about Grace's new baby, about Aunt Minnie's accident, about George in far away jungles. "Remember me to the neighbors and thank them for what they are doing," is often repeated.

And look at these comments concerning the home front. "Sorry to hear that it's hard to get meat, but don't (Please Turn to Page 23)

† Most of the boys turn to religion for comfort and attend divine service whenever they can.



Farmers Act to Break Feed Tie-up

WHEN a 4-day railroad embargo completely stopped rail movement of feed—already at a virtual standstill because of snow-clogged tracks—the swiftest and most effective action in breaking the tie-up was that taken by farmers themselves, individually and through their cooperative. A fleet of more than 500 trucks mobilized almost over night by G.L.F. field men tackled the job of moving feed to communities that were down to their last few bags. G.L.F. mills at Buffalo, Albany, Mt. Holly and Trenton operated around the clock, making feed and loading it on trucks. On Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday—the period of the embargo, the trucks hauled from these mills 7,870 tons of dairy and poultry feed—not enough to supply all farmers, but enough to feed thousands upon thousands of cows and chickens which otherwise might have starved.

Trucks to the Rescue. (Right) Every available G.L.F. truck—from 3-ton delivery trucks to 20-ton trailers—went on the emergency job of hauling feed. Independent truckers and even some farmers put their trucks in the pool to keep the feed life-line unbroken 24 hours a day. Although set up primarily to keep feed rolling during the 4-day rail embargo, the truck pool was scheduled to stay in operation until the railroads were fully able to carry the load.



Farmers' Hired Men. In spite of blinding snow, sleet that froze on windshields, treacherous snowdrifts, blowouts and breakdowns, the truckers kept the fleet rolling—from mill to G.L.F. Service Agency, and back again. Some drivers made as many as three trips in two days. Service Agencies were notified by wire when to expect the truckload of feed, and had crews on hand to unload promptly, so the truck could get back on the job. Many a truck was loaded at the mill in the small hours of the morning. Many another was unloaded in the country between midnight and 4 a. m.



Farmers Help Themselves. Typical of methods used to get the feed to cows and chickens is this picture taken at Mecklenburg, N. Y., Monday, February 5. Farmers of the neighborhood formed a pool of trucks and bobsleds. A truck from nearby Trumansburg G.L.F. Service, loaded with feed just trucked in from Buffalo, met the farmers in Mecklenburg village and supplied each with a few bags of badly needed feed. The worst winter in history has created the worst feed crisis in history. Farmers are meeting it with their own resourcefulness and their own cooperative facilities.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.

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**SEED CATALOG AND
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BOOK**



Here's the new 1945 edition of Hoffman's Seed Catalog and Farm Facts Book—a book every farmer will want. It's crammed full with interesting and valuable farm information that will help you grow better crops. Tells what crops are suited to poorly drained soils, what crops grow best on hillsides, what crops to plant when seed shortages occur. Yes, it's a book you should have. Write for a FREE copy today.

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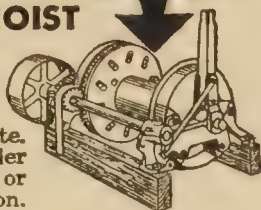
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BENNETT-IRELAND, 225 Call Street, Norwich, N. Y.

Today's Outlook on Apples in 1945

By Ed. W. MITCHELL

ABOUT the best forecast of what is going to happen to you in the future is your past experience under similar circumstances. There is the old story about the tramp who was kicked off one train after another as he worked his way to the coast. "Do you ever expect to make it?" asked a friend. "I sure will if the seat of my pants holds out," was his reply. Poor apples have never been in demand and no one is apt to want them any time in the predictable future, but growers will keep trying to sell them as long as they breathe and live.

Changes in Apple Business

This apple business has undergone considerable change since I entered it some 35 years ago. Then a large part of the total crop was from small farm orchards and varied widely from year to year; now most of it is from large well-cared-for commercial orchards and varies but little from a normal mean except in rare years when frost is general in several apple districts. Thirty-five years ago, export, cider and waste took up the surplus; now export is about gone; cider and juice have more definite limits, and waste is less of a factor. Drying has gone out and come part way back in again, and freezing and canning bid fair to become a major outlet for the crop.

It looks to me as though the apple industry was settling down to a fairly definite balance between production and consumption, with relatively small fluctuations from year to year in production or consumption and price. A cut in price and increase in quality will stimulate consumption, but only to a limited extent, and normal crops will move at normal prices and short ones at only a slight advance in price.

Figure Conservatively

What, then, may an apple grower expect this year? Unless he tries to fool himself, he will figure on an average crop and a little less than an average price. The crop was under average throughout the East last year and, barring frost, should be average or better this year. The season was favorable for formation of fruit buds and the winter has not been severe.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: There is time enough yet for winter injury, and it is probable that peaches already have been hurt. These deep snows are especially bad because of danger from rabbits and mice. See editorial, page 4.)

Prices were high for the 1943 crop; dropped and seem to keep on dropping for the 1944 crop; and may hit the toboggan in 1945-46 if labor, sugar and a few other factors combine to cut canning and cooking of pies. With processors, canning, freezing, apple juice, cider, driers and the pie bakers taking such a large part of the crop and trying to maintain a fairly stable price level for their product, we apple growers have a fairly definite and stable floor and ceiling put on our crop. It is probably a good thing and better than the wild speculation and fluctuations in price more typical of past years. Yes, the only safe way to figure is to figure a normal crop and a little under normal price.

No Doubt About These

Of some things we may be sure: Labor, machinery, fertilizer, spray materials and boxes will be scarce, high and hard to get; bugs and blights will be at least as bad as usual; and the weather will fool us again. Last year

(Continued on Page 9)

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On feed tags look for "D"-Activated Animal Sterol*, originated by Du Pont.

Be sure that your birds are getting the vital, all-important Vitamin D they need through a source that is chemically produced and scientifically controlled. Look for the words "D"-Activated Animal Sterol on the tag of the feed you use.

"D"-Activated Animal Sterol was developed by Du Pont scientists after 10 years' research. They sought a uniform, dependable, constantly available form of Vitamin D—the nutritional ingredient so essential for growing normal chicks and getting good egg production.

It is exceptionally stable, does not congeal in cold weather, and does not impart "off" tastes or odors. Supplied in a dry powder carrier, it permits thorough dispersion through-

out the feed. And that means good distribution of Vitamin D throughout the flock.

See that your flock gets its Vitamin D scientifically. Use feeds fortified with "D"-Activated Animal Sterol—the source of Vitamin D which has been proved through years of feeding to flocks in every section of the country.

For further information, write E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Organic Chemicals Dept., A. A. 52, Wilmington 98, Delaware.



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THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

WINTER OF 1945

IT SEEMS strange and tragic that on top of the worst war in history we should also have to endure the worst winter in memory of living man, a winter so bad that the cold weather and heavy frosts have extended even to California and to Florida.

For weeks at a time, thousands of farmers have been snowbound and unable to get their milk out or their feed in. As this is written (the week of February 5), the situation seems to be growing worse instead of better. Only yesterday a farmer neighbor of mine called to tell me that he had delivered no milk since the middle of January, that he had no facilities for taking care of it, and that as a result he was losing \$25 a day. One of his neighbors had lost two cows because the veterinarian had been unable to reach his place.

Thousands of farmers are practically out of dairy and poultry feed, the majority of the rest of them have only a few days' supply.

On top of everything else, thousands of rural people are running short or are entirely out of fuel. The fuel supply in many eastern cities will not last a week. On many farms the deep snows make it practically impossible to get into the woods.

Local highway superintendents and their helpers are to be commended. They are short of men and their snow plows are breaking down. In spite of this they have made and are making heroic efforts, working night and day, to keep the highways open. In spite of their almost superhuman efforts, it has been practically impossible to keep the side roads open, and as a result there have been many cases of suffering from lack of supplies and from sickness.

The rural people of New England are being affected, because feed and fuel and gasoline supplies are tied up for lack of transportation.

Those are just a few of the problems of this terrible winter. Here are a few things that are being and can be done about it:

Governor Dewey of New York has declared an emergency, and has set up state and district committees to deal with the feed, food, and coal situation. The thing to remember is to telephone your county agent or get in touch with him in some other way if you need help.

The G.L.F. and the independent feed dealers are making every kind of an effort to get feed through the bottleneck at Buffalo and delivered to the localities. Thousands of feed stores are without feed.

Coal dealers have also tried to rise to the almost impossible job of preventing suffering.

WHAT TO DO

If you are a dairyman short of feed, here are a few suggestions:

Feed any kind of ground feed, but don't feed over 15% by weight of buckwheat or more than 40% of wheat.

2. If ground feed is not available, feed whole grain, but not over 25% of wheat. There will be some waste, but whole grain is better than none.

3. Get all of the good hay into the cows that you possibly can. It is surprising how much they will eat. If you have both poor and good hay, alternate them. In the old days cows got very little grain in the winter time and they still gave some milk. The big thing is to keep them filled up with something.

If you cannot deliver your milk, don't throw it away. Even though it is difficult, try to make some butter, or make cheese. See Pages 13 and 19 for suggestions on how to do this. Milk is also a grand feed for hens. Be careful not to overdo it at first.

If you are a poultryman, keep the hens eating SOMETHING. Feed both whole grains and ground, even though you don't have the right kinds, but try to get more corn and wheat down them and less oats

and buckwheat if you have any choice.

With both cows and poultry, follow every other possible good practice to make up for what you lack in feed.

If short of fuel, make an extra effort to get out some wood if you have a woodlot or if your neighbor has. I helped to get out some wood in the deep snow for a neighbor over the weekend. It is extra work, but by shoveling and breaking out a path it can be done if you have to.

As a final word, I don't have to suggest to you to be cooperative and not faultfinding. A crisis always brings people together, because it shows us how really dependent we all are on one another.

FIGHT DRAFTING OF FARM HELP

"Farmers are in no way responsible for the fight-power and manpower embarrassments of government, but are asked to take the rap for it under the latest draft orders. It is fair to remind that farmers have not maintained a thirty-hour week, they have not had a 48-hour week as has had government. Farmers have not been labor hoarders. Farmers did not stage any of the record number of strikes in 1944, including such monkey business as the Montgomery Ward strikes to enforce a closed shop and check-off system. Farmers wasted no time at horse races, night spots, and gambling halls. *THEY HIT THE BALL.*"

"It is probable that the farmers' record is unequalled in increasing production with depleted manpower and limited equipment.

"But Government, forced to have more fight-power and manpower in a hurry, does not suggest repeal of the 40-hour week, does not forbid strikes, does not make work-or-fight rules which mean anything."—Editor Pickett in the *Pacific Rural Press*.

MR. PICKETT is referring to the recent policy of the government to draft farm boys between the ages of 18 and 26 years. We repeat the advice in last issue. If your hired man is drafted and if you can prove that he is essential, we advise you to fight the draft order to the limit. Carry your case right through to the Appeal Board, with facts and figures to show that your hired man or son is vitally needed on the food front.

IMPLEMENT SHORTAGE SERIOUS

FARMERS should prepare now to get along this year chiefly with the machines they have, for it appears now that there will be little new farm machinery available. Even repair parts are becoming very scarce.

Even should the European war be over before long, it would be too late for manufacturers to secure raw materials and get out new machines in time for use this season.

All of which means that extreme efforts should be made by every farmer to get his farm machinery repairs made while there may be an opportunity to get repair parts and while there is some extra time to do the job before spring work starts.

COMMON SENSE GARDENING

WE KNOW that all of you are convinced that a good garden is going to be more necessary this year than ever before in history. Almost every time you read the newspapers or listen to the radio you are reminded that many foods are becoming scarcer and rationing more severe. A bad weather year would mean almost a calamity from a food standpoint.

The first thing necessary to get a good garden is to choose the right varieties, so your especial attention is called to the article on Page 8 which lists excellent varieties of most vegetables. By the way, both the farm and garden seed catalogs are interesting and helpful.

After you have your seed, the next step in a good garden is to have well-made plans. On this subject

Professor Paul Work of Cornell, who is also *American Agriculturist* Garden Editor, says:

"Perhaps the most important single step toward better gardens is to make these gardens SMALLER than most and do a BETTER job. This does not call for much labor. It does call for advance planning and a little planting and care each week of the season. I don't think my 50 x 50 garden received over fifty or sixty hours of work a season, and it shelled out the vegetables, all we could eat and some for the neighbors. Double that size to 50 x 100 and there will be plenty to can and freeze. Then grow some potatoes and squash and cabbage in a less intensive way nearby."

I want to add to this excellent advice by saying again as emphatically as I can that so far as farm gardens are concerned they should be planned and laid out to be worked easily with horses or tractors and with regular field machinery. Also, the garden should be rotated the same as any other farm crop and never planted year after year on the same piece of ground. Labor is too scarce and a garden is too important to keep the same old weed bed surrounded by a hedge of weeds and brush where every stroke of labor has to be done by hand.

A PARSON'S PONDERINGS

A FEW weeks ago I took a group of high school students into a nearby city to make a tour of the churches there. The first place we went to was a little synagogue. The young people were very much interested to hear the Rabbi say that the things which all religious people have in common are far more numerous and far more important than the things which keep us apart and divide us into various denominations.

As we went from the synagogue to a Catholic church and then to the various major Protestant churches, the truth of the Rabbi's words impressed itself upon us. All of these churches teach the equality of all men before God! That peace, not war, is God's will and hope for mankind! That this is one world, given by God to be used for the benefit of one humanity, all being His children! That humble service is far greater than strutting power! Yes, and more too! Despite all differences, all churches and synagogues have much basic common ground.

One of the students remarked after that tour that she now has a new appreciation for and understanding of the religious convictions of people of other faiths. She now regards people of other faiths as travellers going along slightly different roads, but all heading for the same goal.

America will surely be crowned with brotherhood from sea to shining sea when many more people gain within them that same insight, for then Catholics, Protestants, and Jews will be much more friendly and cooperative toward one another.

—A Country Parson.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

I HAVE a grand old horse on the farm, but he is old and gets tired easily and doesn't need much of an excuse to stop. One day I was using him to haul corn, and every time son Don would see him, no matter if he was a quarter of a mile away, he would yell "Whoa!", and the horse would stop. Which made me think of the old story about a man who was walking along a country road and noticed that a farmer was having trouble with his horse. The horse would start, take a few steps and then stop. After some difficulty the farmer would get the horse going again, and the performance would be repeated. Finally the stranger said:

"Is your horse sick?"

"Not that I know of."

"Is he balky?"

"No, but he's so danged afraid I may say 'Whoa' and he won't hear me that he stops every once in a while to listen."

THE SEED SITUATION

By M. T. MUNN

Seed Investigations, Geneva Experiment Station.

EACH SPRING the seed situation becomes exceedingly important. Not until the crops are actually planted can anyone make a thoroughly safe estimate of the actual facts regarding seedstocks available; yet with indications as to seed crops harvested last year and some facts on the amount of holdover, it is possible to form some estimates which are fairly safe and helpful. At the present moment the situation appears to be about as follows:

There appears to be sufficient good seed of all of the essential crops so that no one need pay exorbitant prices or attempt to locate seed with feverish haste as was done two years ago. The wise thing to do now is to decide as closely and as soon as possible just what crops are to be planted this year and then take steps to locate the seed needed, keeping in mind the important fact that the very best seed obtainable nearly always produces the best crop at the least cost.

Good Planting Saves Seed

Clover seed and alfalfa seed, the first items to be planted this spring, are high in price; yet by using the best seed and extra care in planting, the usual heavy rates of seeding can be lowered somewhat and the same results secured. Red clover seed is reported a trifle short in volume, but it is not known how much farmers are actually holding back on the farms, and after seeding time it may be found that there was much more seed than estimated. Buyers should guard against seed which has not been thoroughly recleaned to remove the usual load of weed seeds. Such seed to be sold legally must be completely tagged, and the buyer should read the tag.

There will be sufficient alfalfa seed. However, some of it is from Argentina and is stained 10% red to warn the northeastern farmer that it is not hardy and will winterkill.

Ladino clover, now in great demand, is the shortest item of all and the very high price of over \$2.00 per pound may tempt any unscrupulous dealer to blend in the much less expensive white clover seed which can be detected only by special laboratory tests or growing-out tests in the field. The remedy here is to buy from thoroughly reliable

sources. Seed inspectors are being directed to check against the above possibility this spring when stocks come on the market.

Most Varieties Available

Seed of the spring grains appears to be abundant and of good quality. Growers of barley and oats can obtain seed of the best new varieties rather easily this year. Analyses and tests show the certified seedstocks to be markedly superior in some particulars, especially as regards freedom from wild mustard seed which is found so abundant in many stocks of feed oats all too frequently and unwisely purchased for seeding.

Seed corn is of good quality and shows no frost injury. There are ample stocks of both the open-pollinated varieties and also the adapted hybrids such as the popular Cornell 29-3 hybrid. Present indications are that there are western grown hybrids coming in the eastern market, and here again farmers must beware else they will get an unproved hybrid not well adapted to our shorter season. Likewise, field trials have shown that some of these southern grown corns have much too long a season and just do not put enough grain into the silage.

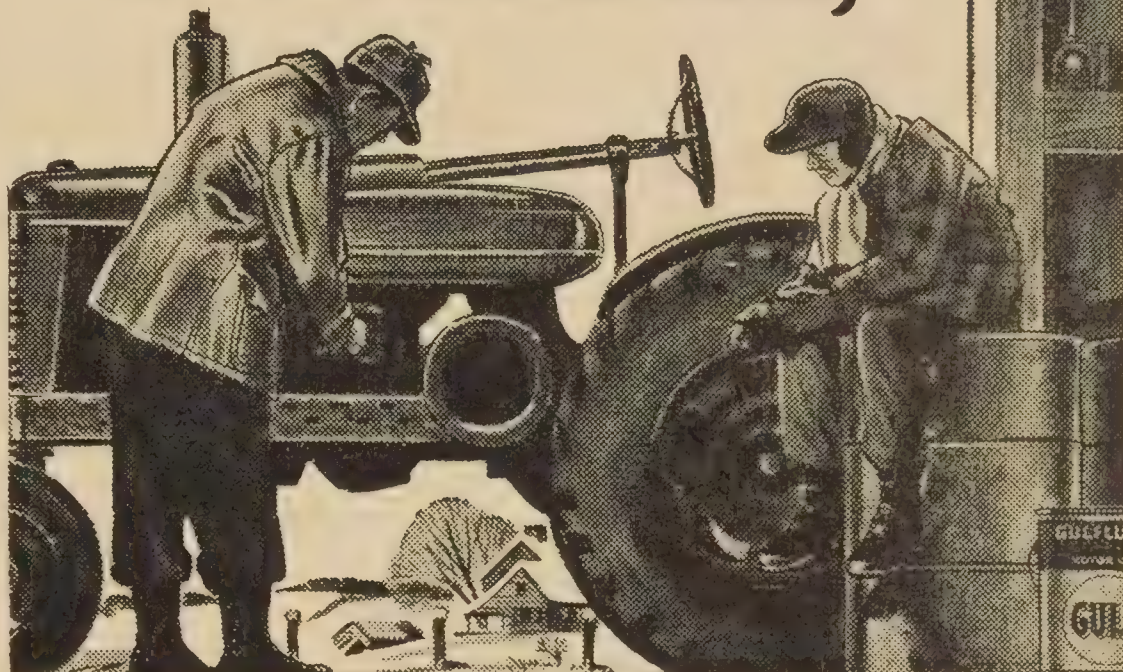
Soybean seedstocks are building up in considerable volume and any local deficiency will be made up by good western grown stocks.

Growers of dry beans will probably find ample stocks of most of the needed varieties, since there is now on foot a much better bean seed program than has existed for some years and bean dealers are helping by paying more attention to the stocks they are offering for seed purposes.

Vegetable seeds are available in sufficient volume; in fact, indications show a sizeable holdover of some kinds from last year and some of this is not as vigorous as it should be. This means that buyers can profit by dealing with the thoroughly reliable and known local sources who are making every effort to provide in convenient form the best produced last year. There are ample stocks even within the state lines at the present moment. Growers of special truck crops have found sufficient excellent stocks of most of the kinds needed. It is when one changes his cropping plans quickly and needs a large amount of extra seed that the

(Continued on Page 9)

Best way
to beat breakdowns



Tractor breakdowns usually come without warning—right in the middle of a busy day.

While it's hard to foresee tractor trouble, it's a sure thing that you can increase the life of your machine and cut down on costly breakdowns—by lubricating it properly.

Proper lubrication begins in the crankcase. Keep it filled with Gulfube

Motor Oil—the tough oil that protects your engine longer. A premium oil at a thrifty price, Gulfube is real insurance against breakdowns due to engine lubrication failure.

And all along the line—for transmission, differential gears, axles, all points needing lubrication—you'll find the proper "breakdown" preventive among the many Gulf Farm Aids.

GULFLEX CHASSIS LUBRICANT



Gulflex Chassis Lubricant resists heat, cold, water, and extreme pressures. It's the ideal lubricant for chassis bearings on your tractor. Fine for use in pressure fittings on all farm machinery.

GULF NO-RUST NO. 1



Before storing farm equipment, apply Gulf No-Rust No. 1 to all metal surfaces. Swab or brush heavy coating on surface of metal for protection against rust and exposure.

FOR NUTS THAT WON'T COME OFF



No use to strain at rusted nuts, bolts, threaded connections. Give them a shot of Gulf Penetrating Oil, and off they come! It goes right in, softens up rust.

SOME OTHER GULF FARM AIDS TO HELP YOU

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Gulf Livestock Spray
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Gulf Electric Motor Oil
Gulf Spray Insect Killer
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Gulf Fly Repellent and Tick Killer

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is only one feature of the 60-page Gulf Farm Tractor Guide. You'll need this helpful book during the busy season. It has complete information about tractor care. And it's yours FREE. Just write Gulf Farm Aids, Room 3800, Gulf Bldg., Pittsburgh 30, Pa., telling us what type of tractor you have.



WHERE TO GET GULF FARM AIDS!

Gulf fuels and lubricants and other Gulf Farm Aids are obtainable either at your Good Gulf Station or at Gulf distributing plants. You can get Gulf Spray, Gulf Livestock Spray, and other products for home and farm at Gulf Stations, grocery, drug, and hardware stores, and at milk gathering stations and feed stores.



The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY HARD-EARNED dough, I calculate, I'll keep in hand to circulate, and I will plunk mazuma down to pay for merchandise in town. I'll fetch my wallet to the store and peel off folding bills galore to pay for tractor, plow or range, while looking sharp to get my change. And when the mortgage interest date is coming due I'll hie me straight to that old codger, Banker Todd, and pay him with my hoarded wad. No monkey fuss for me with checks, which just delay and sorely vex, when money's spent I'll know it's gone, and they can't claim I'm overdrawn.

I'm hunting now for some nice spot to hide away the cash I've got; some crack or cranny, box or bag, where I can put my precious swag. With such

a hideout I won't chafe as much as if some banker's safe contained my pay from pork and eggs, where it might be purloined by yeggs. I ain't no miser, only shrewd, to save what coin I get for food, and on it keep a watchful eye so's I can count it on the sly. I'll trust no other's bolt or lock, just tuck my lucre in the sock. Of course, there is a catch to that, Mirandy might find where it's at.



At the Grass Roots

Good things grow slowly. From planting to harvest is not an overnight operation. Good things are always planned for, worked for, grown. So it was with the national farm loan associations. Started in 1917 to fill the need for a cooperative long-term mortgage credit service that was geared to the business of farming, these associations over the past quarter of a century have financed more than a million farms. Much of their success in helping to create better homes and happier farm families is due to the fact that these associations are run at the grass roots by farmers who know the problems of farming in their communities. For when you borrow through a national farm loan association, you are dealing with friendly local folks, people who know you and know your farm. Everything connected with your loan is handled through a conveniently-located national farm loan

association office staffed by folks who are able to give you prompt, courteous, and efficient service on your mortgage problems. And remember, these associations are not in business for profit. Their job is to serve you. Your success is important to your association and there is a warm and sincere interest in your future. When you have a 4% Land Bank loan through a national farm loan association,



you are more than a borrower — you are a member and part-owner of a credit co-operative that is run by farmers and for farmers.

We'll be glad to send you absolutely free the above picture in beautiful colors, size 9 x 12, without advertising and suitable for framing. Also a free copy of an illustrated booklet giving full details on Land Bank loans. Simply fill out the coupon and mail it to the Federal Land Bank.



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tractors 150 hours' use, 150 hours of better protection.

Veedol Tractor Oil is made from 100% Pennsylvania crude — the world's most heat and wear resistant crude. Advanced refining equipment and methods bring out every last bit of its amazing stamina, its ability to take many more hours of grinding punishment. That's why we can make this statement:

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by reducing power blow-by. **SAVES TIME** by avoiding breakdown delays. **SAVES REPAIRS** through greater heat-and-wear resistance. **SAVES OIL**—good for 150 hours between changes in gasoline-driven tractors; cuts oil consumption in all tractors regardless of fuel used. **SAVES TRACTORS**—assures long, economical service.

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Better Protection**

Available in 5 gallon pails,
30 and 55 gallon drums.



**VEEDOL
Tractor Oil**

“A Better Tractor Oil by the Clock”

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS TODAY

HIGH COMPRESSION

a great engine feature offered
by the tractor industry

Just what improvements will be found in tractors built in the future, nobody can say. But on one point the majority of progressive tractor engineers agree—the swing that has been going on for nine years will continue—more and more tractors will have high compression engines.

Because high compression engines squeeze more power from each gallon of gasoline—with the same size tractor you can do more work in a day, use a higher gear, pull more equipment—all with maximum economy. Also, because high compression tractors operate on gasoline, they give you all the conveniences and advantages gasoline offers—easier starting, quicker warm-up and better idling.

To be sure that the tractor you buy is modern, get a tractor with high compression. Ask your dealer to tell you about his high compression models.



NEXT BEST THING TO A NEW HIGH COMPRESSION TRACTOR . . . A POWER BOOSTER OVERHAUL FOR YOUR OLD ONE

If you aren't in the market for a new tractor now—remember, a Power Booster Overhaul plus good gasoline will step up the power of a low compression tractor. However, due to the great demand, there is a shortage of high compression parts for certain models. See your dealer as long in advance as possible before you have your

tractor overhauled so he can order necessary parts to give your tractor the added power of high compression.

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Old and New VEGETABLE VARIETIES

THE MOST important part of getting a good garden is to choose the right varieties and to buy good seed. In order to help you with this problem, we are printing here a suggested list of good varieties for the home garden prepared by our *American Agriculturist* Garden Editor, Paul Work of the Vegetable Crops Department of the New York State College of Agriculture.

These suggestions are intended only as a guide and should be modified by your own experience. Both your location and soil will naturally make some difference in the results you will get, and of course there is a much wider choice of varieties than space permits us to give you here. Study the seed catalogs. It is well worthwhile. And it is fun to include some of the newer varieties, just to try them out.

Newer Varieties

On the matter of newer varieties, Professor Work makes the following suggestions:

"It is well to try out some of the newer varieties as they appear, adopting the ones that suit. It is not long since the following were new: Tendergreen beans; Summer Pascal celery; Seneca Dawn, North Star and Golden Cross sweet corn; New Hampshire eggplant; Morse Market peas; Katahdin potatoes; Yankee Hybrid summer squash, and Victor tomatoes.

"The Cornell vegetable trials last year called attention to three new varieties that particularly deserve trial in farm gardens and to several others that are worth watching.

"Merrimac Wonder Pepper was developed by J. R. Hepler of the University of New Hampshire from crosses made by L. C. Curtis of Connecticut. It is early, prolific, of medium size, shapely and attractive in appearance, and of moderately thick flesh.

"Butternut squash is not new, having been introduced by Breck of Boston in 1931. It has found wide favor because it yields heavily and is very meaty and of high quality. It is really a Cushaw or Moschata squash 8 or 10 inches long and 5 or 6 inches in diameter. It is buff in color with yellow flesh of good texture, dry and sweet. It has already gained a good deal of

popularity in New England and is catalogued by several seed houses.

"We certainly turn to Yankeedom for our three most prominent varieties this year. The *Bristol White rutabaga* was developed by R. E. Young of the Waltham Field Station in Massachusetts. None of our rutabagas did well but this far excels American Purple Top, making more, larger and smoother fruits.

"*Ohio Gold sweet corn* from J. B. Park of Ohio State is somewhat more vigorous in growth than Golden Cross though not as big as Wilson, Seneca Giant, and Colossus. Nor are the ears as coarse, being of Golden Cross type. Quality is hardly up to Golden Cross. *Ohio Gold 1* seems to be the best of the several strains. Like Ioana, the variety seems to be somewhat drought resistant.

"There is now a *Long Tendergreen snap bean* which seems superior to the old Tendergreen. This will need to be tried out along with Asgrow Stringless, Keystone and Logan, which were new last year.

"Minnoval of the Minnesota Experiment Station and Badger State of the Wisconsin Experiment Station are early, prolific eggplants to be compared with New Hampshire Hybrid. All of these are good for the North.

"For regions of short seasons and low temperature *Early Chatham tomato*, developed by A. H. Yeager and sponsored by the Michigan and New Hampshire Stations, looked particularly good last year. It is earlier than Victor, perhaps as early as Earliana.

"C. E. Myers of Penn State has given use the *Pennred* and *Pennorange* tomatoes. These are good tomatoes and will bear watching for home and canner use.

"A very interesting and attractive plaything is the *Window Box* tomato, also by Yeager of New Hampshire. The vine is only about 18 inches long and may be allowed to run on the ground or trained to single stem. It produces abundantly of little round tomatoes about an inch and a quarter or an inch and a half in diameter. It's very early and is attractive in an ornamental way as well as for its fruit."

SOME STANDARD VEGETABLE VARIETIES

SNAP BEANS: (2 or more plantings) *Bush*, Stringless Green Pod; Pencil Pod; Tendergreen. *Pole*, Scotia; Kentucky Wonder.

BUSH LIMAS: Henderson; Fordhook.

POLE LIMAS: Leviathan; King of the Garden (do not try pole limas in areas where growing season is short).

BEETS: *Early*, Crosby's Egyptian; *Early Wonder*. *Late*, Detroit Dark Red.

CABBAGE: *Early*, Golden Acre; Copenhagen Market. *Midseason*, Glory; Marion Market. *Late*, Danish; Savoy.

CARROTS: (2 plantings) Nantes; Chantenay; Danvers Half Long.

CELERY: Pascal; Utah; Cornell 6 or 19.

CUCUMBERS: *Slicing*, A and C; Colorado. *Pickling*, National Pickler; Double Yield.

EGGPLANT: Black Beauty.

LETTUCE: (2 or more plantings) *Loose Leaf*, Black-seeded Simpson; Grand Rapids; Prizehead. *Heading Varieties*, Imperial; White Boston; Mignonette.

MUSKMELONS: Pride of Wisconsin; Bender; Delicious; Hearts of Gold; Iroquois (a new variety, somewhat wilt-resistant).

ONIONS: Yellow Globe; Danvers; Ebenezer; Sweet Spanish (unless growing season is long, better buy plants of this variety from a commercial plant grower).

PARSNIPS: Model; Improved Hollow Crown.

PEAS: *Early*, Little Marvel; World's Record; Laxton's Progress. *Second Early*, Thomas Laxton; *Late*, Alderman; Dwarf Alderman.

PEPPERS: Early Strains of California Wonder; Worldbeater; King of the North.

POTATOES: *Early*, Cobblers; Chipewa; Houma. *Late*, Rural Russet; Katahdin; Green Mountains (on sandy soils).

RADISHES: Early Scarlet Globe; Sparkler; Icicle.

RUTABAGAS: Long Island Improved; Macomber.

SALSIFY: Mammoth Sandwich Island.

SQUASH: *Summer*, Early Prolific; Straightneck; Yankee Hybrid. *Fall*, Royal Acorn; Table Queen. *Winter*, Blue Hubbard; Golden Delicious; Buttercup.

SWEET CORN: *Early*, North Star; Seneca Dawn. *Midseason*, Marcross; Carmelcross. *Late*, Golden Cross Bantam; Ioana.

SWISS CHARD: Lucullus; Rhubarb; Fordhook Giant.

SPINACH: Long Standing Bloomsdale; New Zealand; King of Denmark; Virginia Savoy (disease resistant, for fall).

TOMATOES: *Early*, Valiant; Victor; Earliana. *Late*, Pritchard; Bonny Best; Rutgers; John Baer; Marglobe.

TURNIPS: Purple Top. White Globe.



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Harris' strain of Benders' Surprise Melon is the result of years of breeding and selection so that it is superior to many strains on the market today.

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Metal, Fats and
Waste Paper!

Give this vital war material to your local Salvage Committee. Anticipate seed requirements early, especially on oats, barley, alfalfa, etc. Supplies of high quality, adapted strains very short. Send for prices and copy of our famous Growmore Manual.

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Jung's HYBRID CORN

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FREE 1945 Garden Catalog Illustrated in Color

of hardy field-grown vegetable plants that produce crops three weeks earlier than home grown plants. Tells how to spray, plant, and cultivate cabbage, onion, lettuce, beet, broccoli, tomato, potato, eggplant and pepper plants. Get your catalog now before the supply is exhausted.

P. D. FULWOOD CO., Tifton, Ga.

Say you saw it in American Agriculturist.

THE SEED SITUATION

(Continued from Page 5)

difficulties of present day transportation will be encountered, and thus his plans may fail or the seed just cannot be secured in time for best use.

All in all, there is ample volume of packet vegetable seed, and it would appear that all can obtain sufficient good seed for the usual home garden as well as for all extra Victory gardens which may be sorely needed this year. Along with the vegetable seeds one usually considers a few flower seeds and this year there are available ample tested stocks of the better standard kinds to meet all expected demands.

If one must send away for seed, it should be done very cautiously, since some seedmen do not mean exactly what they say and one can easily pay far too much for an inferior stock foul with weeds or disease. While the Federal Seed Act to control interstate shipments is in force and very helpful, it does not protect one if the seed ordered is poor, yet accurately described, and there is no provable misrepresentation. All papers, catalogs, descriptions and cancelled checks should be carefully preserved if one sends away for an expensive list of legume seed. These will be needed if one expects to do anything about the matter later. Finally, every seed buyer can get needed assistance from his State Seed Testing Laboratory if he wishes to check on any particular transaction or seed stock.

—A. A.—

TODAY'S OUTLOOK ON APPLES IN 1945

(Continued from Page 3)

the early spring was dry, and the scab rains and infections came late in the season when we thought that danger was past; this year some bug or some weather condition will pull a fast one on us if we don't watch out. It will certainly be a season to test one's persistence and skill, and we don't want to do any worse on our battle front here than our boys are doing over there. Apple growers will have an uphill fight this year and for the most part will have little help for company, but I have yet to see an apple grower that has starved to death, at least not more than once or twice; and no real man will lay down on the job at a time like this.

—A. A.—

"STARTER"

I have read a lot about the benefits of using a starter solution of fertilizer when plants are transplanted. On my farm they do not seem to give the results I read about.

The most startling results from starter solutions are observed in states where relatively small amounts of commercial fertilizer are used. The benefit, of course, is in having available plant food right at the roots where the plant can use it. Your experience might indicate that your ground is fertile enough so that there is little added benefit from using the starter solution.

Best Hybrid Sweet Corn Varieties

Our Seneca Dawn, Seneca Golden and Golden Cross Hybrid seed corn planted at the same time mature over a period of several weeks and will supply your table with the most delicious sweet corn you have ever eaten. Send today for your copy of our 1945 illustrated catalogue of vegetable and flower seeds.

ROBSON SEED FARMS, Box 34, Hall, Ontario Co., N.Y.

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GRAPES

New Golden Muscat. Clusters weigh 1½-2 lbs. 30 other easy-to-grow varieties. Also fruit, nut trees, berries, small fruits. Miller's Grape Book & Nursery Guide accurately describes the best fruits for home gardens. Write for free copy. J. E. Miller Nurseries, Box D, Naples, N. Y.

IT IS THE "Extras" THAT COUNT



It is the extra yield and quality that count when you add up the income from your farm at the end of the year. In many cases, a small investment for an additional application of potash makes that extra yield and quality. Increased supplies of potash now make possible the use of more of this plant food for top-dressing legumes and pastures and as side-dressings for extra feeding of other crops. Consult your official agricultural advisers on how to apply extra potash to your crops.

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DON'T BUY FARM SEEDS until you get a copy of our new 1945 combination Seed Catalog and Farm Facts Book. It's filled with helpful farm information every farmer wants. Write for Free Copy today.

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Good SEED oats in the East are short, due to late planting and rust. Fortunately, our Oats—early sown—gave us good crops. Demand for Dibble's acclimated, northern grown oats will be heavy—so order early.

Dibble's Heavyweight BRAND

has been famous for years. Average weight 40-42 pounds per bushel. Thoroughly Cleaned - Screened - Graded
Free Catalog and Price List tells about this outstanding OAT, also Barley, Corn, Alfalfa, Clover Grass Seeds and Seed Potatoes
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VICTORY IS OUR BUSINESS



WORKING TOGETHER

It takes a lot of work to make an apple pie—

Or a crop—or a healthy and profitable herd—or anything else that farmers produce.

And it takes a lot of cooperation! Nobody knows like a farm family how important *working together* is. There are jobs for everybody on a farm, and everybody has to do them or things just don't run smoothly or come out right.

It's the same way in industry. It takes all kinds of people to keep the wheels turning. And it takes all kinds of organizations, too—both small and large.

And so, over the years, American industry has become a network of related skills and talents, a great system of cooperating companies—some large, some small, some medium-sized—doing business with and for each other—turning out goods by *working together*, like the cogs of one great machine, in mesh.

For instance, during its war production, General Motors has drawn on nearly 19,000 different concerns scattered all over the country, for parts, materials and supplies. Some are big concerns. But three-fourths of the companies supplying us with fabricated parts for war production employ less than 500 people. Nearly half employ fewer than 100.

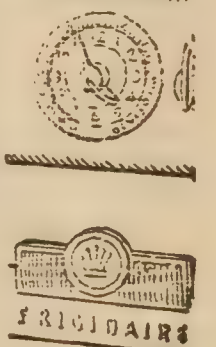
The same thing happens in peacetime. Manufacturers, small and large, have to *work together*, just as farm people do—each giving as *much* as he can of *what* he can. That's the kind of *teamwork* that has made American mass production the envy of the world.

It's interesting to consider these facts when we hear people talking about "big business" and "little business." It's pretty hard to tell where the activities of one leave off and the others begin—they're so woven together.

And each depends on the other. General Motors, for example, depends on parts makers, and both depend on other producers—of coal and ore from the mines, of wire and electrical goods, of steel and lumber and paint and glass, of many products of many kinds—including the wool and cotton and leather and other things that come from your farms.

Yes, it takes a lot of work to make a pie, a crop, a tank—and a busy, prosperous, sound and solid nation.

It takes a lot of working TOGETHER!



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Sunday Afternoon—NBC Network—General Motors Symphony of the Air

N. Y. Conference Board Acts for Farmers

By E. S. FOSTER, Secretary.

The New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations, headed by Frank M. Smith of Springfield Center, has presented its recommendations in behalf of organized farmers to Governor Thomas E. Dewey and all members in the State Legislature. The Conference Board, which includes the State Grange, Vegetable Growers' Association, Horticultural Society, Poultry Council, G. L. F., Dairymen's League, Federation of Home Bureaus and Farm Bureau Federation, has a background of outstanding legislative accomplishments.

It was the Conference Board that took the leadership with *American Agriculturist* in T. B. eradication, Bang's vaccination, school legislation, milk marketing legislation, a better State-aid system for highway construction and maintenance, relief for the counties of the costs of rights-of-way in connection with State highways and more State-aid for snow removal. Since 1919 the Conference Board has been very influential in guiding the agricultural policies of the state.

The 1945 legislative program of the Conference Board calls for the following:

FOOD PRODUCTION. Continuation of the Emergency Food Commission, Office of Farm Manpower Service, Farm Cadet Victory Corps, farm machinery repair program and the release of school pupils 14 years of age and over for emergency work on farms, not to exceed a total of 30 days during school year without loss in State-aid to districts concerned.

SOIL CONSERVATION. Strengthen the soil conservation districts act by increasing farmer representation on State committee from three to five and limit voting power to farmer members. 23 County boards of supervisors have already formed soil conservation districts. Non-voting members of State committee would include the dean and director of extension of the College of Agriculture, commissioners of Conservation and Agriculture, and State Soil Conservationist.

LAND UTILIZATION. Rapid acquisition by the State of lands not adapted to farming, with reforestation of these lands as soon as materials and manpower permit to protect individuals, including returning servicemen, who may be induced to attempt to farm lands which experienced farmers have found incapable of providing a suitable standard of living for farm families. Protection would also be afforded the public against costly expenditures for roads, schools and relief in areas that cannot possibly be self-supporting.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH. Man and equip a Department of Biochemistry at the College of Agriculture for research in improving nutritional values of vital food products grown in this area.

Reinstate fifty research assistant items in the College budget so that agricultural research may go forward immediately as soon as returning servicemen and civilians are available. Much valuable research is accomplished at little cost to the state by graduate students seeking doctor's degrees.

HOME ECONOMICS. Add five specialists to the College of Home Economics to help meet the many demands from housewives arising from war, such as home canning, foods and nutrition.

SCHOOL AID. Maintain State-aid for schools at least at present level.

STATE SCHOOLS OF AGRICULTURE. Better financial support for

(Continued on Page 17)

One of the Earth's Natural Treasures...

Chilean Nitrate Ranks with Gold, Oil, and Other Substances, In Value to Mankind



Huge electric shovels—made in the U. S. A.—rip natural nitrate ore from the earth in Chile. This is the raw "caliche" just as Nature created it.

You think of Natural Chilean Nitrate of Soda as a granulated substance, bagged for easy handling, to help you make better crops.

Right... but this is a picture of the finished product. Behind it there are dramatic pictures of production.

Like other natural treasures of the earth, Chilean Nitrate is mined, refined and processed before it is ready to use. The supply of this natural treasure is virtually unlimited. Beds already known contain enough nitrate ore to last for hundreds of years.

Men who produce nitrate are a hardy lot. They live and work in areas where almost

nothing grows and it practically never rains. Many of the engineers and executives are American. Most of their machinery is, too.

Today Chilean Nitrate is so finely processed, thanks to new plants and methods, that it is shipped in bulk from Chile, bagged at American ports. Because of its natural origin, Chilean Nitrate contains, in addition to large proportions of nitrogen and sodium, small amounts of boron, iodine, manganese, copper—34 elements in all—many of which are known to be essential to healthy plant growth.

Chilean Nitrate is ideally suited to meet your requirements. It is the safe, sure and satisfactory nitrate for use on your crops.

Easy to Handle... Easy to Use

Natural Chilean Nitrate comes in two forms—Champion brand and Old Style. It reaches you in fine mechanical condition, in even-weight bags, for easy storage and handling.

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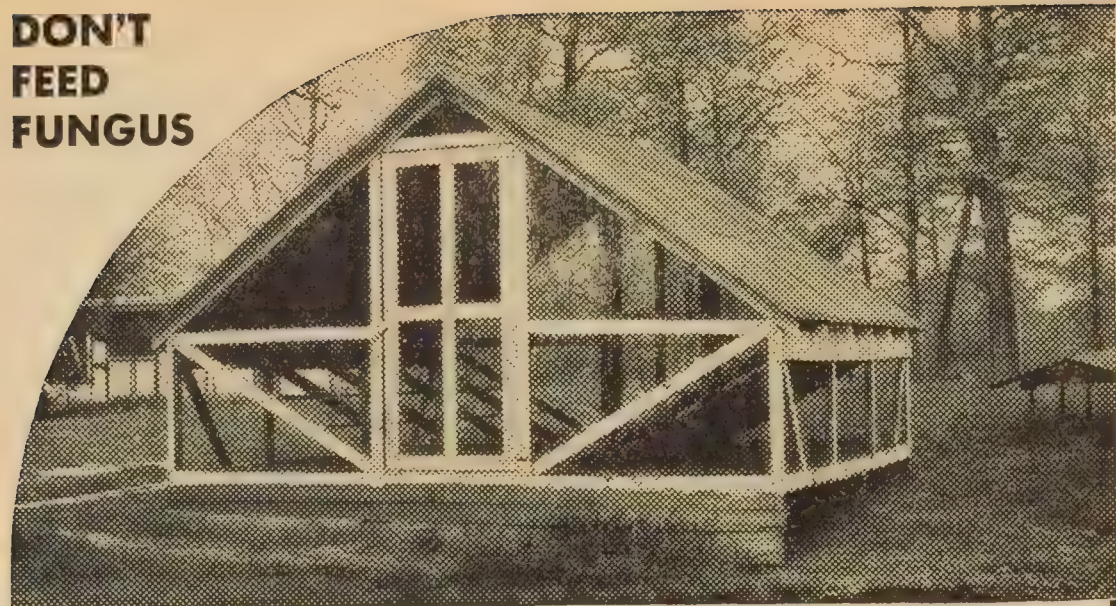
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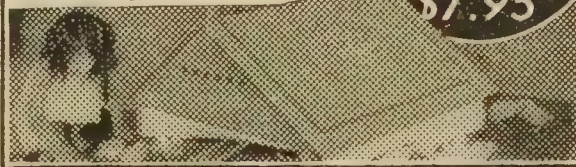
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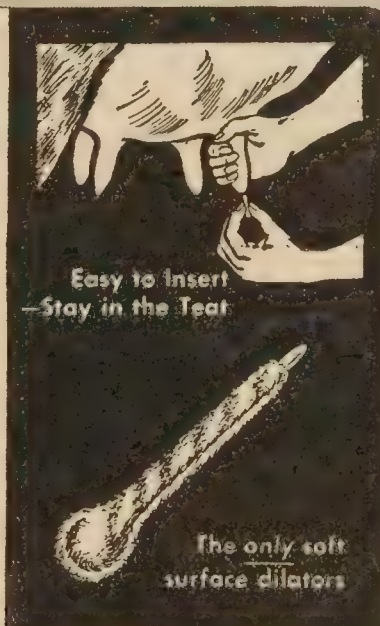
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Feeding for Eggs

By **L. E. WEAVER**

IF THERE is any one most important feeding secret, it is to get the hens to eat, eat, eat. Any trick that gets more feed into the hens will get more eggs out of them. I have known people who lost sight of the importance of *total* high feed intake in their effort to keep the right ratio of grain to mash. They held back on the hard grain in order to "force" the hens to eat more mash. Within limits that may be a good practice. But they overdid it. They carried it so far that they reduced the *total* amount of feed eaten. That can be serious.

Of the three or four successful plans of feeding laying hens, the one that has the least chance of getting someone into trouble—the one that is most nearly "fool-proof"—is the "restricted grain" plan. Enough fresh mash is put into the feeders each day to last one day, no more. In this way no stale mash accumulates, yet mash is always (almost) before the birds. Just a mere scattering of grain is thrown in the litter in the morning. That is to make the hens help keep the litter stirred up. On cold winter days some pellets or else wet mash is fed during the day, usually at noon. Grain is fed in troughs about the middle of the afternoon—all the hens will eat before they go on the roosts for the night.

Here are some potent aids to keep the birds eating plenty at all times:

(1) Water *always* available with the chill off. Use electricity or kerosene to keep the water at around 45° in cold weather.

(2) Feed milk if it is available. Milk peps up the hens' appetite and helps to keep them eating.

Of course it is important that the mash that is fed shall contain all the ingredients needed to make eggs. Also that some sort of shell-building material like crushed oyster shell be provided.

WET LITTER

In some poultry houses the litter on the floor remains dry and loose all winter. In other houses the litter becomes wet almost over night. The difference in most cases is a difference of temperature. Moisture condenses on floors that are too cold, but you will find some sort of protection against cold on floors that stay dry.

A house set on blocks so that the winter winds sweep unhindered beneath will have a cold floor. If such a house is banked with straw or even with snow, its floor will be warmer. A second floor pen over an open shed will have a cold floor. It's not so easy to correct that situation. Another reason for cold floors is drafts of cold air that blow across the floor. When you see the hens huddling in the corners, or staying on the roosts, you may suspect that cold air is coming in through an un baffled window, down an open stairway, or hay chute, or even through a wire-covered door. In correcting such a situation one could easily go too far in the opposite direction and close the house too tightly. That would trap the moist air and make matters worse than before. If your county agent is too busy to come out and show you what changes to make, he can give you the Cornell bulletin on the ventilation of poultry houses. It's a simple story, but too long to be told here.

Speaking of warmer floors, did you ever hear of built-up litter? That has solved the wet litter problem for many people. One writer says that in the deep, fine, and slightly moist mass of litter, the same heating action goes on as in a mow of hay or a stack of grain that is "sweating". He says that

(Continued on Page 16)

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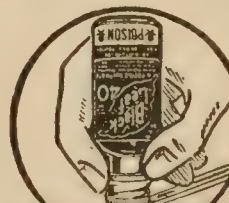
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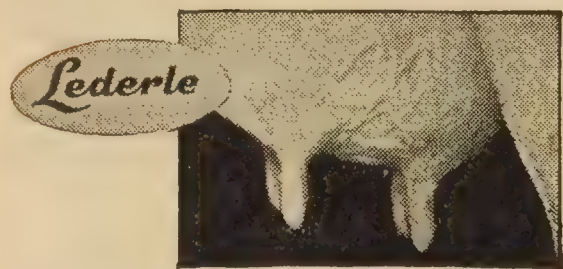
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How We Make CHEDDAR CHEESE on the Kitchen Stove

By C. L. Dickinson

WITH snow-blocked roads preventing delivery of milk from some Northeastern farms, why not make some good cheese from the milk instead of dumping it into the snow? Here's how we do it.

We take the night's milk from two cows (about 40 pounds) and keep it covered in the kitchen overnight. The morning's milk from the two cows is added to the night's milk. Of course, all the milk should be clean and carefully strained as soon as it is taken from the cows. By mixing night and morning milk together, the temperature is just about right to start the cheese making. But to be sure, use a thermometer and if necessary slowly heat the milk to 86°.

We use rennet tablets that we buy from the drug store. Liquid rennet can be used, but in either case follow the directions that come with the rennet regarding the amount to use for the amount of milk you have.

After adding the rennet to the milk and stirring it thoroughly for a couple of minutes, let the milk stand in a warm place (about 86°) until the milk sets. It's best to keep the milk on the back of the stove where it will just stay warm during the time the curd is forming.

Cutting the Curd

When the curd is firm enough to pull away from the side of the container when you press your hand on top of the curd (be sure to wash your hands), or when the curd makes a clean break when you draw your finger through it, the time has come to cut the curd.

Take a long knife (long enough for the blade to reach all the way to the bottom of the container) and slice the curd from top to bottom, making each parallel cut about one-half inch from the next cut. Make a second series of cuts perpendicular to the first cuts so that the top of the curd is divided into half-inch squares. Now, take a wire egg beater or some similar tool that will cut the curd into cubes. (We use a wire lamp guard fastened to a stick that works pretty well.) Stir the curd until it is all broken up into cubes.

Now start heating the curd very slowly, stirring often enough to keep the cubes of curd from sticking together. Keep heating slowly and stirring until the temperature reaches about 105°. It should take an hour to an hour and a half to get the temperature to 105°. Watch the curd carefully while you maintain this temperature. Take a handful of curd and squeeze it occasionally. When it becomes hard enough so you can squeeze a handful of curd and it breaks apart easily when you open your hand, it's time to drain it and put it in the press.

Pour off the whey. Stir the remaining curd and when it has cooled down to about 85°, add salt at the rate of 7½ tablespoonfuls for each 100 pounds of milk. Stir in the salt.

Making the Cheese Press

We made our cheese press from a round 10-pound grease can. We punched a lot of holes in the bottom of the can with a six-penny nail. Any kind of a round can will do. We made a wooden disc that would just nicely slide inside the can and we fastened an upright piece of wood, fashioned wedge-shape on the top and about 2" x 4" x 4", to this disc for a fulcrum.

Put a piece of muslin cut to fit the inside of the can in the bottom. Pour in the curd. Put another muslin disc over the top of the curd and then put

(Continued on Page 19)

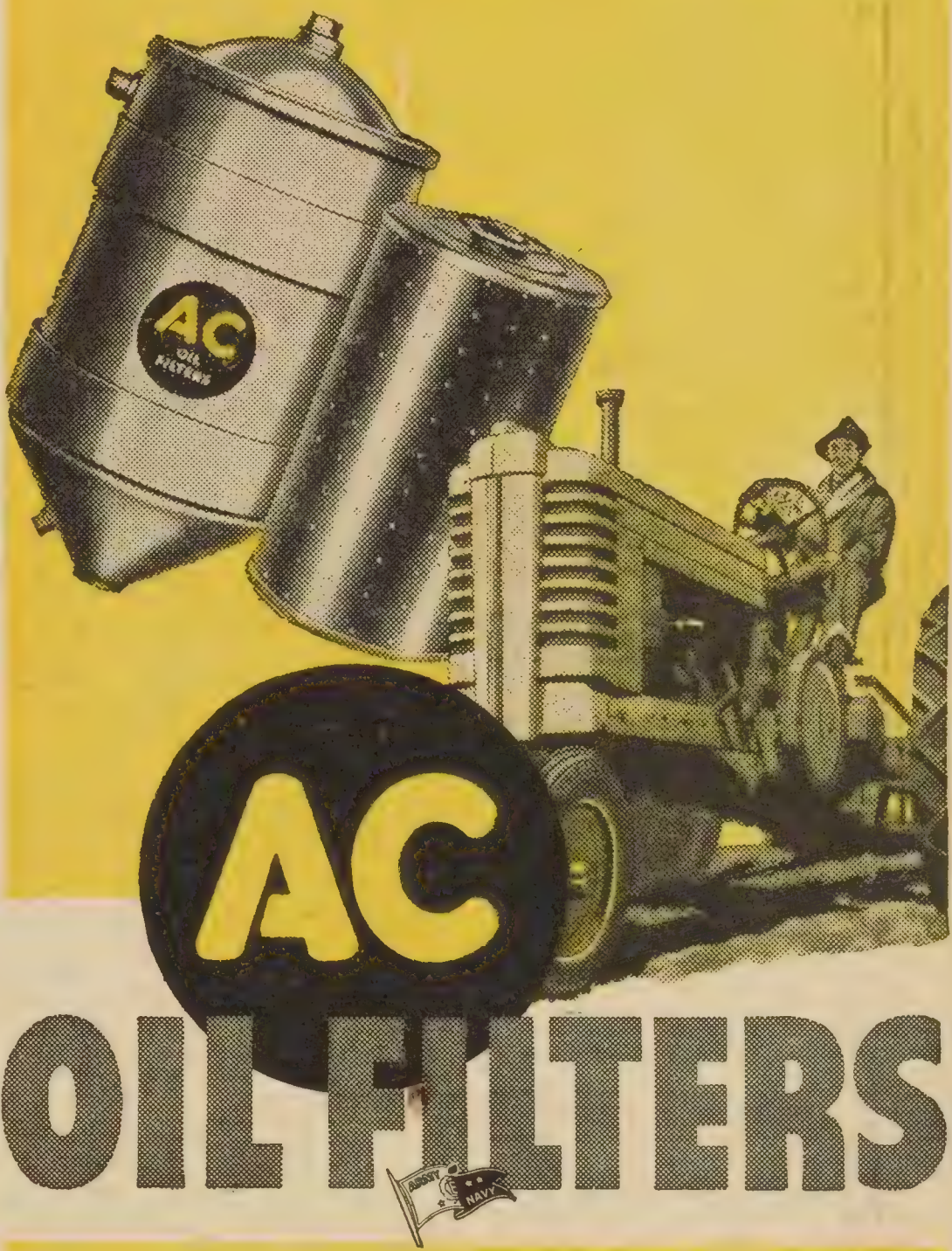
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PREPAID, liquid \$8.65, crystallized \$8.40. Carton 6 5-lb. cans \$5.40. Price list on request. 12 lb. can delivered within 3rd zone \$2.80, 5 lb. \$1.35.

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MAPLE SYRUP

SAVE SUGAR use SKYVIEW MAPLE SYRUP. Make delicious candy, cakes, etc., with our tested recipes. Send a box to the boy in service. Grade "A" gal. can \$3.75. Grade "B" (slightly darker) \$3.25. Insured and prepaid, fourth zone. No C.O.D.

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Route 1, **Andover, New York**

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Man Wanted to Work on Mink Ranch

OR BUTCHER HORSES. Steady work year round, good pay. If now employed in war essential work do not apply.

Williams Mink Ranch, Ontario, N. Y.

HELP WANTED: SINGLE MAN,

experienced, reliable, for general farm work on a thoroughly modernized N. J. Dairy Farm with pure bred stock, three miles from Flemington, N. J. \$85.00-\$115.00 monthly plus board and private room with shower. Every second Sunday off. We want a good job done in return for good treatment under best of living conditions. Give age and full qualifications in first letter.

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Known for exceptional livability and consistent production. Circular available.

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Family-pedigree bred for livability, egg and broiler production. N. Y.-U. S. Pullorum Clean. Circular available.

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RED-ROCKS, ROCK-REDS & NEW HAMPSHIRE

make outstanding layers of large eggs—and rapid growing broilers, roasters, or capons.

Write for folder and price list.

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HOLD 20 OFFICIAL WORLD RECORDS.

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The Farmer's fowl, direct from the breeder. Pullorum clean. Send for folder.

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"BRED TO LAY—LAY TO PAY"
Write for descriptive catalog and prices.

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LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY. Our circular shows you the type of bird it will pay you to put in your laying house next fall.

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500 BIRDS TRAPPED, YEAR AROUND.

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MATURE BREEDING COCKERELS.

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Satisfaction guaranteed, or your money back.

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SO EASY TO ADD WHAT HER DIET LACKS

Much of the grain and roughage you feed to your cows this winter is deficient in needed mineral and vitamin elements. This lack, plus the unnatural load that barn feeding throws upon the overworked digestion and assimilation process, calls for a medicinal supplement to whet the appetite and to aid in converting all the productive values of winter diet into milk. Kow-Kare provides tonic drugs, Iron, Iodine, Calcium, Phosphorus and Vitamin D. All help to fight seasonal fatigue, promote better conversion of expensive feed. Add Kow-Kare this winter...especially for cows due to freshen. \$1.25 and 65¢ sizes, at feed, drug and general stores. Free cow booklet.

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CUT OR BRUISED TEATS AND UDDERS...

DON'T let wire-cut, scratched or bruised teats and udders invite infections or lead to cows giving less milk.

Balsam of Myrrh's antiseptic action promotes healing. Its soothing ingredients bring quick relief from soreness, also reduces teat inflammation at calving time.

Effective for superficial swellings, strains, muscular pains or lameness, galls, calks and fouds. Keep a bottle handy at all times.

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\$1.25

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Hanford Mfg. Co.,
Syracuse, N. Y., for
98 years makers of...

**Balsam
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MILKING SHORTHORNS FOR 4% MILK & GREATEST SALVAGE VALUE

Official as well as "on the farm" records under average farm conditions prove that Milking Shorthorns are best all-around breed! Produce 4% milk and have greatest salvage value of all milk breeds! Get the facts—FREE! Or read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription six months 60¢, one year \$1.00.



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EFFECTIVE Treatment for Chronic Due to Streptococcus Agalactiae

• The active agents in Mam-O-Lac destroy streptococcus agalactiae, the cause of most mastitis troubles. Mam-O-Lac is effective in the majority of such cases. Write for details. Kansas City Vaccine Co., Dept. 19A, Kansas City 15, Mo.

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150 Registered Holstein Cattle

WILL BE SOLD IN HEATED PAVILION
EARLVILLE, MADISON COUNTY, N. Y.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1945

the 178th Sale in the oldest established series of Registered Holstein sales in the world. Healthy on all tests. A reliable place for you to buy mostly fresh and close springers. More details next issue.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS
Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

DOWN THE



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

OUR LIVESTOCK and meat situation is entering the tightest period any of us have ever seen or felt, and the cities are really feeling it.

CATTLE: Government set-aside orders are affecting practically every eastern killer now and call for a tremendous part of the available supply. For example, they are taking 80% of all canner cows killed in government-inspected plants. They are not taking as large a percentage of the good and choice cattle, but they are now taking from a great many different packers. This, coupled with the fact that the supply of the better kinds is very short anyway, because feeders were discouraged from making their cattle good, is making a good beef steak or a good beef roast practically a thing of the past.

You undoubtedly saw where the live cattle price ceiling was fixed at 18¢ until July 2nd, when it will be 17.50. This looks as if something were being done. Actually it is meaningless to 99% of all cattle feeders, but decidedly not meaningless to the packers who get a subsidy of \$2.00 a hundredweight alive from the government on any choice cattle they handle. These increased subsidies, going not to the producer but to the middleman, raise the question again of who benefits from subsidies.

Just what dairymen will do with their old cows these next few months is anyone's guess, but with 80% of them not available to home consumption, we are sure to be shorter and shorter of cheaper meats as we approach the grass season. We can all get along if "the boys" only have what they should, but how unnecessary to have them put into this position.

HOGS: Unless something is done, it is hard to figure how even "the boys" will get pork—it is so short. So little pork is even now getting into trade channels that there is talk that the government will have to requisition live hogs on farms. Probably just talk, but pork is really getting that short.

SHEEP AND LAMBS: They also are short, but the government is not taking anything like the same amount of lamb and mutton as of other meats, therefore, there will be more lamb available but the demand is proving way in excess of the supply, and lambs are now \$3.00 to \$4.00 higher than last fall. The only thing that can stop them going even higher is the dressed meat ceilings, and lambs can be a little higher than they are now and still get within that range because pelt values increase as the lamb acquires more wool as the season advances.

WOOL: Wool is completely under government control in practically all
(Continued on Page 16)

Bloomington Farms, Inc.

COMPLETE Daniel W. and MONDAY,
DISPERSAL Mary E. Durkin, Owners, FEBRUARY 26

at old Bloomington Farm, 3 miles east of BELLE MEAD STATION, SOMERSET COUNTY, N. J.
90 HEAD HOLSTEIN CATTLE (75 Registered, 15 Grades)
56 cows, 29 heifers, 5 bulls. T.B. Accredited, negative to blood test, calfhood vaccinating for past 2 years. H.R. records for 4 years. Nearly all raised on the farm. 25 daughters of Dunloggin Koba Rex, 20 daughters of Sir Ruby Design, both highly bred sires.

Sale necessary because of Owner's health. Will be held in heated, closed pavilion, starting at 10:00 A. M., lunch served. This is one of the best herds in New Jersey and a sale you will want to attend, easy to reach by train or auto. Write for more details to

DANIEL W. & MARY E. DURKIN, Owners,
BELLE MEAD, N. J., or

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Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

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THE MINERALS
WE NEED...

HEALTHY COWS DON'T NEED NURSING

Don't let breakdowns in your herd, which may be caused by mineral deficiencies, add to your already long work hours. Healthy cows don't need nursing and it's a heap easier to keep 'em well than it is to spend extra hours nursing 'em back to health. Make sure that your stock doesn't lack minerals which they need to be strong and healthy and top producers and reproducers by year round, daily feedings of:

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With VITAMIN D

A MINERAL FEED SUPPLEMENT

If you feed Near's MinRaltone daily, you'll be joining the home-front army of dairymen who've found that it really pays. Mail coupon for information about multi-mineral, vitamin-enriched MinRaltone and what its regular feeding may do for your stock.

NEAR'S FOOD CO., INC. of BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

NEAR'S DIJEX-TONE

Digestive Tonic Aid and
Mineral Supplement

For the ailing cow, the subnormal critter or freshening cow, keep a drum of Near's DIJEX-TONE. It's a combination of Near's minerals, Vitamin D, digestive tonic aids and medicinal appetizers. Easy, inexpensive to feed, a big money-saver and sometimes a life-saver.

NEAR'S FOOD CO., INC.
Dept. C, Binghamton, N. Y.

Without obligating me, send me literature on why Near's MINRALTONE pays, and a feeding program for my stock.

I have a dairy of.....cows,.....young stock.
(Give number of each.)

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Craine is the quality silo backed by 35 years of experience... the trouble-free silo that gives years of extra service.

If you are going to need a silo, don't delay, but start planning for a Craine today. A post card will bring you full information.

CRAINE INC., 225 Pine Street, Norwich, N. Y.

CRAINE better built **SILOS**



BIG TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS

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BUY YOUR CHICKS FROM A BREEDER

Don't take chances. Our chicks are from large size, heavy production Barron S. C. W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Mated with R.O.P. Pedigreed Cockerels. Extra Quality Chicks from Blood-tested, healthy, vigorous, selected stock. Straight Run, sexed pullets or cockerels.

Write for price list and Folder.

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IT PAYS.....

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Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat. Non-Sexed Pullets Cockerels
Hanson or Large Type per 100 per 100 per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns.....\$11.00 \$20.00 \$3.00
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H. Mix \$12.; HEAVY BROILER CHIX, no sex guar.
\$10. Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.
D. 100% live del. Post'd. AMEL. SEXORS ONLY.
95% Accuracy. C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

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From Blood Tested Breeders. Electric Hatched. PULLETS GUARANTEED 95%. Unsex. Pts. Chks. Will Ship Cash or C.O.D. 100 100 100
Large Type White Leghorns.....\$12.00 \$22.00 \$4.00
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We specialize in ONE GRADE & ONE PRICE as all our breeders are bred up to ONE QUALITY. OUTSTANDING SIZE AND EGG PRODUCTION. Order direct from ad. or write for FREE Cat. giving full information of our breeders, Farm and hatchery. All chicks shipped prepaid. Guar. 100% live del. Hatches Tues. & Thurs.
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Sexing guaranteed 95% correct. Our 24th year.
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White or Barred Rocks.....12.00
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Less than 100, add 1c per chick. Also started chicks.
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We Specialize in 4 Week Old Pullets
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\$18.00 \$10.00 \$2.95
per 100 per 100 per 100

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NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

We pay postage. Safe delivery guaranteed. HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE Unsexed Pts. Chks. TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS 100 100 100
S. O. P. SIRE.....\$10.00 \$20.00 \$2.00
S. C. Everpay Br. Leghorns.....10.00 20.00 2.00
Bar. & White Rocks.....12.00 16.00 10.00
N. H. & R. I. Reds.....12.00 16.00 10.00
Heavy Mixed.....10.00 13.00 10.00
From Free range flocks. Sexed Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. Order from ad or write for Catalog.
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And we guarantee 98% Livability. 1st four weeks, for all Chicks; all bred on our own 300-Acre Farm.
3-lb. Broilers at 10 Weeks 50% Egg Production at 6 Months
R. I. REDS—280-310 egg strain, trap-nested and pedigree-bred for 35 years.
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NEW HAMPSHIRE—Our dual-purpose strain, for big brown eggs and fancy broilers.
WHITE LEGHORNS—Large type for big chalk-white eggs, high production; choice broilers.
ROCK-RED CROSS—Special mating for barred broilers and roasters of top grade.
SEXING—Guaranteed 95% Accurate.
Write for Folder and Prices—Order Early.
REDBIRD FARM, Route 11, Wrentham, Mass.
World's Largest R. I. Red Breeding Farm.

RED-ROCK CROSS BRED and R. I. RED CHICKS

Embodying the best of Parmenter-Lake
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All eggs set from Sand Hill Farm N.Y.-U.S. Pullorum Passed.
our own. C. W. WIGHTMAN
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Progeny work this past year at Horseheads. Highest pen for average eggs and second place for value of eggs over feed cost. Also a limited number of White Holland Turkey Poult from our U. S. Approved Breeding flock.
WRITE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION



Buck Up Your Profits with BUCK'S CHICKS

The "CREAM OF THE CROP"

High production and Livability are the profit makers. BUCK'S chicks are sired by males from R.O.P. Dams with records of from 200 to 300 eggs. Breeders Officially bloodtested. Chicks guaranteed Pullorum free.

White Leghorns—New Hampshire Barred Rocks
Rock Red Crosses—Red Rock Crosses
BUCK VAN DUZER POULTRY FARM
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WHITE ROCK

PLATYMOOTH
BABY CHICKS.....\$15. 100
TO MAY 1st

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.

JOSEPH I SPECIALIZE ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.
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MOUL'S NEW HAMPSHIRE

Product of 21 years progressive breeding. Outstanding in growth, livability and high average production. Can't be beat for egg or broiler profits or for flock improvement.
Write Today for descriptive catalog
MOUL'S POULTRY FARM, Box A, EXETER, N. H.

Started Chicks: 3 to 6 weeks old. U.S. R.O.P. sired large type English Barron and Hollywood strain Leghorns. Write Fairview Poultry Farm, R. 1, Richfield, Pa.

WET LITTER

(Continued from Page 12)

enough heat is generated in built-up litter to allow it to keep itself dry. If that is the explanation of the success of built-up litter, it is still true that the room must have properly placed air outlets and intakes.

You may have good ventilation, a protected floor, and even a deep litter, and still have wet litter. You are bound to have it if you have a combination of high egg production and too many birds in the pen. At Cornell the litter remained dry in a 20 x 20 insulated house every winter with 150 Leghorns laying heavily, but with 175 birds wet litter became a problem. Cannibalism also became a problem.

If you have wet litter now, it is too late to start a built-up litter. You can help matters though by banking the house, preventing drafts, and perhaps by making the room warmer with a covering of straw or shavings in the attic.—L. E. Weaver.

—A. A.—

ELECTRIC BROOD LAMPS SATISFACTORY

Experiments at the stations and colleges of agriculture and the practical experience of farmers all indicate that chick brooding with electric lamps is perfectly satisfactory. According to Forrest B. Wright of Cornell, writing in FARM RESEARCH, published by Geneva Experiment Station, the best angle for the lamps is 15° to 20° below the horizontal. Four lamps, one on each of the four sides, effect a better distribution of the chicks than do two larger wattage lamps at two opposite sides. It makes little difference whether the lamps are staggered on opposite sides or set directly opposite each other.

Having one-half of the wattage of a four-lamp brooder on a thermostat provides a more uniform temperature and effects a saving of electrical energy in the first two weeks of the brooding period as compared with a four-lamp brooder having all lamps on continuously. Reflector heat lamps produce better results than reflector flood or reflector drying lamps. Small cone or pyramid single lamp brooders show promise for brooding flocks of 100 birds or less.

—A. A.—

DOWN THE ALLEY

(Continued from Page 15)

states, except New England. This means that every bit of wool must be handled through the government by government graders and receive government prices. Country wool buyers are practically eliminated because they must report their purchases from each individual, giving weight and price, and in no case can they make over the commission allotted by the government. This means that if they buy wool for less than the government grade and price from an individual, the government takes the profit and sends only the commission back to the dealer. Therefore, an individual cannot afford to sell to a dealer, because he can get just as much without the dealer. Besides, he can also get the dealer's commission.

In New England, wool can be handled by dealers or by mills without going through the government. Last year the average price for wool in New York State was a little better than 47c a pound. This will give you New England people a basis to work on, and in most cases your wool will be worth better than 50c a pound, but probably not much better.

All this again shows that your livestock and livestock products will be in tremendous demand. Be sure you market in such a way that your returns will reflect this demand.



HANDY! For Flocks Needing a TONIC APPETIZER



JUST MIX

AVI-TAB in the Mash

Thousands of progressive poultry raisers, hatcherymen, feed dealers, use and recommend Avi-Tab—for birds of all ages. Many report quick benefits. Easily mixed in either wet or dry mash. Birds like it, eat hearty. A genuine Dr. Salsbury product. So, when your flock needs a tonic appetizer, try AVI-TAB. Watch how those birds respond! See your Dr. Salsbury dealer, now, for Avi-Tab—hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores.

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N. Y. CONFERENCE BOARD ACTS

(Continued from Page 11)

agricultural departments of the six agricultural and technical institutes. **MILK.** No change in present State milk marketing legislation. Standardization of milk is favored if producers' interests are properly safeguarded and a uniform code for milk inspection is deemed desirable. Butter substitutes should be permitted in State institutions until adequate supplies of butter are available. Reconstituted milk should never be permitted to be sold as fluid milk. If sold, it should be properly and clearly labeled.

TAXATION. Derive revenues from sources according to ability to pay, and distribute State aid on basis of need. Use larger portions of gas tax for highways and relieve counties and towns of all costs of removing snow from State highway system. All moneys raised locally for snow removal are needed in doing a better job on town and county roads.

HIGHWAYS. Build a satisfactory system of year around secondary roads so that all permanent farming areas may be served. This is an ideal postwar project.

TRUCKS. Reduce cost of licensing the first 3000 pounds of every truck by one-half in view of fact that farm trucks, which for most part are light trucks, pay excessive fees for limited highway use.

BOARD OF REGENTS. Appoint a well qualified farmer to board of regents.

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME. Return to standard time in view of the fact that daylight saving time hinders food producing efforts of farmers.

—A. A.—

N. Y. GRANGE CANNING CONTEST

With home gardens and food preservation emphasized more than ever this year, the New York State Grange is sponsoring a statewide canning contest for its members. Cooperating with the Grange is the Kerr Glass Mfg. Co., which will hold a series of canning schools during the months of April, May and June for the benefit of Grangers who enter the contest.

Chairmen of Pomona and Subordinate Grange Service and Hospitality Committees are in charge of the contest and information concerning it may be obtained from them. Cash and merchandize prizes are to be awarded to winners at the 1945 annual meeting of the State Grange. Following is a list of Grange Canning School dates for April and the counties in which they will be held. May and June schools will be announced later.

APRIL: 2, Ulster; 3, Dutchess; 4, Putnam-Westchester; 5, Orange-Rockland; 6, Suffolk-Nassau; 9, Sullivan; 10, Delaware; 11, Greene; 12, Columbia; 13, Rensselaer; 16, Albany; 17, Schoharie; 18, Schenectady; 19, Montgomery; 20, Fulton; 23, Saratoga; 24, Washington; 25, Warren; 26, Essex; 27, Clinton; 30, Hamilton.

—A. A.—

N. Y. BROWN SWISS BREEDERS MEET

Earl Merrill, manager of Forest Farms, Rochester, N. Y., was elected president of the New York Brown Swiss Breeders Association at the annual meeting recently held in Syracuse. J. Sanford Cross of Kyserike was elected vice-president and Charley Goodwin of Guilford was elected secretary and treasurer. John B. Harris of Watertown and Edward Schillawaski of Auburn were elected directors to succeed themselves. F. L. Jewett of Munsville will succeed Robert Cullings.

It was decided to hold the next meeting at Hilltop Farm on June 16 as guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Boice.—Charles Goodwin, Guilford, N. Y.

WENE R.O.P. Sired CHICKS

and PULLETS — PUREBREDS & CROSSBREDS

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This is our 19th year devoted to the breeding and production of profitable R. I. Reds. 4,000 blood tested breeding birds all on our own farm. Our birds have given a high rate of production and entire satisfaction to a host of customers throughout the East and South. They have also made very excellent records in Official Egg Laying contests with individual records up to and well beyond the 300 egg mark. This is the kind of stock you must have in these uncertain times.

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MARY: Pshaw, no trouble at all! But they did turn out nice. I used a grand double-quick recipe with Fleischmann's yellow label Yeast... the yeast with extra vitamins!

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"Just as good as chicken!" is the verdict of many folks when they eat this delectable dish, "Heart Stew in Noodle Ring". Try the recipe for it on this page and see if you don't agree.

Specialty Meats

By RUBY PRICE WEEKS

THE specialty meats, heart, kidney, liver, brains, tripe and sweetbreads, have certainly found a place on many tables today. Heart is perhaps the most like regular meats, being so muscular. Because of that, it requires long, slow cooking. Pork, lamb or veal hearts require about 2½ to 3 hours, while beef must simmer from 3 to 3½ hours to be really tender.

toes may be added 20 minutes before serving time.

BRAINS AND SWEETBREADS

Brains, like sweetbreads, should be immediately plunged into cold salted water for a half hour. Then simmer gently in water to which 1 teaspoon of salt and 1 tablespoon of vinegar have been added for each quart of water.

Drain and again plunge into cold water. Remove membrane and use, or chill at once.

Either brains or sweetbreads, so prepared, may be creamed, scrambled with eggs, used in salad, or dipped in melted fat and broiled.

TRIBE

Fresh tripe is already cooked when purchased but needs more cooking. Pickled tripe requires less cooking but should be soaked in salted water 15 minutes before cooking to remove the vinegar. After cooking, tripe may be served with a highly seasoned sauce or dipped in melted fat and broiled, or dipped in fritter batter and fried in deep fat.

Batter

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1 cup flour | 1 egg, beaten |
| 1 teaspoon baking powder | 1 teaspoon fat |
| ½ teaspoon salt | ½ cup milk |

Fat for frying

Sift and mix dry ingredients. Add egg and 1 teaspoon fat to milk. Combine with dry ingredients and mix till smooth. Dip tripe in batter and fry in shallow hot fat until brown on both sides. Drain on brown paper. Serve hot with deviled eggs.

BROILED LIVER

Slice calf or lamb liver ½ to ¾ inch thick. Brush with melted fat. Broil at moderate temperature just long enough to change the color (about 3 minutes on each side.) Don't broil beef or pork liver.

STARRY PATTERN

By Elva June Stark.

When I was small I used to pit A piece of paper with a pin. I'd knit Designs with stab and prick; Then proudly show my clever trick.

But there was One who bested me, And cloudless nights I'd wait to see God's jeweled pin flash quick and high To prick the stars into the sky.

HEART STEW IN NOODLE RING

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 2 tablespoons fat | 4 stalks celery, cut up |
| 1 onion, chopped | 3 carrots, cut in pieces |

Wash heart and cut in pieces. Remove arteries, veins and any blood clots.

Melt fat in saucepan; saute heart, remove it and brown onion, celery and carrots in the fat. Remove vegetables. Thicken stock with flour and add water as for any sauce or gravy. Pour over meat and vegetables, cook in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) the required length of time (depending upon the kind of heart). Be sure meat is tender.

To make noodle ring, drop two packages of noodles in 3 quarts boiling salted water and cook from 8 to 10 min., until tender. Drain and pack in ring mold. Unmold noodles on platter and fill center with heart stew.

BAKED HEART

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 beef or 2 veal hearts | 2 cups diluted tomato soup |
| Stuffing | Bacon |

Wash heart, soak for an hour in cold water. Remove hard parts and arteries and dry thoroughly. Fill with stuffing. Tie with string and place in casserole. Pour tomato soup over, and cover with strips of bacon. Cover dish and bake in moderate oven (325 degrees F.) from 2 to 3 hours or until tender. Thicken stock with flour and pour around heart on platter.

KIDNEY STEW

- | | | |
|---------|-----------|---------------|
| Kidneys | Bacon fat | Chopped onion |
|---------|-----------|---------------|

Wash kidneys and remove outer membrane. Split through center, removing fat and heavy veins. (Beef and pork kidneys should be soaked an hour in cold water before cooking.) Cover with boiling water and simmer until tender, about an hour, changing water several times during cooking.

Split and slice thin. Cook onion in bacon fat. Brown kidney (rolled in seasoned flour) in the fat. Add water to cover, and simmer covered until tender, about 45 minutes. Small pota-

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For Joyful Cough Relief, Try This Home Mixture

Saves Big Dollars. No Cooking.

This splendid recipe is used by millions every year, because it makes such a dependable, effective medicine for coughs due to colds. It's so easy to mix—a child could do it.

From any druggist get 2½ ounces of Pinex, a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well-known for its soothing effect on throat and bronchial membranes.

Then make a syrup by stirring two cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. It's no trouble at all. No cooking needed. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle and add your syrup. This makes a full pint of cough medicine, very effective and quick-acting, and you get about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and is very pleasant in taste.

You'll be amazed by the way it takes hold of coughs, giving you quick relief. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.



WOMEN in your '40's
Do these symptoms betray your age?

Often many women between the ages of 38 and 52—are shocked to realize they are in the class commonly known as "middle-age" with its annoying symptoms which so often betray their age.

So if you suffer from hot flashes, feel weak, tired, nervous, restless, a bit blue at times—all due to the functional "middle-age" period peculiar to women—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms.

This Great Medicine HELPS NATURE

For almost a century—Pinkham's Compound has been famous to help great numbers of women go "smiling thru" such middle-age distress. Thousands have reported remarkable benefits!

Many wise women take Pinkham's Compound regularly to help build up resistance against such symptoms. This great medicine helps nature and that's the kind you should try.

INEXPENSIVE: Pinkham's Compound costs very little compared to some other methods but this doesn't detract from its effectiveness. Follow label directions.

Lydia E. Pinkham's
VEGETABLE COMPOUND



Buy War Bonds and Stamps.

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MACA...

The Amazing Fast Dry Yeast!
Use Just Like Compressed Yeast

Mother Maca



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New to
Learn!

● Maca requires no special methods or recipes. It acts so fast, rises so quickly—your baking is all done in a few hours. And *what* a baking it is! Maca Yeast gives bread and rolls a rich, golden beauty, a smooth, even texture and a delicious old-fashioned flavor.

★ ★ ★

Stays Fresh for
Weeks Without
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● Maca saves you extra trips to the store because you can always keep a handy supply on your pantry shelf. For your complete protection, we date every package.

So bake with success insurance! Always use Maca Yeast, the *original* fast, granular yeast.

Your grocer may be out of stock right now, because Maca is serving the armed forces. If he is, ask for Yeast Foam (Magic Yeast). It, too, gives bread and rolls a wonderful old-fashioned flavor.

NORTHWESTERN YEAST COMPANY

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and other lovely shrubs, trees and flowering vines. Write for FREE CATALOG.

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HOW WE MAKE CHEDDAR CHEESE ON THE KITCHEN STOVE

(Continued from Page 13)

on the wooden follower disc.

Put the can of curd on a bench near a wall where you can nail a block of wood to hold the end of a 2" x 4" lever. By placing one end of the lever under the block of wood and resting the lever on the fulcrum of the cheese press, you can hang a pail of water on the other end of the 2" x 4" to give you the pressure you need. If it is three times as far from the fulcrum to the weight (pail of water) as it is from the fulcrum to the other end of the lever, you are exerting pressure on the press equal to three times the weight used.

Try to arrange the lever to exert about 60 pounds of pressure.

After pressing the curd for about an hour, take the weight off and slide the curd out of the press. Wash the formed curd off (it won't fall apart) in warm water and then put on a muslin bandage. Make the bandage so that you can wrap the cheese in it with half an inch overlapping each end. Put the muslin discs back on the ends and put the cheese back in the press.

Arrange the lever to exert about 120 pounds weight on the cheese and press for 24 hours. Now you can remove the cheese from the press, take off the bandage and muslin discs and put it on a clean board. In several days a rind will form.

We coat the outside with melted paraffin when the rind is dry and keep the pressed cheeses in a cupboard in the cellar. Don't be tempted to cut the cheese until it's at least two months old. Then get a good slice of apple pie and let yourself go.

Ten Easy Steps

Remember these 10 easy steps:

1. Clean milk — night's milk held at about 60° and mixed with warm morning's milk, and about 10 pounds of milk for each pound of cheese.
2. Add rennet according to directions with milk at 86°, stir well and let set.
3. When curd makes clean break when you draw a finger through it, cut curd, first, vertically into ½" squares, then horizontally into ½" cubes.
4. Heat slowly, stirring 'til curd reaches temperature of 105°.
5. Maintain 105° until squeezed curd breaks apart.
6. Drain off the curd, let cool to 85° and salt.
7. Put in cheese press for one hour.
8. Take out of press, wash off, bandage and
9. Put back in press for 16-24 hours.
10. Send for USDA Farmers' Bulletin No. 1734 for excellent information on making cheese on the farm.

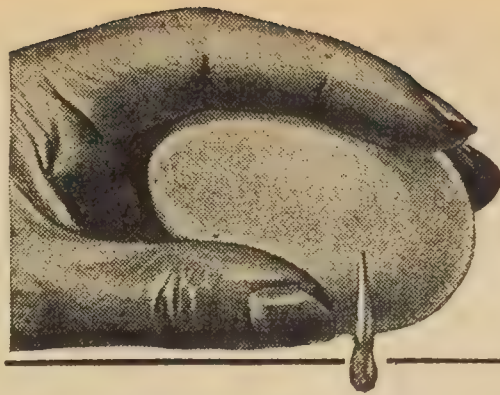
—A. A.—

GOOD FARM BUTTER

Because of the butter shortage, many farmers are now making their own supply at home. So we get many questions on the problem of making good butter.

Unless the cream is pasteurized, the butter is apt to get a strong, off-flavor taste after a short time. Pasteurizing is fairly simple. The cream should be heated to a temperature of 165° F. Of course it is difficult to hold it at this one temperature, but never let it go below 160° or over 170°. It should be held as near to 165° as possible for at least 20 minutes. You will need a good dairy thermometer, which can be purchased at most hardware or farm supply stores.

We make our own supply of butter at home, and of course it is a lot of extra work. But what a satisfaction it is to have fine quality butter, point free, in times like these!—E.R.E.



"Leakers" ARE DANGER SIGNALS

A Thin Shelled Egg Is More Than A Market Loss

Easily broken eggs are signals that your layers may need calcium. Investigators have proved that if you cut off a hen's calcium supply, her egg production will cease in two or three weeks.

LIME CREST CALCITE CRYSTALS

have been fed to many of the top layers of the country. Hen No. 808, owned by John E. Weidlich & Sons of Roanoke, West Virginia, which

laid 376 eggs in 377 days received only Lime Crest Calcite to build up her calcium supply.



Hen No. 808 which laid 376 eggs in 377 days.

"We believe Lime Crest has been a big factor in enabling us to make our outstanding records," Mr. Weidlich wrote us.

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Your Timber!

See Your County
Agent for Particulars



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Burpee's GIANT ZINNIAS
5 PKTS. 10¢
Scarlet, Lavender, Yellow, Rose, White
5 best colors, Dahlia-Flowered, 5 inches across.
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For fifty years, thousands have used PAN-BISDA for comforting relief of gas pains, bloating, acid indigestion, sour stomach and heartburn due to hyperacidity. Famous PAN-BISDA is not laxative. What joy to eat in comfort again!

At your druggist or if he is temporarily out of PAN-BISDA, ask him to order it for you from his Wholesaler.

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One day you'll sit in your living room while world events form an endless caravan before your eyes.

Television will have "arrived"...out of the unseen universe of the electron.

Nickel will be present on that occasion too—for in all television tubes it is Nickel, coated with barium and strontium oxides, that "hatches" the electrons just as the heater in your incubator hatches chicks. This red hot Nickel base cathode gives off an endless stream of particles of negative electricity. These are the "electrons" that do man's bidding—that enable him to break up a picture into thousands of pieces and fit them back together again on your television screen.

*...Just as it helped give
birth to Radio*



Nickel is as essential in the radio broadcasting station's tubes as in the tubes in your home set.

Just as it helped give birth to radio, Nickel is assisting television not only in providing the extremely efficient cathode but for other parts of many tubes. In these and dozens of other ways versatile Nickel is your "unseen friend"—as much a part of your daily life as the blueing in your laundry or the yeast in your bread.

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Sew Now!

No. 2723 is popular for gift or personal use. Sizes 14 to 48. Size 36, $3\frac{3}{8}$ yards 39-inch, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards lace trim.

No. 2744. This bedjacket matches nightgown No. 2723. Sizes 14 to 48. Size 36, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards 39-inch fabric and 2 yards lace trimming.

No. 2808. This housefrock cuts for comfort and action for the busy woman. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, $3\frac{7}{8}$ yards 35-inch, $\frac{3}{8}$ yard contrasting material, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards edging.

No. 2590. This jumper features the smart extended shoulders and scallop detail. Sizes 8 to 14. Size 8, jumper $1\frac{1}{8}$ yards 54-inch; blouse, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 35-inch fabric.

No. 2509. Two-piecers are the fashion favorite of the season. This one is tops in navy with a gay flower on the lapel. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 2828 steers straight for success in spring and all the rest of the year—wonderfully simple, smart lines—ready to take on new accessories. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 2624. Make baby this comfortable, practical, pretty layette. One size only. All clothes can be made from $5\frac{5}{8}$ yards 35-inch material.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in coins. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12 cents for our Spring Fashion Book, OR send 25 cents for the Book AND a pattern of your own choosing.



NEW BAGS AND BELTS—Here is a collection of beautiful bags and belts from which you can make your own choice. Some are made of worsted yarn, others of mercerized cotton yarn. Instructions for bags are grouped together in one leaflet. Belts are grouped together in another leaflet. Each leaflet costs 3 cents.

TO ORDER: Ask for "Bag Leaflet", or "Belt Leaflet" (or both) and enclose three cents for each leaflet wanted. Address Embroidery Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.



[*A simplified Annual Report of the American Railroads*]
in their third year at war

IN 1944, the railroads rendered to the American public the greatest volume of service ever performed by any agency of transportation.

For doing this job, they received about $9\frac{1}{2}$ billion dollars. That's a lot of money—but most of it was earned by hauling tremendous tonnages of freight for less than one cent per ton per mile and carrying passengers for even less than before the first World War.

Out of every dollar the railroads received—

38¢ was paid out in pay rolls.

29¢ was paid for materials and supplies of all sorts and other operating expenses:

19¢ was paid in taxes—federal, state and local.

7¢ was paid in interest, rents and other charges—a great share of which went to insurance companies, savings banks, endowed institutions.

2¢ was paid in dividends to stockholders.

5¢ was left over in "change" to cover all such things as restoring roadways and equipment after the war, paying off debts, and providing reserves for the improvement of plant and the modernization of service necessary to keep pace with American progress.



AMERICAN RAILROADS
ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

I'VE JUST finished a telephone conversation with Marvin Jones, Director of the War Food Administration, in Washington, D. C. I called Mr. Jones to tell him about the conditions which Northeastern poultrymen are up against as this is written and to suggest that the seasonal price decline in the OPA price ceiling for eggs be indefinitely delayed.

Mr. Jones, as always, was quick to grasp the situation. He was sympathetic and prompt to promise that his agency would give the matter immediate consideration. *He also had to point out in self-defense what all of us know, namely, that it was the OPA which would have to make the decision in any matter having to do with price ceilings.*

OPA Costly

After I talked with Mr. Jones, I thought of trying to get Chester Bowles, Director of the OPA, on the telephone to tell him just what I told the Director of the War Food Administration. I finally thought better of the idea, however, for two reasons. I doubt if Mr. Bowles would take a telephone call from me and I also doubt if he would be much interested in what is happening to Northeastern poultrymen anyway.

Maybe it was only rationalization but I reasoned this way. OPA has one objective. *It is to keep prices down.* Apparently it needs to take the scheduled price decreases in ceiling egg prices into its statistics in order to prove that it is doing a good job. Well, if the consuming public wants to kid itself, I don't know that it is of much concern to farmers.

Of course the fact is that rigid price ceilings, based on tradition, are simply not realistic. Instead of protecting the poor man's food supply, most of the time they are operating to deplete his diet.

The Black Market

Even statistically, as reflected in the cost-of-living index, ceiling prices on food stuffs today are useless. They simply do not represent what food is costing.

The cost-of-living index, to be correct, should consider black market quotations. *Under present producing conditions, a great many producers of eggs simply cannot absorb historical seasonal price declines, no*

matter who decrees them.

I told these things to Mr. Jones and I hope that he succeeded in bringing them to the attention of Mr. Bowles.

* * *

1944 PRODUCTION

In compiling certain information for the Draft Board, we had to figure up our 1944 production at SunnYGables. Our figures showed the following:

Milk	128,958 lbs.
Eggs	1,930 doz.
Beef	114,800 lbs.
Pork	27,756 lbs.
Lamb	4,133 lbs.

1945 PLANS

During 1944 we shifted from producing principally meats back toward producing more milk and eggs. During 1945, the two men at SunnYGables, with what help I give them, have budgeted the following production:

Milk	300,000 lbs.
Eggs	1,500 doz.
Beef	34,000 lbs.
Pork	4,000 lbs.
Poultry	3,000 lbs.

FARM NOTES

Two weeks ago I mentioned *wilted grass silage, pasture improvement, beef from grass, and pen stabling of dairy cattle* as some of the farm practices in which we are interested at SunnYGables.

LONG HAY BLOWER

I also mentioned the experience some western New York farmers have had using the wind stacker off a threshing machine to blow long hay where they wanted it. I showed a picture of one of these blowers and stated that some test blowers were being specially manufactured to be tried out this summer. We hope to have one of these at SunnYGables and will report our experience with it.

BUCKRAKE

Last winter we had quite a discussion of buckrakes on this page. We got ready to build a buckrake at SunnYGables but never did complete it. We were afraid that the truck on which we intended to put it was not fast enough in reverse to do a good job buckraking, and from what we could learn we didn't feel certain that we could successfully use a buckrake to pick up wilted grass for silage. One of our friends did have a buckrake built for him and when he got through, counting the old Packard car he had to buy, he really had more money tied up in a single-use piece of equipment than we feel we can afford.

HAYLOADER AND TIP-TRUCK

For several years we have considered an extra sturdy, rubber-mounted hayloader, hauled behind a tip-truck, the cheapest and most efficient way of hauling either wilted grass for silage or hay to the barn. As yet we see nothing better in sight or any other equipment with which as much grass or hay can be moved with as little manpower.

At that, we can't be very enthusiastic about the present day hayloader. It is still geared to the pace of horses when it ought to be built to run 8 or 10 miles an hour, and it is still engineered to lift hay almost straight up without taking any responsibility for what becomes of it after that. *The resulting bottleneck means that the job immediately in front of a hayloader can be one of the toughest on a farm.* Surely, if the hayloader business is to be saved, a hayloader must be built which will run fast and carry hay forward and build its own load as well as merely elevate it. With such a hayloader and a tip-truck, a fifteen-year-old boy or girl would be able to bring in a lot of hay in an afternoon, and when the job was done the truck would still be useful for a lot of other work.

Even if our long hay blower works up to our fondest hopes so far as mowing long hay away is concerned this summer, we'll still have to get along with an unsatisfactory hayloader. *No really satisfactory one has yet been built.*

POWER MANURE FORK

The cleaning of the size of pen required for the pen-stabling of a good-sized dairy herd is a problem. We are using for the job the power fork which goes on the Ford-Ferguson tractor. We get by with it, but it's sort of kid equipment. One correspondent wrote us that he would give us his. Other power forks we have seen advertised, built for tractors, require too much head room to operate in cleaning indoor pens. *In due time, power-driven stable cleaning apparatus which will work inside under northeastern stabling conditions and take the backache out of stable cleaning must be developed.* It is long overdue.

SMALL GRAIN

Our tillable fields at SunnYGables are now so rich that we can't grow small grain on them unless we can do something to keep it from lodging. Clipping in the spring, we are told, if it is done at the right time, can be used to control the growth of winter grains. We have some volunteer wheat which is so thick that the seeding can't possibly survive in it unless we do something to set back the growth of the wheat. If we can possibly get around to it, we are going to try out the clipping theory.

SUDAN FOR SILAGE

On a heavily manured flat of about 15 acres, we have about decided to grow sudan grass for silage. According to the best advice we can get, we will not sow soybeans with the sudan. Our reasons, about in their order of importance, for growing sudan instead of corn are: labor to be saved, weed control, ability to harvest the crop without special corn equipment, avoidance of blackbird damage, and finally the fact that we think we can get the sudan grass off in time so as to disc the field and make a successful fall seeding of brome and alfalfa.

BEDDING

We figure that we will need the equivalent of 60 tons of straw for bedding next winter. Pen-stabling takes a lot. We still keep groping for some crop which can be cheaply grown and will make a lot of bedding. We concede the value of shredded cornstalks but we haven't the labor available to grow a row crop nor the equipment to harvest it. Furthermore, we can't stomach the damage which blackbirds do to corn crops in the Inlet Valley. So corn seems to be out. We are wondering if some of the grain sorghums might not be thickly sown, cut with a reaper and binder after a frost, dried in shocks, and chopped for bedding by Thanksgiving time. We aren't ready

to try anything of the sort yet. Just speculating.

SUMMER PASTURE FOR HENS

With quality standards uniformly legislated against by the OPA — and who knows but what a more nutritious egg is produced on grass than on any other feed? — we are seriously considering pasturing our laying hens. We probably will get around to try out a small bunch any way. Really there isn't much sense shipping vitamin A in the form of alfalfa meal from Texas for northeastern hens when we have plenty of it right on our own farms in the form of grass pasture during the spring and summer months.

We have been committed for several years to growing our pullets on grass and we have a nice pasture for them some three feet under the snow at the present time. It should emerge in good condition because it looked fine when we last saw it at Thanksgiving time.

FLUE DRYING OF HAY

In common with a lot of other northeastern farmers, we have been following with keen interest the development of flue drying.

From what we can learn, flue drying in the Northeast is yet in the stage where it should be experimented with only by hardy pioneers. Even if enough were known about it so as to make safe an installation in a barn, at SunnYGables we would still hold off from making such an investment until someone comes along with a plan for spreading high-moisture hay over the flues evenly and lightly. We don't even enjoy mowing away dry hay.

We also would like to know more about what constitutes good *manger* quality of hay before we make any investments dealing with the hay crop. Fortunately, work is under way at Cornell which in a year or two more should give us some guides as to what is the most practical *manger* quality of hay to shoot for.

SHOCKING BUT TRUE

My good friend Herbert Voorhees, whose address is the State of New Jersey, told me recently of a device he uses for keeping dairy cows from standing with their rear feet in the gutter. Perpendicular to the gutter, he stretches a wire along the ceiling which he hooks up to his electric fence controller. From this wire, he drops short lengths to a little below the level of a cow's rump. When a cow backs off the platform, she hits the hanging wire, gets the shock of her life, and soon reforms.

The ingenious use of the fence controller within his barn by Mr. Voorhees leads me to wonder if there aren't other uses to which it can be put within and around a barn during the winter time for the control of livestock. For example, we need to partition off a corner of a big pen where pigs are running with young cattle, so that we can have a place in which to leave feed for the pigs. Perhaps all we shall need to do is to stretch a single wire and hook it to our fence controller.

GI DEBATE

From the Southwest Pacific comes a most interesting letter. PFC. Sidney D. Dean, who describes himself as "just a farm lad sweating out this war down here in the Southwest Pacific, far from my home in Goshen, N. Y.," writes that the fellows in his outfit have gotten into a big argument. They can't agree on how the calf from our white, humped, horned, Brahman heifer by a coal black, smooth-bodied, hornless, Angus bull would look. To prevent a war within a war, Private Dean needed the facts from headquarters. Needless to say they were rushed to him by Air Mail.

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3. Because Briggs & Stratton engines are backed by 25 years' experience in continuous development and production of "air-cooled power."

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OTTAWA TRACTOR SAW



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Make money sawing wood. Use Ottawa—fastest cutting. Cuts large, small logs easiest way. Fells trees. One man operates. Thousands in use. Built to last with heavy, stiff saw blade. Positive safety clutch control: uses power take-off any tractor.

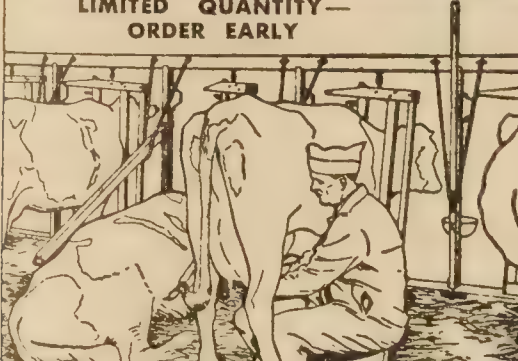
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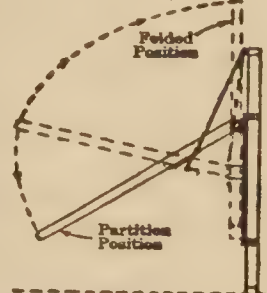


Here's what it does: keeps cows from stepping on neighbors' udders; makes milking easier by folding up out of the way in safe position—never in way when bedding or cleaning stalls; keeps cleaner—no iron pipe to gather manure, to rust, or break off.

Here's how it works—

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...reduces cow injuries; fits any standard frame; fits in low-ceiling barns; saves work—easy to install—no outside help required; low first cost.



Free FOLDER

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Send me complete details about your new low-priced folding cow Partition and stanchions.

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By H. L. COSLINE.

SECONDHAND CLOTHING

"I have just received a catalog from a mail order company that sells second-hand clothing. Their prices are very reasonable, but I am a little skeptical. Can you give me any information about them?"

We have never recommended dealing with firms that handle secondhand clothing. Many subscribers who have had dealings with such concerns have written us of their dissatisfaction and said they felt there was no standard of quality.

* * *

UNDER AGE

"My daughter let an agent who called at our house talk her into signing for a set of books. Then she wrote the company that she did not want the books. She did not make a down payment, and is under age. Although I have written to the company and explained this, they keep sending letters trying to get her to take the books."

One of the best ways to get into trouble is to sign a contract and then refuse to live up to it. Fortunately for our subscriber, the company cannot enforce this contract because the daughter is under age and neither parent signed the contract.

* * *

PROMISED TO PAY

"I sold some apples to a man who came to my farm to buy. He paid part of the money due me, and promised to send a check for the balance. This was quite some time ago and I still have not received my money."

It is unfortunate, but a man cannot be forced to pay a debt without suit. Even if suit is brought against him, a judgment can't be collected unless he has property. We will be glad to do our best for our subscriber, but we want to caution readers to be sure to demand cash except in the case of firms or individuals who have established a worthwhile credit rating.

* * *

THANKS

"I received the check from the company and have you to thank for getting it. I had written them several times with no results, and I certainly appreciate the service your paper gives."—Mrs. R. O.

—A. A.—

"PASSED BY CENSOR"

(Continued from Page 1)

worry about me. I get plenty to eat—only it's not cooked just like YOU'D cook it, Mom."

Another boy writes, "Those strikes sure are terrible. Wonder how they'd like it if we decided to strike instead of going into battle? Why don't both sides put their arguments on the books and settle them after the war?"

"Say, Mom, I'm glad you're taking that first aid course," writes a boy from a New England town. "You never can tell when it'll come in handy. We all had to take that first aid training."

"So the shop went over the top in its bond drive! Gee! That's great, and it helps everybody." That's in a letter from a sailor to the gang at the shop where he used to work.

And what are the dreams these letters unfold? Money orders in substantial amounts sent home to pay on a farm or a home, a place of security to return to. An oft-repeated desire is to "get this damn thing done and quickly turn home when the war has been won." To be near the family and live in peace—righting the wrongs—"and war must cease"—freedom from want, freedom from fear: these are the things that are written here.

Yes, these are the letters from the boys at sea. These are the protestations of Democracy.

Mrs. Myrda says, "Thanks for the \$1000.00 check delivered to me by your agent John Pryor. This money will be a great help to me and my little boy."



JOHN MYRDA, a well known farmer at Newport, N. Y., was killed when his car skidded and hit a tree. Our agent says, "When I wrote him and his wife, he said he did not feel he could afford to take it this year as he'd just purchased a farm—but you can see now—how much the policy has helped his widow and little boy. His policy was issued just 6 months to the day he met his tragic accident."

BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

Stanley Wienski, Riverhead, L. I., N. Y. \$ 80.00	Arthur W. Brown, Cassville, N. Y. 121.43
Auto accident—fractured shoulder	Truck hit tree—broken hand and bruises
Robert Brown, Waddington, N. Y. 42.00	Theodore LeGoyt, Granby, Conn. 40.00
Truck accident—fractured head	Auto accident—lacerated knee and hip
Samuel W. Dawson, Hillsdale, N. Y. 40.00	Leroy S. Redion, Rochester, N. H. 101.43
Auto accident—fractured ribs and abrasions	Struck by automobile—fractured leg
Lucy A. Norton, Olcott, N. Y. 80.00	Mabel A. Dawley, Est., Ludlow, Vermont 500.00
Struck by automobile—fractured arm	Struck by automobile—Mortuary
Mariano Benicivini, Est., Old Chatham, N. Y. 1000.00	Raymond Renaud, Hardwick, Vermont 45.71
Collision—Mortuary	Auto accident—lacerated right forearm
Michael Papies, Frenchtown, N. J. 40.00	Howard Silliman, Fort Plain, N. Y. 130.00
Truck accident—fractured leg	Wagon accident—fractured skull, injured face
Francis A. Carvel, Helena, N. Y. 80.00	Miss Ellen M. King, Batavia, N. Y. 50.00
Auto accident—fractured arm	Auto accident—sprained ankle and shoulder
Elsie R. Hannan, Bridgeton, N. J. 80.00	George W. Wright, North Adams, Mass. 80.00
Auto accident—inj. head, arm, and knees	Auto accident—broken ankle, injured chest
George S. Carswell, Est., Smiths Basin, N. Y. 500.00	Florence M. Amburn, Norwich, Conn. 130.00
Wagon accident—fractured skull—Mortuary	Auto accident—fractured thumb and contusions
Eloise L. Camann, Niagara Falls, N. Y. 72.00	Mary E. Goodwin, Bennington, Vermont 41.43
Auto accident—fractured left foot	Truck accident—lacerated arm, broken ribs
John M. Myrda, Est., Newport, N. Y. 1000.00	Everett B. Crist, Middleville, N. Y. 62.86
Auto accident—fractured skull—Mortuary	Auto accident—fractured hand and broken finger
Marie M. Frye, Augusta, Maine 50.00	Leon Dalrymple, Mt. Morris, N. Y. 100.00
Auto accident—injuries to back and spine	Wagon accident—fractured back
Carrie R. Piacentino, Utica, N. Y. 71.43	Perry C. Schluter, Cattaraugus, N. Y. 64.28
Auto accident—contusions of chest	Truck accident—sprained shoulder and elbow
Stanley J. Savitsky, N. Westchester, Conn. 107.14	Richard Finney, Brookfield, Mass. 130.00
Auto accident—contusions and sprained back	Auto accident—brain concussion
Ignace Buda, Verona, N. Y. 53.57	James F. Bamberry, DeRuyter, N. Y. 130.00
Auto accident—fractured rib and abrasions	Auto accident—fractured thigh and lacerated eye
Floyd H. Cross, Prattville, N. Y. 65.71	Atholia S. MacKenzie, Lake Placid, N. Y. 120.00
Auto accident—fractured right collar-bone	Taxicab accident—fractured leg
Frederick Bone, Port Jefferson, N. Y. 92.86	Everett M. Smith, Est., Middleburg, N. Y. 500.00
Auto accident—fractured right hand	Truck hit tree—Mortuary
Joe Di Metro, Highland, N. Y. 87.14	Peter J. Horne, Hogansburg, N. Y. 98.57
Truck accident—dislocated collar-bone	Auto accident—fractured left wrist
John Henry Horsey, Jr., Denton, Maryland 500.00	Edward Lichwick, New Hampton, N. Y. 36.43
Struck by hit and run driver—Mortuary	Hit by truck—lacerations and contusions

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BOOST MILK PRICES to producers and end Serious Butter Shortage

League Urges Incentive Prices to Stimulate Greater Milk Production and Relieve Unfair Competition of Butter Substitutes

★ Twenty-four red ration points per pound of butter — eight more than the weekly allowance for each individual. That's why many housewives are turning to butter substitutes, building a habit that may carry over into peace. It's an unhappy outlook for the dairy farmer — especially when he is going to need every sale of milk and milk products that he can make after the war in order to stave off a collapsing market.

But are these high ration points necessary? The question is open to serious doubt. Yet the fact does remain that butter production in this country during November 1944 was the lowest in 21 years. Only a big boost in milk production can pull butter out of the slump. And only higher milk prices — an incentive for dairy farmers to do the extra work and accept the extra risks of larger herds — can possibly raise milk production higher than it now is.

Higher Milk Prices to Producers Justified by Costs

Never in the history of dairy farming have wages stood at the high levels that they stand today. Prices of hay are running a close second. Moreover, farm buildings, machinery and equipment are deteriorating at an increasing rate with no possibility of replacing them. The dairy farmer is facing

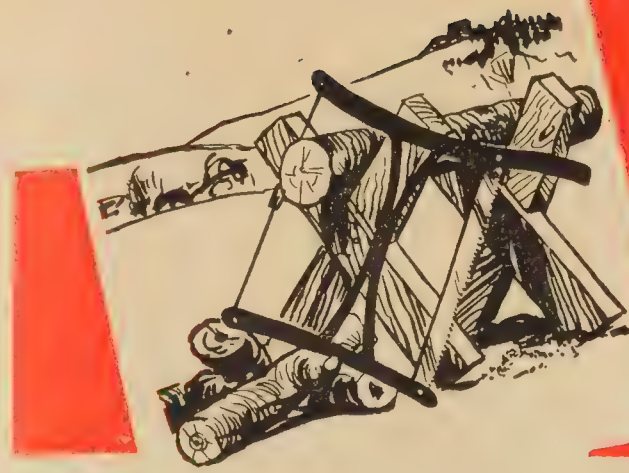
run-away costs and lost butter customers with little means of protecting himself — either today, or after the war when butter-substitute competition is really going to hurt.

Higher milk prices would at least help to pay for the extra hay dairy farmers feed in order to keep their production up. And heavier feeding would mean more milk . . . more butter . . . a brake on rising ration points, and a defense against the inroads of butter substitutes.

At their last meeting, the Board of Directors of the Dairy-mens' League went strongly on record for higher milk prices to producers, especially to correct the alarming butter situation. Dairy farmers everywhere should enlist in the fight. From the standpoint of national nutrition, as well as of simple justice to that large body of citizens whose lives, property and economic future are tied up in dairy farming, it is important that the full facts be brought to light.

The fight to protect the market for milk and milk-products is one that should enlist the support of dairymen everywhere. We members of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association invite all other dairy farm organizations to join with us in an attempt to encourage higher milk prices to producers.





AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

An *Easier* Way to Harvest Hay

By Ivan R. Bierly, A. F. Gustafson
and Paul R. Hoff

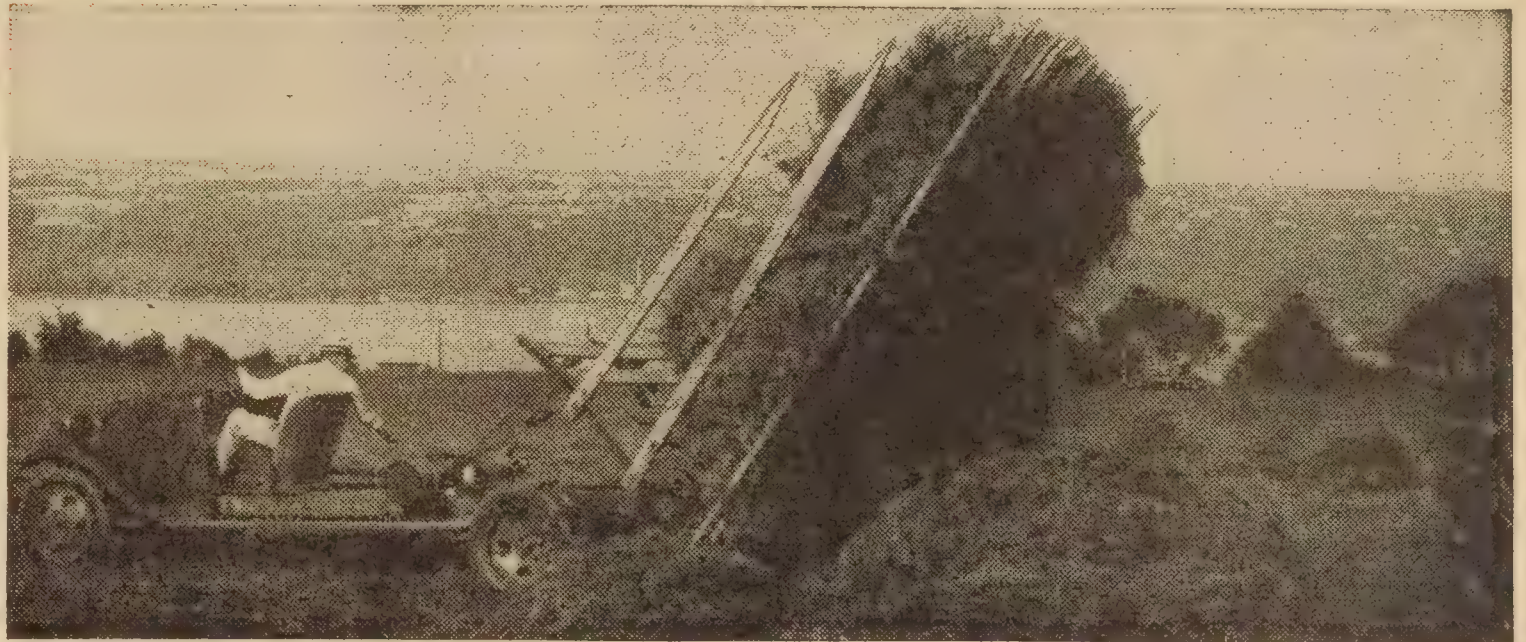
WITH OUR buckrake and blower, we have saved two-thirds of the hard work in making hay." This statement of Oscar and Hans Weinert at South Byron, Genesee County, New York, was made last summer. Hans Weinert brought the hay to the barn with a buckrake, while Oscar Weinert pitched the hay into the "blower", which was simply the wind stacker from an old threshing machine. The buckrake eliminated the hand work in the field, and the blower saved much of the hard, hot work up in the mow.

These two brothers, both in their fifties, put in about 100 tons of hay on their two farms in 1944. A couple of years ago, they had two sons and a hired man to help them do the same job. "We knew we had to do the job alone this year, and after talking with other farmers who had used buckrakes and blowers we decided to try it ourselves," they reported.

Blowers Developed by Farmers

Alton I. MacDuffie at Pavilion Center, New York, first used an old threshing machine for putting combined barley straw in the mow in 1940. (See Ed Babcock's "Kernels, Screenings and Chaff", page 22, February 3 issue of *American Agriculturist*.) He brought the straw to the barn with a buckrake. He also used the buckrake to haul his hay to the barn, where he put it into the mow in the usual way.

Two years later he removed the rear end of the threshing machine, including the fan assembly and blower pipe, and mounted it on wheels for ease in moving the outfit around. His next step was to use the blower



A buckrake saves the hard work in the field.

for mowing away his hay as it was brought to the barn with buckrake. During the last two years, six neighboring farmers have started to use the combination.

Buckrake Leaves Hay Loose

The buckrake drops the hay on the ground alongside the blower. The hay is fed into the blower by hand, with a pitchfork. Obviously, all of the hay is pitched by hand, but, as Mr. MacDuffie said, "At least we stand on solid ground while we pitch it, which is a lot easier than walking on the loose hay in the mow."

The buckrake picks up the hay in the field by simply sliding the teeth under the hay as it moves along the windrow. The hay is quite loose when it arrives at the barn. The work of separating it into bunches that will go through the blower, therefore, is light compared with that when hay is loaded on a wagon and packed by walking on it. Pitching buckrake hay into the blower is much easier than to tear the hay apart in the mow.

Furthermore, the work is done out in the open air.

Breaks Hay Slightly

As Mr. MacDuffie pointed out, the hay is broken up somewhat as it passes through the fan, but "since all of it goes into the mow," he rates it just as good as other hay for feeding. On the basis of three years' experience with the buckrake-blower combination, he concludes that he "can put the hay into the mow slightly greener than with a hay fork. The reason is that the blower pipe distributes the hay evenly and avoids hot spots in the center of the

mow where the hay is packed by dropping from a fork." Furthermore, he says, "There is a constant stream of air passing over the hay while the blower is operating."

Mr. MacDuffie's first blower had a pipe 12 inches in diameter. In 1944 he bought another blower which has a 14-inch pipe. The blower cost him about \$15.00, and he added about \$45.00 for parts and labor to get it home and mount it on wheels so it can be readily moved.

About 2 Tons an Hour

With his 13-year-old son operating the buckrake and his hired man to help him pitch the hay into the blower, Mr. MacDuffie was putting the hay into the mow at the rate of almost 2½ tons an hour last summer while we were there. We timed the operation one afternoon with stopwatches, and weighed the buckrake loads of hay with Load-o-Meters which are commonly used to weigh trucks on highways.

As an average for the 4 farms with buckrakes and blowers where these time and weight records were obtained last year, two men and a boy were putting in hay at the rate of 2 tons an hour. On these farms the hay was being hauled from one-fourth to one-third of a mile. This was about the same rate as for 3-man crews on a larger number of farms where buckrakes were used with grapple forks or slings at the barn. One of the most important advantages of the buckrake is that it provides a continuous stream of hay coming to the barn; the blower further provides a means of eliminating much of the hard work at the barn.

Experiences of Others

Cleveland Broadbook, near South Byron, N. Y., and his son and daughter put in more than 100 tons of hay with their buckrake and blower in 1944. His son operated the buckrake and his daughter (Turn to Page 8)

▼ A blower saves much of the hard work in the mow.



The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

A Question Every Farmer Is Asking:

Is there enough feed to get through to grass?

The answer is *yes*.

There is enough feed in the United States to take farmers through the rest of the winter and spring. Not enough of everything—proteins are short, much of the corn is too wet to be shipped—but enough total feed to take care of the needs of the livestock.

The next question is—

Will I as an individual dairyman get the feed I need to keep my herd going from now to grass?

It is the belief of G.L.F. that every regular user of G.L.F. feed will be able to get enough feed to keep his livestock well fed between now and the start of the pasture season. You may be very short at times; you may not always be able to get the kind of feed you want. But your G.L.F. employees have pledged themselves to see to it that the cows and chickens of G.L.F. patrons will not go hungry if it is humanly possible to prevent it. And G.L.F. believes that it is possible.

Why Feed is Hard to Get

Movement of feed ingredients to mills and from mills to country points and on to farms has been far below normal for the past three months. Feed has not been coming in as fast as it was being used up. The same snows which time after time this winter have filled lanes and blocked country roads have plugged the main traffic highways, where the big trucks roll, and have stopped rail movements both on the tracks and in switching yards.

There have been times when feed mills could not operate because ingredients were not coming in. There have been other times when they could not operate because no empty boxcars were available to put the feed in after it was made. And still other times, feed could be manufactured and loaded into cars, but the railroads could not move the cars to your community because their yards were clogged with snow and stalled trains.

Trucks helped a lot, but they could only keep a small stream of feed flowing into the places where it was most needed. They could not make up for the production that was lost.

In normal years, when feed does come in as fast as it is used, the stocks of feed on farms and in country warehouses take up the slack. This year,

movement has been hampered for so long that country stocks have been virtually used up. In many communities there is little or no reserve supply left. Shipments must keep coming in and be delivered promptly to farms to avoid a serious shortage. In other communities where feed has arrived more regularly, the situation is not serious.

Tackling the Job Together

The farmers who built G.L.F. and who rely on their organization for feed naturally expect their employees to do everything humanly possible to see that they get feed. This is being done. The buying organization is on the job securing all the feedstuffs that can be obtained. Mills are running at capacity and will be kept as close to capacity as ingredient supplies and manpower will permit. A system of distribution has been set up to see that each community receives its fair share of the feed that is obtained. The manager of your local Service Agency will do his utmost to see that each farmer receives his fair share of the feed that reaches the community. He asks your patience and cooperation in this difficult job.

Enough feed to meet the actual need of every regular G.L.F. patron is the goal of your organization. With the help of everyone—employees and members alike—G.L.F. sincerely believes that this goal can be reached.

NEWS NOTES

FEED BY PLANE AND SLED

The new and the old—airplanes and bobsleds—backed up the G.L.F.—mobilized truck fleet which in eight days carried 7,499 tons of feed from the Buffalo mill, and 2,954 tons from the Albany plant to meet the emergency situation climaxed by the four-day rail embargo.

During this eight-day period, G.L.F. was able to move only 4,140 tons by freight cars from Buffalo and 2,970 tons by the same means from Albany. Another 2,210 tons shipped from the New Jersey mills brought the grand total for the eight days to 19,773 tons. This is only about half of the feedstuffs normally moved by G.L.F. at this time of year.

In every community farmers got out bobsleds that had not been on the road in years in order to deliver their milk and eggs and bring back feed.

G.L.F. feed shared cargo space with medicine on aerial trips when L. E. Pickard, manager of the Batavia, N. Y., airport, and Miss Jeanette Simonds dropped Pickard's two light ski equipped planes to the snow near Genesee County Barns with deliveries to families cut off by deep drifts.

Miller Bros., G.L.F. Agent-Buyers at Erie, Pa., also used airplanes to get feed to snowbound farms. Planes chartered by the Red Cross dropped feed in 50-lb. burlap bags.



Miss Jeanette Simonds helps Charles Riley, Manager of the Batavia, N. Y., G.L.F. Service Store, load a bag of feed into a Piper Cub plane for delivery to a snowbound farmer.

★ ★ ★

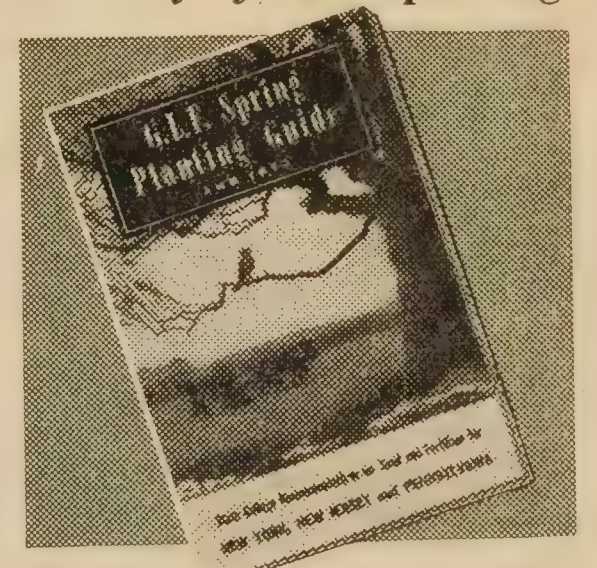
FARMERS TOGETHER TAKE ACTION

Space for storing 32,035 one-hundred-pound bags of beans and 76 trucks for emergency flood service have been offered by patrons of the G.L.F. canning plant at Bloomsburg, Pa.

Manager James Crolle, looking ahead to possible flood conditions which might destroy 22,000 bags of beans stored at nearby Danville, wrote to 300 patrons asking about available storage space. He also asked for a list of trucks and drivers that could be hired to move the beans should flood waters make such a move necessary.

The response to Crolle's survey again typifies the power of farmers together.

Ready for Spring



Now being mailed to all G.L.F. dairymen is the 1945 edition of the G.L.F. Spring Planting Guide, pictured above. Complete state college recommendations for varieties, seeding rates, fertilization for spring crops on the dairy farm are included.

GLF

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania—
OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, N. Y.

The "Musts" FOR MY GARDEN

By H. L. COSLINE

THE OTHER DAY a friend and I got into a garden discussion. There was plenty of snow outside and I suspect our thoughts turned to vegetables because we were longing to get out and dig in the dirt again. We began to compare notes on the garden crops we thought were most important, particularly those that in our opinion gave us the biggest returns and satisfaction for the time and effort they cost. Of course we did not agree, but here is my list as they come to the table throughout the season.

If we overlook a mess or two of dandelion greens and some parsnips still in the garden from last year, the first crop we get in the spring is asparagus. Because it comes so early it is especially welcome, and with this crop I feel that I get the most for the work I do.

My program is to apply some chicken manure sometime during the winter, and a good sprinkling of commercial fertilizer early in the spring. Asparagus likes a soil well supplied with lime. Then I cultivate it two or three times before it comes up to control weeds. Every day from mid-May to the last of June there is asparagus to be harvested, to be eaten, canned, sold or given away.

TREAT PEA SEED; PLANT EARLY

Peas are next on my special list. I try to get one planting in the ground by the first of April, followed by at least two more later. Here are a couple of hints on growing peas. You must get them in early; and treating the seed with a product such as "Spergon" is good insurance because it prevents the rotting of the seed.

As soon as they are ready, we eat peas at least every other day. We are not satisfied with a sauce dish with a dozen peas in it. We fix a good big saucepan full, putting in a few new potatoes, and it is our main dish. The biggest job in raising peas is picking and shelling them. Someone ought to invent a good, practical home pea-sheller.

TOMATOES A "MUST"

Tomatoes are high on my list of "must" crops. Like the others, they are easy to grow, they have a long season, and are they good when they get dead ripe on the vines! If you get tired of sliced tomatoes with salad dressing, try switching to sliced tomatoes with sugar (if you can get it), or with vinegar, salt and pepper. They are good, too, picked from the vines and eaten right on the spot. Meanwhile, any excess above the capacity of the family to consume is popped into cans for winter use.

You should have no trouble growing tomatoes except in a dry year like 1944. I put them on good rich ground, and like to stake them. But if you do not, try putting a good heavy mulch of straw or old hay on the ground before the plants begin to tip over.

OFF PEAS—ON CORN

Next comes sweet corn. For the past two years we have had our first sweet corn the same day we had our last peas. You miss peas less if you can sink your teeth into a luscious ear of sweet corn. One mistake that is often made in planting corn is planting it too thick. That of course does not do any harm if you go through it and thin it to three stalks per hill soon after it comes up.

Picking out these crops that give us most value for each hour of work does not mean that we neglect the other crops. We enjoy lettuce, beets, car-

(Continued on Page 11)

GOOD YEAR

"Solution 100"

gives any tractor tire more traction
and efficiency with longer
life for all tires



Goodyear Sure-Grips and "Solution 100" — world's greatest tire team for tractors and implements!

Only this Goodyear "Solution 100" Pump can give your tractor tires 100% liquid filling.

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See your tractor and implement dealer now

for this 100% liquid filling "one-shot" service. The complete job takes less than 30 minutes for the largest tire size—and the cost is low. Better get it done now, in time for your spring tasks.

8 BIG ADVANTAGES WITH "SOLUTION 100"

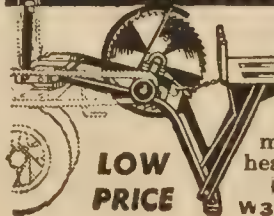
1. MAXIMUM TRACTION—less slip, more pull, with less fuel.
2. MORE WORK, LESS EXPENSE—saves tire, tractor and equipment wear, gets more work done per hour.
3. CONSTANT INFLATION, NO PRESSURE LOSS—provides maximum performance because tires remain properly inflated the year round, in storage or in use; non-freezing.
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6. MORE COMFORT, LESS BOUNCE—maximum weight cuts rebound, reduces bounce, provides smoother riding, less fatigue.
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BUY U. S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

MILK SUBSIDY CUT

THE UNEXPECTED announcement of a drastic reduction of the milk feed subsidy in the New York Milk Shed from 80 cents to 35 cents, beginning April 1st, comes as a great blow to dairymen. This drastic cut in returns to dairymen is in the face of increasing milk production costs and shortage of manpower.

However, due to the splendid work of the Dairymen's League, the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency and other cooperatives, the War Food Administration has agreed to suspend during April, May and June, the scheduled reduction of 25 cents a hundred-weight on Class I milk marketed under the New York City order. This will to some extent relieve the situation in the face of a subsidy cut.

Subsidies are wrong in principle, but are the only alternative when the Government will not permit consumers to pay what milk is worth.

STATE SHOULD REMOVE SNOW

THE NEW YORK Conference Board of Farm Organizations has requested the Governor and the Legislature to relieve the towns and counties of the costs they are now burdened with in removing snow from state highways.

The conditions this winter ought to prove once for all that the towns just cannot afford to take all of the responsibility for snow removal. It is a state job, especially keeping the State Roads clear. As we have pointed out before, both town and county crews have done an almost superhuman job, while short on both machinery and manpower. But in spite of this, thousands of farmers have suffered untold loss, schools have been closed, and business in general has been hurt.

WOOD SHORTAGE SITUATION IS GRAVE

FROM my own limited experience in changing work with a neighbor over two or three recent weekends I have found that it IS possible to get out wood even though the snow is two or three feet deep in most places. Of course it makes extra work, but the rewards are high. Lumber, fuel wood, and pulpwood are selling at record prices. But the greater reward, of course, is not financial. It is in the contribution of these products to the war effort.

I have found a small tool called a bow saw a great help where one man is working at wood alone. It is something like a buck saw, only it handles easier, cuts much faster, and can be used in places where a buck saw cannot. It can be found or ordered at most hardware stores.

Before cutting pulpwood, however, get in touch with a nearby paper mill. Some wood is not within practical hauling distance.

While speaking of the paper shortage, let's not use more paper than we absolutely need, and let's see that all waste paper is salvaged.

DEEP LITTER FOR DAIRY COWS

YESTERDAY at Ed Babcock's invitation two or three of us went out to his farm to see some thirty odd head of milch cows enjoying life running loose on deep litter. At all times within easy reach of the cows are good grass silage, hay, and water. A door opening to the south allows them to go out into a yard when the weather permits.

As Ed has related in "Kernels, Screenings and Chaff," these cows are put into stanchions in groups, twice a day, where they are milked and fed their concentrates. The deep litter manure will not be removed until spring. Plenty of new straw is added every day.

The cows are in excellent condition. They are high producers, exceptionally clean, free from disease, including any signs of mastitis, and are peaceful and contented.

As I watched the cattle on that warm dry litter,

now over two feet deep, I thought of the backbreaking job of removing all of that to the fields when spring comes. But Ed seems to have solved even that problem. He has a power manure fork rigged to a tractor with which a manure spreader can be loaded in a few moments. So all of the backache of moving the manure both in the barn and field is gone.

It is an interesting experiment and seems to have possibilities. One drawback is that health officials would have to be convinced that it is an even more sanitary way of producing milk than the one now in use. And this method of running cows on deep litter does require great quantities of straw.

Ed will report his experience and conclusions from time to time in *American Agriculturist* in "Kernels, Screenings and Chaff", but one thing I am quite sure of is that dairymen should look into the possibilities of a power manure fork, for I know from experience that pitching manure by hand is one of the toughest jobs on the farm.

GOOD OUTLOOK FOR MAPLE PRODUCTS

THOSE in the know are predicting another good maple sirup and sugar year. Last year, production and quality were high. Old sugar growers know that a heavy snow on unfrozen ground promises a good sap run.

Because of labor shortage it will be difficult to handle a heavy maple sirup and sugar production. But the job can be done with most sugar bushes if full preparation is made before the first run and if the whole farm family cooperates, as so many of them did last year. Prices for maple products will be high.

GOVERNMENT FOR THE PEOPLE

IN A SPLENDID address entitled "Leaders of Men," John A. Stiles, Chief Executive Commissioner, Canadian Boy Scouts Association, said:

"The great secret of the Christian movement has always been that it banked on the individual. It keeps saying that you cannot have an order of society that is better than the men and women in it. In the end, if a country is great, it is only so because of the quality of the individuals who compose it. That was at the very heart of Jesus' philosophy, 'the very hairs of your head are numbered.'"

We might put this splendid thought another way. For thousands of years the people existed for the government, and the government was far more important than the people. Then came the idea of democracy, which emphasizes the importance of the individual and the principle that government should exist for the people and never the people for the government. Now the sad truth is that the peoples of the world, including even those of the democracies, are returning to the bad old philosophy that government and not people is the more important. Every time we centralize, every time we ask government to do something that individuals or their localities or their cooperatives should do for themselves, we are strengthening government at the expense of the people and of the individual.

RETURN INDUSTRIES TO THE COUNTRY

BEFORE Dean Carl E. Ladd died, he visited with me several times about the need of decentralizing more industries from the cities to the country and villages. He was referring particularly to manufacturers of supplies for farmers.

Carl pointed out that there was no longer need of manufacturers locating in the big cities, that thousands of employees were already living in the

country and driving sometimes long distances to their city jobs.

Carl also emphasized the thought that all industry started in the country and in the country village. Here were located the blacksmith's shop, the shoemaker, and almost all of the services which people require. Industry moved to the cities chiefly because of better transportation and other facilities which now can be had as well in the country as in the city.

Along with Carl's idea is another one—that farm products should be processed and made ready for the market as near to the farm as possible. These processing plants could be owned cooperatively by the farmers themselves or by business concerns, or both, but they would greatly increase rural prosperity and employment and enable thousands more workers to live in the country and have its advantages. Moreover, farmers themselves are large buyers of by-products, as for example oil meal for feed, a by-product of soybeans. Why pay the freight on soybeans to a city mill and then more freight on a large part of it shipped back as feed?

Another example is deep freezing, which will be a big business after the war. Food processing plants, freezers and lockers should be located near the farms where they are to be used.

A PARSON'S PONDERINGS

A CENSUS once revealed that more than 80% of the members of a large city church of 2,000 members came from town and country areas before settling in the city. This is probably a larger percentage than would be found in many city churches, but the fact is that a great majority of city church members originated in town and country places.

Since it is true that many positions of leadership and influence in government, business, finance, commerce, law, medicine, education, etc., are filled by people from city churches, it follows that the rural and village churches are exceedingly important! If it were not for these churches, the city churches would soon have to close their doors. Every pastor of a small church should realize this fact and should take heart when some of his best members move to the city. The pastor of every small church has a right to rejoice and be proud in the fact that some member of his church may be going to a position of leadership which will influence the destiny of the nation.

But town and country churches are important not only because they are "feeders" to large city churches, but also because they are part of a modern rural civilization which is being born—a civilization which is more and more combining the advantages of city comfort and efficiency with the joy and privilege of rural living. In more and more communities, city folks and country folks are living side by side. There is no limit to what the grandeur of rural civilization of tomorrow may be if these neighbors make an effort toward mutual understanding, appreciation, and cooperation. To this important task, town and country churches are dedicating themselves with a sense of great importance and high calling.

—A Country Parson.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

I GET a lot of chestnuts from the Green Mountain State. How do you like this typical Vermont story?

A teamster on a log job stammered, and one day as he was about to start a load with the team, he said:

"Gi-gi-git up, Jim."

So Jim started and Pete held back. The teamster said:

"Gi-gi-git up, Pete."

Then Pete started and Jim held back. Just then the owner appeared and said:

"They don't pull together, do they, Ed?"

And Ed replied:

"I-I-I ain't a-a-asked them to y-y-yet."

What It Costs to Raise a Heifer

By C. L. Dickinson

THE NEXT time you go into the cow stable, just for the fun of it compare the cost of the cows that you have raised with the ones that you have bought from someone else. I've done that on a number of occasions, and I'm always amazed at the amount of money that gets tied up in a heifer before she begins to pay off.

Let's take a look at this business of raising dairy heifers and see if we can work out a formula to determine just what it does cost to bring a heifer from the baby stage up to a two-year-old, ready to freshen.

Let's disregard the value of the calf, which will vary tremendously depending upon whether she is pure-bred with a string of records a mile long or just an ordinary calf out of an ordinary cow. It takes just as much feed to raise a heifer and it takes just as much time, and it takes just as much barn room and pasture—whether she's descended from the first importations of pure-breds into this country or whether she's just an ordinary scrub without any family background.

Go Easy on Milk

In these days of high milk prices, the cheapest way to raise a calf is to feed it a minimum amount of whole milk and change it over to a diet of grain and hay as quickly as possible. There are a good many formulas for Calf Starter which have been used successfully in raising calves on a minimum amount of whole milk. Under this system it takes about 350 pounds of whole milk, around 300 pounds of Calf Starter and 400 pounds of hay to raise a calf to about 16 weeks of age. From this age on to two years a diet of top quality hay, good pasture and a low protein grain ration will provide all the nutrients necessary for good growth.

The cost of feed at present prices required to raise the calf up to 16 weeks would be:

350 lbs. whole milk @ \$4.00 per cwt.	\$14.00
300 lbs. Calf Starter @ \$4.00 per cwt.	12.00
400 lbs. hay @ \$20.00 per ton	4.00
TOTAL FEED COST TO 16 WEEKS	\$30.00

The average consumption of hay from 16 weeks to a year will be about 10 pounds per day. It will take at least three pounds a day of fitting ration or a simple low protein grain ration to keep the heifers growing during this period.

Feed Hay in Summer

It is advisable to turn heifers into pasture during the summertime, if the

pasture is of excellent quality and if the heifers have plenty of fresh water and feed. However, the amount of feed that heifers get from grass during the first year of growth should not be counted upon too heavily, and in figuring the first year cost of raising heifers, I believe that it is sound practice to include hay and grain during the pasture season at the same rate as these feeds are fed during the winter feeding season. It will take 10 pounds of hay a day and 3 pounds of grain a day for 36 weeks to do the job. Therefore, the cost of feed used in raising a heifer from 16 weeks to 52 weeks of age will be:

2520 lbs. hay @ \$20.00 per ton	\$25.20
756 lbs. grain @ \$.03 per lb.	22.68

TOTAL FEED COST FROM 16-52 WKS.	\$47.88
Plus feed cost to 16 weeks	\$30.00

TOTAL FEED COST OF YEARLING	\$77.88
------------------------------------	----------------

Take a look at this figure again. It does not include the original value or cost of the calf. It doesn't include any charge for labor, nor does it include any charge for rent of buildings, depreciation on equipment, interest on investment, etc. What we're talking about is just the actual cost of the feed, based on present values, that the calf should eat in order to get maximum growth during its first 12 months.

Yearling to Freshening

Now, let's see what it costs to bring this yearling up to the time it is ready to freshen.

During the second year the heifers will make much better use of pasture, and while they will and should eat some hay while they're on pasture, especially during the hot, dry months of July and August, a considerable saving in feed can be made when the pasture is good.

During the barn feeding season the yearlings will eat an average of about 14 pounds of hay a day for 220 days and around 10 pounds of hay a day for at least 60 days during the pasture season unless the pasture is exceptionally good throughout the entire growing season.

During the barn feeding season they will also eat about three pounds of grain a day for 220 days.

The feed cost of raising a heifer during the second year is as follows:

3680 lbs. hay @ \$20.00 per ton	\$36.80
660 lbs. grain @ \$.03 per lb.	19.80

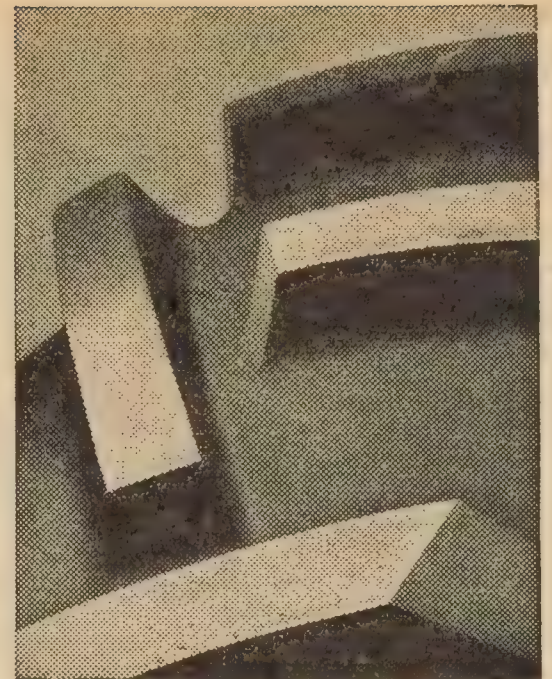
TOTAL FEED COST SECOND YEAR	\$56.60
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Now, let's put the feed costs of the

(Continued on Page 8)



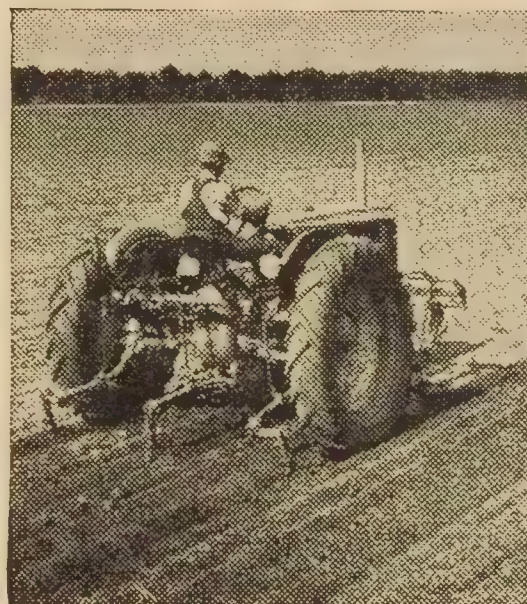
1. In pairs...



2. No pockets...



3. Can't tear loose...



4. Full Traction...



5. Free...

Free book for tractor owners tells about tire traction

HERE'S a new book crammed with useful information for every tractor owner. It contains 68 pages of pictures and facts on such subjects as care of farm machinery, use of liquid weights in tractor tires, getting more power out of wartime gasoline, etc.

It explains how B. F. Goodrich studied the farmers' problems, trying out hundreds of different tire tread designs to learn more about traction.

How Cleats Work

The B. F. Goodrich tire has an open center—no mud-catching pockets. The tread is self-cleaning. Because of this open design, the tire tread is flexible. It gives as it rolls. Mud drops out. Cleats, in pairs, give a continuous, overlapping grip on the soil. You get continuous traction, a steady pull. Work is done faster.

Height of the cleats is determined to the hundredth of an inch. If cleats are too high they are apt to bend, reduce traction. They may chip, break off, or wear down quickly. Low cleats provide less traction. And each cleat in a BFG tire is shaped like a pyramid, reinforced at the base so it won't tear loose.

With B. F. Goodrich tires you get extra traction—added bite, grip, and pull to handle the hardest jobs. And you get long life, too. For any tractor or implement tire need, see the B. F. Goodrich man next time you are in town.

Write for the Farmer's Handbook

Some of the other subjects included in the Handbook are: farm measures and reckoning; winter care of tractors; handyman hints; how to use concrete on the farm; principles of farm drainage; the miracle of synthetic rubber; knots and splices; driving tips; tire buyers' guide; facts on silos and silage; painting methods; plumbing repairs; costs of rubber tires; and much other useful, money-saving information.

Write your name and address on a postcard, or in the margin below, tear off and send to Dept. 168, The B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio.

B. F. Goodrich
FIRST IN RUBBER

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MIRANDY'S made me go to bed to cure a cold that's in my head, she's wrapped me up in blankets thick, I've got the old girl worried sick. She says I've got to lay and rest with mustard plasters on my chest, hot-water bottles 'neath my back, a-gulpin' pills down by the sack. She hovers 'round with orange juice and hollers that it beats the deuce the way an old decrepit bird would do a thing so durn absurd as goin' out into wet snow to tramp around an hour or so without a coat to keep warm just 'cause he likes a snowy storm.

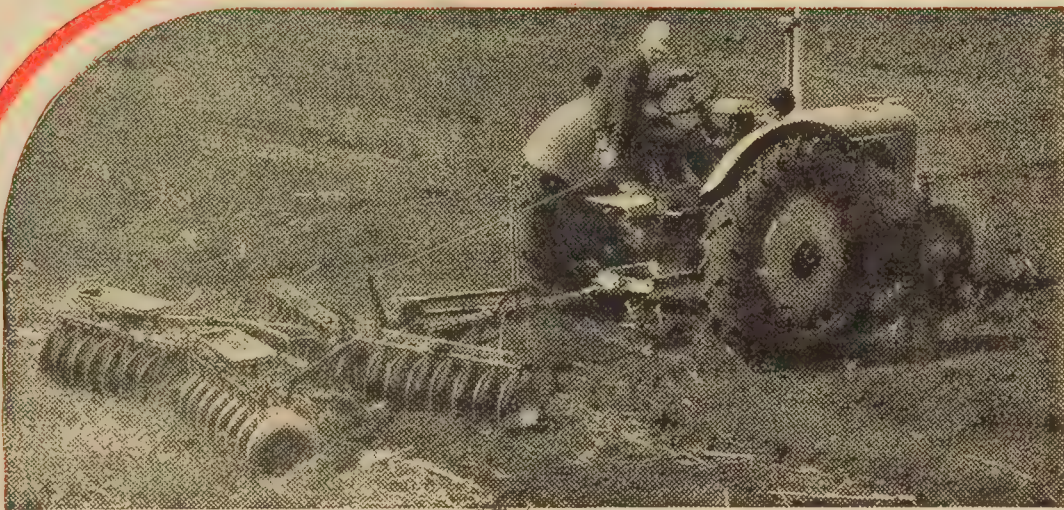
But I just grin beneath the sheet while she prepares another treat of hot milk toast with two poached eggs and puts a hot-pack 'neath my legs. A cold's the surest way I've found to stall off her desire to hound me 'bout the work that must be done, she likes to keep me on the run. So I just get myself a cold and act like I am now so old that if I don't get in my bed I like as not would soon be dead. So now she can not nag at me and I get all this service free; I stay out of the snow and sleet and rest inside where there is heat. I'd rather sniff a bit and sneeze than slave outside where I will freeze.

OTTAWA LOG SAW
EASY TO CUT
CORD WOOD
GET FUEL FAST
Wood is bringing the highest prices ever known. There is a big demand everywhere. Use an OTTAWA Log Saw, easily operated. Fell trees, saw limbs. Turn your wood lot into money.
OTTAWA MFG. CO., 331 Wood Street, OTTAWA, KANSAS

ARMY WAGONS
FOR SALE.
Send for circular.
FEDERAL STORES
Rochester, New Hampshire

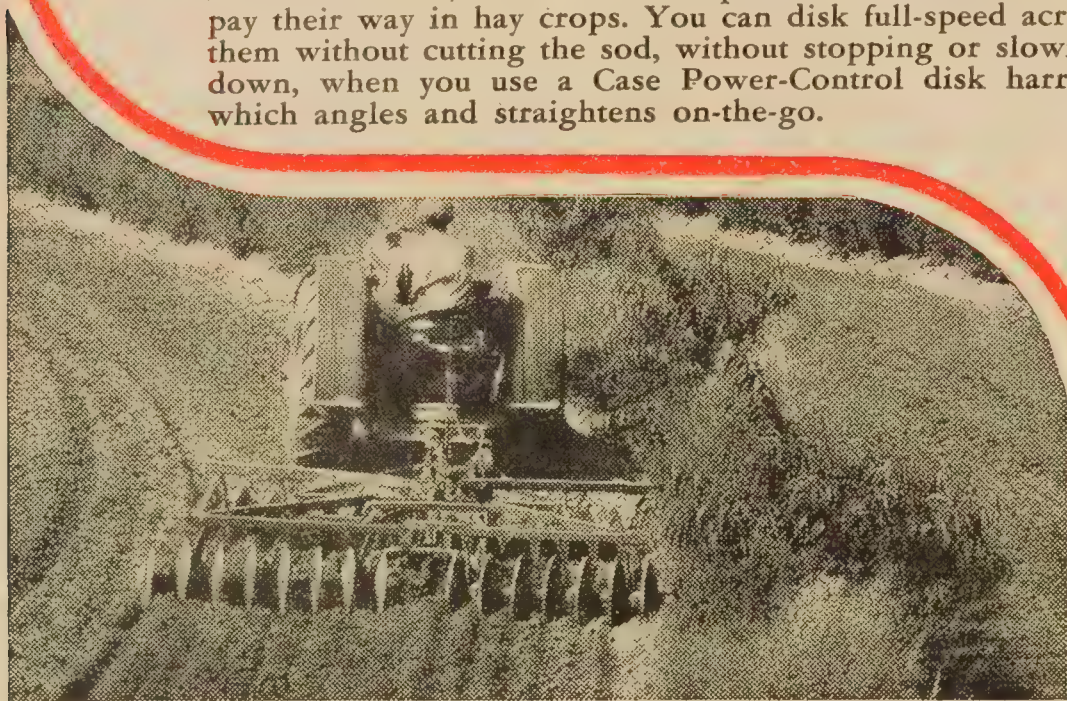
Non-Stop Disking

Speeds Advanced Farm Practices



• • Skips Grassed Waterways

Strong, close-growing stalks of grass and a solid network of roots in a broad, shallow channel protect soil from washing, pay their way in hay crops. You can disk full-speed across them without cutting the sod, without stopping or slowing down, when you use a Case Power-Control disk harrow which angles and straightens on-the-go.



• • In Peaches on the Contour

This modern orchardist can cross the vegetative buffer strips in the contoured rows without cutting and without stopping. Also, his Case Power-Control disk harrow has no long levers sticking up to catch in overhanging limbs. It angles and straightens on power from the turning of its own blades, all at the pull of a trip-rope from the tractor seat.



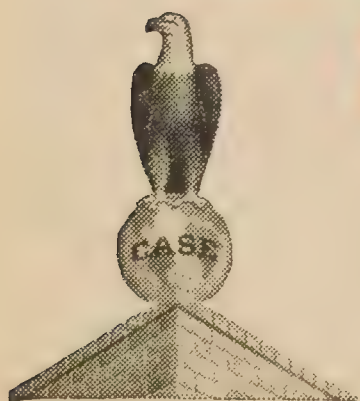
• • Leaves Headlands Level

A pull of the trip-rope and you turn at the end with gangs straight—no digging or piling of dirt. It lightens the turning load on the tractor, makes steering easier. The Case Power-Control harrow has no complicated hook-up—just an ordinary drawbar hitch and a trip-rope. It is built both single and tandem, in several sizes. Postal card will bring you free folder.

CASE

HEADQUARTERS FOR MODERN FARM MACHINES

There are Case machines for many advanced farming practices; not only soil conservation but making high-protein hay, earning extra money from seeds of grasses and legumes, getting double returns from manure, etc. See your Case dealer about chances of getting new machines, also for service on your present equipment. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.



Prevention and Cure of the "Stiff-Lamb" Disease

By John P. Willman*

FOR MANY years the "stiff-lamb" disease, or muscular stiffness in suckling lambs, has been reported in New York and in other states where sheep are raised. The extent of the disease varies from year to year, and it is most common in lambs born in March or April while the ewes and lambs are in dry lot. In some flocks the symptoms are first noticed while the flock is being driven to pasture. A few lambs die and some of those that recover do not develop satisfactorily.

It has been shown by members of the Animal Husbandry Department, working with members of the New York State Veterinary College at Cornell University, that the methods of management of the ewes such as the amount of exercise and the level of feeding have little or no effect upon the occurrence of the disease. Experiments conducted over a period of 15 years have thoroughly demonstrated that feeding the ewes a ration of alfalfa hay and cull beans, or a ration of alfalfa hay, cull beans, oats and barley, is followed by a high rate of the disease in the young lambs. In one experiment the disease was produced when the ewes were fed alfalfa hay but no grain.

The addition of liberal amounts of wheat bran to a ration of alfalfa hay, oats, barley and cull beans greatly reduced the number of cases of the disease. The inclusion of wheat germ meal (unextracted) in the ration of the ewes and in the creep feed for the lambs has been very effective in preventing the development of the disease. It is suggested that from one-fourth to one-third pound of wheat germ meal be fed daily per ewe if they are fed rations similar to those which have produced the disease in the Cornell experiments.

No tests have been made to determine the value of wheat grain as a preventive feed. It is suggested, however, that about one-half pound of wheat grain daily be included in the ration of the ewes if the feed dealer is unable to supply wheat germ meal. The feeding of wheat or the wheat by-product feeds should be begun a short time before the beginning of the lambing season and should be continued until the flock is turned out to pasture.

The results of several of the more recent experiments indicate that the lack of vitamin E in the ration of the lambs may be the cause of the disease. In the trials conducted in 1943-44 the

disease was prevented by feeding vitamin E to the lambs or to both the ewes and the lambs. The results of studies conducted during the spring of 1944 indicate that the disease may be cured by subcutaneous injections of a water-soluble form of vitamin E.

Since vitamin E in the forms used in these experiments is not readily available, it is suggested for the present that wheat germ meal be included in the rations fed to the ewes and to the lambs. Wheat germ meal usually is available at the feed stores at a cost slightly above the cost of grain. Orders for wheat germ should be placed some time before it is needed. Liberal quantities of wheat bran or wheat grain should be fed if wheat germ meal is not available.

*Professors W. A. Hagan and Peter Olafson of the New York State Veterinary College and Professors F. B. Morrison, J. K. Loosli, G. A. Asdell, L. A. Maynard and C. M. McCay and Mr. E. W. Klosterman, Mr. V. H. Melass and Mr. R. D. Crook, graduate assistants in the Animal Husbandry Department of the New York State College of Agriculture, have assisted in conducting these experiments.

—A. A.—

PROGRESS WITH SWEET CORN HYBRIDS

Much credit is due the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station for the splendid work it has done in developing sweet corn hybrids. Varieties developed by the Connecticut Station under the direction of Dr. W. Ralph Singleton since 1935 produced seed enough in 1944 to plant 200,000 acres, one-fifth of the nation's sweet corn acreage and twenty times the acreage of sweet corn grown in Connecticut. The seed produced from Connecticut hybrids last year was enough to plant the combined acreages of the New England and Middle Atlantic states.

Among the Connecticut hybrid sweet corns are: Marcross, Carmelcross, Lincoln, Spancross, Lee and Lexington.

As most gardeners and field sweet corn growers know, one of the best sweet corn hybrids is Golden Cross Bantam, developed by Glenn Smith of Purdue. It has a fine eating quality, gets ripe uniformly, and is good for either table, canning or freezing.

Both the stations and seedsmen are making progress with other vegetable hybrids which are improvements on the open-pollinated varieties.—E. R. E.

Farmers Own Springfield Land Bank

By HARRY L. PIPER.

COMPLETE ownership by farmers of the Federal Land Bank at Springfield, Mass., became an accomplished fact Feb. 5 when the bank refunded to the United States Treasury \$6,317,138, thus cancelling the last dollar of Government financial interest in the bank. All of the capital stock which the Government held in the bank was retired in 1940, but this recent payment completed the refunding of money made available to the bank to assist farmers through the depression.

Approximately 25,000 farmers in New England, New York and New Jersey have secured loans from the bank. Some of them date back to the time the bank was established in 1917. Since that date there has never been a time until now that the bank was doing business without the use of some government money. This final payment places the institution on an entirely self-sustaining basis.

Under the system which was developed when the Land Banks of the

country were started, each farmer who secured a loan bought stock in his local National Farm Loan Association, composed entirely of borrowers from the bank. The associations in turn bought an equal amount of stock in the Federal Land Bank. Later individual farmers bought stock in the bank directly. At the start, the government bought some of the capital stock in the bank to give working capital while the local associations were gathering strength financially and numerically.

The Federal Land Bank at Springfield is the third in the United States to refund all government money and go on a wholly self-sustaining basis. This refunding of the government money does not in any direct way affect the relations between the bank and the farmers who have secured long term credit through it, but it is one of the steps through which the bank is putting itself in a strong position to serve farmers in the post-war readjustment period.



It takes "work well done"
to earn such a fine

Reputation

*Purina Startena must have the stuff in it,
or Poultrymen wouldn't speak so highly of it*

To earn the reputation of being a good farmer a man actually has to do a good farming job, year after year. He doesn't build such a reputation by growing a good field of corn occasionally, or by talking about his farming ability.

In the same way, the fine reputation which Purina Chick Startena has built up, has not been earned by doing an occasional good job — or by what we have said about it. Startena could not have earned its present reputation except in one way — by

"work well done" year after year, on farm after farm.

Let that fact guide you in choosing your 1945 starting feed. Purina Startena must have the stuff in it to give you the kind of results you want from a starting feed—good livability, fast growth, good pigmentation—or you wouldn't find so many poultry raisers speaking so highly of it.

And remember that Purina Startena comes always in Checkerboard bags. If it isn't Purina, it isn't Startena.

Ask for it by Name:

PURINA CHICK STARTENA

At the Store with the Checkerboard Sign



**USE PURINA WATER
TABLETS DURING THE
FIRST CRITICAL WEEKS**

You have probably seen epidemics spread through a flock of chicks by means of the drinking water. It doesn't pay to take a chance, when there is such a low-cost safeguard. No common chick disease germ can live in water with CHEK-R-TABS (Purina water tablets). Use one CHEK-R-TAB per quart — 4 in a gallon fount. Your Purina dealer has them.

With old-type disinfectants, spraying has been the meanest part of preparing a brooder house for new chicks. Here's a new-type disinfectant that doesn't stink. It has a pleasant odor. Yet it has germ-killing power 7½ times greater than carbolic acid when used under the same conditions. Use it this year. It's CHEK-R-FECT. Your Purina dealer has it.

**HIGH KILL
NON-STINK
DISINFECTANT**



A CALL TO ARMS FARMS

OUR GOVERNMENT has announced its food goals for 1945, and it is a challenge to the best in every agriculturist.

For our soldiers, ourselves, and our allies, we need the staggering totals of

MILK — 120 billion pounds

PIGS — 57½ million new ones
this spring

CHICKS — over one billion

HENS — 475 million

TURKEYS — 35 million 660
thousand

EGGS — 3 billion 350 million
dozen

There never was a time when a program of growing, good breeding, sound management, careful sanitation, and good feeding meant so much to our country.

Americans have always loved goals, marks to shoot at, the fun of a competitive race, and the satisfaction of achievement.

Now, in the grim days of war, our government throws out the greatest challenge farmers have ever faced. We are an important player on the War Food Administration team. They need us. We must play our part better than we have ever played it before.

Everybody has his job. But doing the ordinary job today isn't enough. The boy in the Philippines is up to his neck, too, but he is getting a plus job of insurmountable obstacles done. Food must move in spite of snow storms or labor problems. Traffic men must keep the cars moving in and out. Never before was growing, feeding and management knowledge so necessary to farmers. This is a call to farms as well as to arms.

Our boys in Europe and our boys in the Philippines are not letting us down. We will not let them down.

Daringly yours,

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman Ralston Purina Company

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
1800 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.



U. S. Marine setting up telephone switchboard "somewhere in the Pacific"

If only switchboards
grew on trees!



The girl in the telephone Business Office—thousands have come to know her courtesy and desire to help.

That would make things a lot easier for our fighting men, for us, and for every one who is waiting for a home telephone.

But switchboards and telephones and electronic equipment of many kinds must still be made by telephone factories for the armed forces.

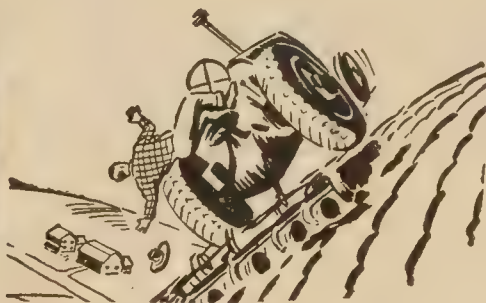
Your patience in this emergency makes us eager to take care of your home telephone needs just as soon as possible.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



FOR VICTORY: BUY UNITED STATES WAR STAMPS AND BONDS.

MUST THE FARMER PAY FOR THIS....?



THIS accident is typical of the many that happen on farms each year.

In 1942 more than a quarter of a million farm workers were injured in accidents—about one-third involved machinery—and with inexperienced help these days, the risk of accident is even greater.

Farm Employers Liability Insurance will protect you from losses due to unforeseen accidents to your

help, and its companion policy—Farm Liability Insurance—covers accidents to the general public that result from your farm operation.

Why not join with many thousand fellow farmers and share this risk together—through the Farm Bureau Mutual Automobile Insurance Company... a pioneer in the field of Farm Employers Liability Insurance. Take the first step now—mail the coupon today.

FARM BUREAU MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO.

State Office--Syracuse, N. Y.

Home Office--Columbus, Ohio

These policies now offered to farmers in N. Y., R. I., Conn., Pa., and Vt. by Farm Bureau Mutual Automobile Insurance Company.

FARM BUREAU INSURANCE COMPANIES
416 City Bank Bldg., Syracuse 2, N. Y.

Without Obligation Please Furnish Me With Information About Farm Liability and Farm Employers Liability Protection.

Name

Street or Route No.

City County State

AN EASIER WAY TO HARVEST HAY

(Continued from Page 1)

helped pitch hay into the blower. He emphasized the ease of filling the barn with hay this year "clear up to the peak" with the blower.

Irving Smith, near Piffard, Livingston County, N. Y., has used the buckrake-blower combination for two years. With his buckrake he keeps two men busy pitching the hay into the blower at the barn. He feels that this is the fastest and most economical way that he has found to make hay on his farm.

Ward Crowfoot, a close neighbor of MacDuffie, put in his hay alone last year. His method was to drop 2 or 3 buckrake loads of hay at the blower and then stop to blow the hay into the mow. Since he alternated at operating the rake and pitching hay into the blower, he didn't get in hay as fast as a larger crew would have with the same equipment. But he felt that he was still getting in his hay just as fast as he could have done with the help of another man and using a hayloader and wagon. In his own words, "I don't know of another way that I could have put in my hay alone in the same amount of time, and without a lot more hard work."

—A. A.—

WHAT DOES IT COST TO RAISE A HEIFER?

(Continued from Page 5)

first and second years together.

Cost from baby to 16 weeks.....	\$30.00
Cost from 16 weeks to one year.....	47.88
Cost during second year.....	56.60

TOTAL FEED COSTS TO 24 MONTHS..... \$134.48

If the heifer is bred to freshen at 27 months of age, she will probably eat 360 pounds of grain and about 1200 pounds of hay between the time she is two years old and the time she freshens.

360 lbs. grain @ \$.03 per lb.....	\$10.80
1200 lbs. hay @ \$20.00 per ton.....	12.00

Feed cost from birth to two years.....	\$22.80
	134.48

TOTAL FEED COST RAISING HEIFER \$157.28

About 55% of this cost comes from the hay. It may be argued that the figures I have presented, particularly for hay are too high. Certainly the price (\$20.00 per ton) is much higher than is normally figured for hay. However, if this hay is not fed to heifers this year it certainly could be sold at \$20.00 per ton and the money used to buy heifers raised by someone else.

If ensilage is fed to replace part of the hay, the roughage costs can probably be reduced somewhat. Here again, the cost probably runs higher than the figure usually used. Assuming the cost of ensilage is \$6.00 per ton, it takes three tons of ensilage to replace one ton of hay, so that the total cost is only slightly reduced.

Every time I study my own costs on raising heifers, I become more convinced that it only pays to raise the good ones. Who wants to get from \$150 to \$200 tied up in a first calf heifer unless she is the kind that will pay off her mortgage while she's still alive?

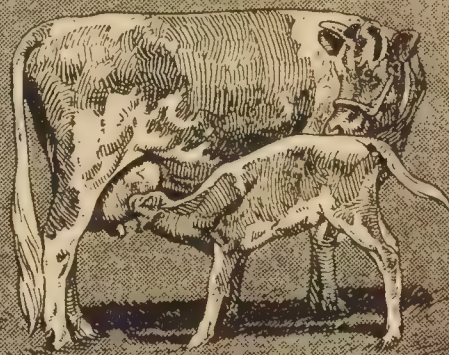
—A. A.—

BUY SEED POTATOES EARLY

Reports indicate that there may not be enough potatoes in storage to last until the new crop comes in from the south. Stocks on hand are only about 3% above those of two years ago when the supply became very short in late spring, and are only three-quarters as much as last year at this time.

However, there are enough certified seed potatoes, providing growers do not sell them for table use. This would indicate that if you expect to buy seed potatoes you had better arrange for them right now.—E. R. E.

DON'T ALLOW CALVING



TO MAKE HER A
SECOND-RATE
MILKER

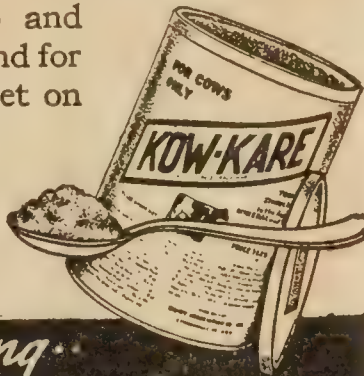
FOR FRESHENING WITHOUT HAZARDS...

Depleted vitality often follows winter feeding and barn confinement. Reduced exercise, absence of succulent pasturage, and months of dry feeding have almost certainly resulted in lowered resistance. Lagging appetite and health breakdowns are common. Calving, under these conditions, constitutes a real hazard to health and maintained milk-yield.

Kow-Kare, added to the feed, promotes greater vigor in Digestion, Assimilation and Elimination by supplying a scientific blend of Iron, Iodine, Calcium, Phosphorus and Vitamin D, besides tonic drugs to fortify milk-making organs that often become the prey of winter fatigue. Kow-Kare is especially helpful as a feed-supplement for spring-freshening cows. It costs so little to provide this added protection against lowered stamina and calving disorders that so often occur after months of barn confinement.

Begin now to supplement the feed with Kow-Kare. You'll feel rewarded by more thrifty appearance and fewer costly breakdowns. Feed, drug and general stores have Kow-Kare; \$1.25 and 65¢ sizes. Send for useful booklet on cow ills.

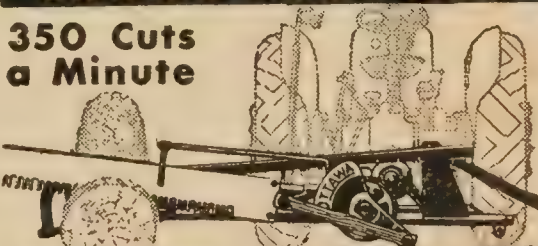
DAIRY ASSN.
CO., Inc.
Dept. 12,
Lyndonville, Vt.



Adding
IRON IODINE CALCIUM
PHOSPHORUS AND VITAMIN D

MAKE BIG MONEY SAWING WOOD NOW

350 Cuts
a Minute



OTTAWA
ONE-MAN TRACTOR SAW

Turn wood lots into cash; help save other fuels to win the war. Use Ottawa—fastest cutting; easiest way. Cuts large and small logs, fells trees. Thousands in use. Built to last with special heavy stiff saw blade. Positive safety clutch control, driven from any power take-off.

OTTAWA MFG. CO., D 331 Forest Ave., Ottawa, Kans.

FREE
BOOK
and
Price List

Fewer "Hands" Make Heavier Work!



SPRING brings a new lamb crop to the western ranges—and a new crop of wartime problems. For instance, experienced lambing crews are increasingly hard to find. But in spite of fewer hands and other difficulties, millions of lambs are being dropped and raised to provide the nation's wool and meat.

Beyond the "romance" of sheep ranching lies a great deal of hard work. When early lambs arrive in wintry weather, there's no time to be lost in moving them from the "drop corrals" to the lambing shed. Chilled lambs often must be revived in heated incubators. It's not unusual for a good "night man" to "lamb out" 125 ewes in a night—and that is work. There's the feeding and, later on, trimming, docking, bunch herding, shearing, and finally the trailing of the bands

to the summer ranges in the high mountain country. And always herders must be on the alert to protect their bands from coyotes and other predatory animals.

Yanks are the best-fed, best-clothed fighting force in the world. They know the comfort of warm wool uniforms. And nutritious lamb has helped prevent meat shortages at home. Sheep ranchers, like other livestock producers of the nation, deserve the thanks of a grateful America.

Martha Logan's Recipe for BARBECUED SPARE RIBS

(Yield: about 6 servings)

3 lbs. spareribs	¼ cup homemade catsup
1 onion	1 tsp. dry mustard
¼ cup vinegar	½ cup water
1 cup tomato juice	1 tbs. paprika
2 tbs. brown sugar	¼ tsp. chili powder
1 tsp. salt	⅛ tsp. cayenne pepper

Cut spareribs in pieces. Brown lightly about 10 minutes. Dice onion and combine with all other ingredients and simmer 15 minutes. Pour over browned spareribs. Cover. Simmer or bake in a moderate oven (350°F.) 1½ hours. Remove cover. Baste ribs. Cook about 15 minutes uncovered.



SODA BILL SEZ:

It's all right to be a yes-man as long as the boss you "yes" is a know-man.



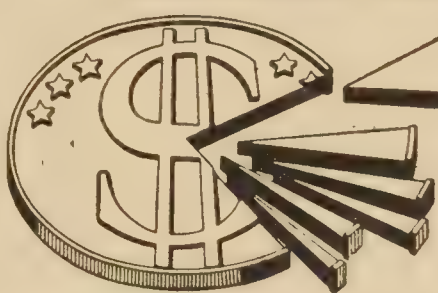
HOW THE DOLLAR IS DIVIDED

There's an old proverb, "One picture is worth a thousand words." So I decided to draw this month's column instead of writing it. The picture is below, and it tells this story . . . 75 cents (on the average) out of every Swift sales dollar goes to agricultural producers for their cattle, lambs, hogs, etc. And 11c out of every dollar goes to the people who work in Swift plants, preparing those farm and ranch products for market. Transporting meat, etc., an average of 1,100 miles from producer to consumer takes another 2c. But, after all, the picture tells the story better than words of mine. Few businesses operate on such a narrow margin—few return such a large slice of their sales dollar to the suppliers of raw materials.

F.M. Simpson.

Agricultural Research Dept.

HERE'S WHERE THE DOLLAR WENT



Livestock & Raw Materials	75.1c
Employees	11.0c
Supplies	4.5c
Taxes	3.5c
Transportation	2.0c
Other Expenses	2.9c
Remaining as Earnings	1.0c

\$5 FOR YOUR GOOD IDEAS!

Ideas, special tools or gadgets which have helped you in your farm or ranch work can help others. We will pay you \$5 for each one you send us which we publish on this page. Address Agricultural Good Idea Editor, Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Illinois. We cannot return unused items—sorry.

BUY WAR BONDS

What do you know!

1. Which is the "best-fed, best-clothed" fighting force in the world?
2. What share of the average Swift sales dollar did producers get in '44?
3. How are chilled lambs revived on a modern sheep ranch?

Answers to these questions may be found in articles on this page.



Utah Sergeant Wins Silver Star

Sgt. W. L. Stander, rancher from Promontory Point, Utah, admires the helmet that saved his life. He was wounded on the ill-fated USS Chicago by a strafing Jap plane. But he won the Silver Star for sticking to his gun without thought of personal safety.

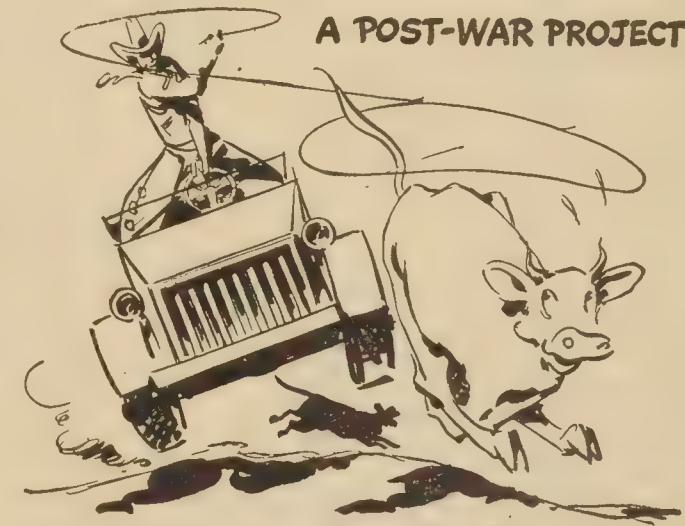


No, the mower didn't run through here. J. A. Booher, right, Knox County, Tennessee, unit test demonstrator, stands in rye where 200 pounds of plant food and 1 ton of lime were applied, and points out to Knox County Agent R. M. Murphy an unfertilized check strip.

Many farm experts are advising farmers to order now and lay aside their 1945 requirements of commercial fertilizer. There will be some more potash than last year, but they believe the supply of phosphates will be considerably less and that war munitions demands will materially cut into the nitrates available for civilian use. Get fertilizers when and while you can, is their advice.

Swift & Company

CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS



★ ★ ★ ★ ★ NUTRITION IS OUR BUSINESS—AND YOURS ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Right Eating Adds Life to Your Years, and Years to Your Life

Your
Grandfather
Knew and
Respected

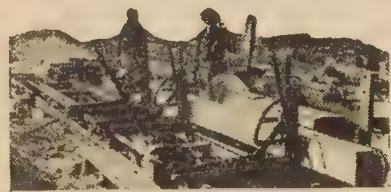


FARM MACHINERY

Ever since the early 1850's, Frick machinery has been a favorite with farmers and sawmill men alike. Today this superior line of equipment includes Frick threshers, peanut pickers, sawmills and engines; Minneapolis-Moline tractors, combines, power units and implements; Fox pick-up cutters and silo fillers; Bear Cat feed mills; and Rosenthal husker-shredders. Keep in touch with your nearest Frick Branch or Dealer; they can help solve your equipment problems—as they did your grandfather's!

Branches at Canandaigua, N. Y., Williamsport and Easton, Pa.

WAYNESBORO, PA.
FRICK Co.



Frick Sawmill



Frick Peanut Picker

FREE! New 1945 Edition FARM FACTS BOOK

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Dairymen Protest Cut in Milk Subsidy

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON.

WIDESPREAD disappointment was expressed by dairymen with the announcement of the War Food Administration that the so-called dairy feed subsidy would be cut April 1 from 80 cents to 35¢ for each 100 pounds of milk delivered. The attitude of producers was reflected in the statement of one who said he had expected a cut, but had thought it "would be left at about 50 or 60 cents." He said that he had just raised his hired men \$15 monthly, and that he anticipated other higher costs in proportion. He said the wage increase was necessary in order to keep his men, and that he was unable to understand how WFA figured production costs would be lower.

The Metropolitan Producers' Bargaining Agency was first of the dairy organizations to file protest, and it was indicated that others would do likewise. The agency said, "Subsidy payments recently announced by WFA for the new fiscal year do not recognize additional costs of producing milk at this time." July 1 payments would rise to 45 cents and October 1 to 70 cents.

As a matter of principle and sound economics, most dairymen do not believe in subsidies as a substitute for fair prices, but they have been unable to obtain higher prices because of OPA ceilings. In the Rochester and Buffalo markets, higher prices have been approved by referendums and the commissioner of agriculture, after hearings, but have been inoperative because of OPA. The April 1 cut takes a cent a quart off dairymen's returns, and to many farmers it is a threat of what can happen if and when subsidy payments are manipulated or withdrawn in Washington in disregard of production costs or the ability of the market to pay.

To Push Exports

One sign of agricultural interest in post-war export trade is formation of United States Horticultural Council, representing 10 major fruits and vegetables. At organization meeting in Chicago, New York was represented by Carl G. Wooster of Union Hill, George Cushman of Riverhead, and Samuel Fraser of Rochester. Connecticut representatives were John Lyman and Brainard T. Peck, and from Massachusetts John Chandler and Ben Drew. Chandler, executive secretary of National Apple Institute, was named chairman of the apple industry committee. Cushman was named to represent the fresh vegetable industry.

The northeastern apple industry has a large stake in this move, as before the war it was felt that a normal movement should take 10 per cent or more of the crop for the export market. A temporary budget of \$7,500 is being raised for the council, with indications that later this may require \$25,000 or \$30,000 annually. The apple industry is raising one-fifth of the budget, based on the pro rata value of apple exports to total pre-war horticultural exports.

Ladd Drive Delayed

Because excessively severe winter weather has blocked roads and delayed farm work, it is expected the farm-to-farm canvass for funds for the Carl E. Ladd Memorial Fund will be put over until fall. Original plans were that this would be conducted during March in the various counties, usually with county agricultural defense committees in charge. Frank W. Beneway of Ontario, fund committee chairman, said it was felt that to ask farm people to make the canvass at this time would be imposing a hardship upon them.



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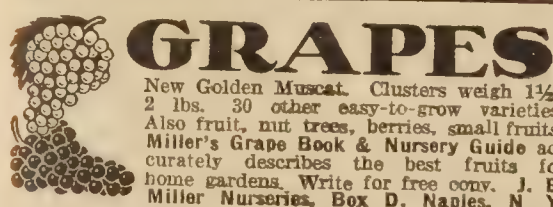
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Hall Roberts' Son, Postville, Ia.

THE "MUSTS" FOR MY GARDEN

(Continued from Page 3)

rots, snap beans, melons and cucumbers, and we enjoy trying something new every year. If we should have a failure of any crop in the garden in 1945, we hope it will not be one of our "specials".

SOME FRUIT

I admit that strawberries are not the easiest crop to grow, but they are worth what it costs. A city friend, rapidly becoming an enthusiastic Victory gardener, was a bit discouraged when he learned that it took two years to get a crop of strawberries. It is a handicap, but it is not so bad once you get started.

Strawberries need a good, rich soil well supplied with humus, and they need a lot of hoeing to control weeds. A common mistake is to fail to thin them. A strawberry plant that is so close to another that it interferes is as bad as a weed.

BERRY EXTRAVAGANT!

When June comes and you sit down to a big bowl of berries fresh from the garden, or perhaps a good old-fashioned shortcake, you will not regret your efforts. Incidentally, a shortcake to me is biscuit dough smothered with strawberries, and not a piece of cake with two or three berries on top. Last June when berries were fifty cents a quart, we used three quarts to a shortcake. I am not Scotch, but neither my good wife nor I would have thought of buying three quarts at that price for one shortcake.

It is a sad day when the last strawberries are picked, but it is not long until our raspberries are ready. We have not yet decided which is better—strawberries or raspberries.

And what about peaches? For several weeks last fall I went out the first thing in the morning, picked a few dead-ripe peaches from the tree and had them for breakfast. I could just as well have kept a basketful handy in the kitchen, but picking them right off the tree was half the fun.

Yes, gardening is fun. In addition to the fact that the things you grow at home are fresher and better, it is human nature to get a lot more enjoyment from anything that we produce ourselves. I enjoy gardening, but not just for the exercise; I want to have something to show for my work.

There was a time last winter when it appeared that less emphasis would be put on Victory gardens in 1945. As the European war dragged along, a change began to be apparent, and we now realize that Victory gardens—plenty of them and better ones—are just as important this year as they have ever been.

It is time to make garden plans. Gardens will help the war effort and will pay you in cash, health and enjoyment. Grow a garden!

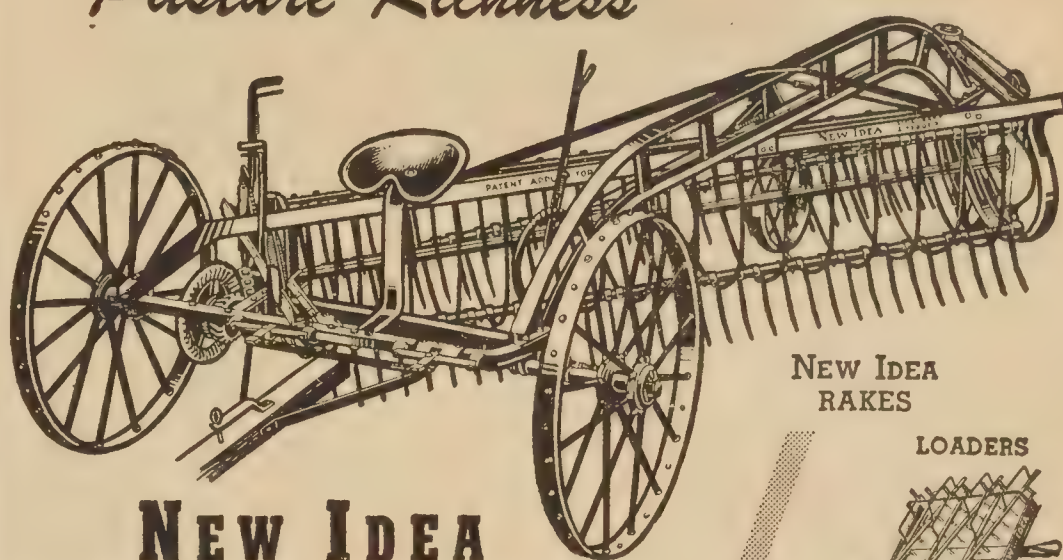
—A. A.—

A GARDEN CONTEST

Everyone enjoys a contest. To stimulate interest in Victory gardening, the National Victory Garden Institute of 598 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y., is conducting what they call a Green Thumb Contest, with total prizes valued at \$2,500. Details of the contest will be available from local and state garden chairmen and defense councils, or you can get them direct from the Institute by writing to the address above.

The contest will be in two divisions, one for adults with \$1,000 going to the national winner, and a youth division with a \$500 war bond for the top winner. There are many smaller prizes. If you are interested in gardening (and who isn't?) this looks like a contest worth investigating.

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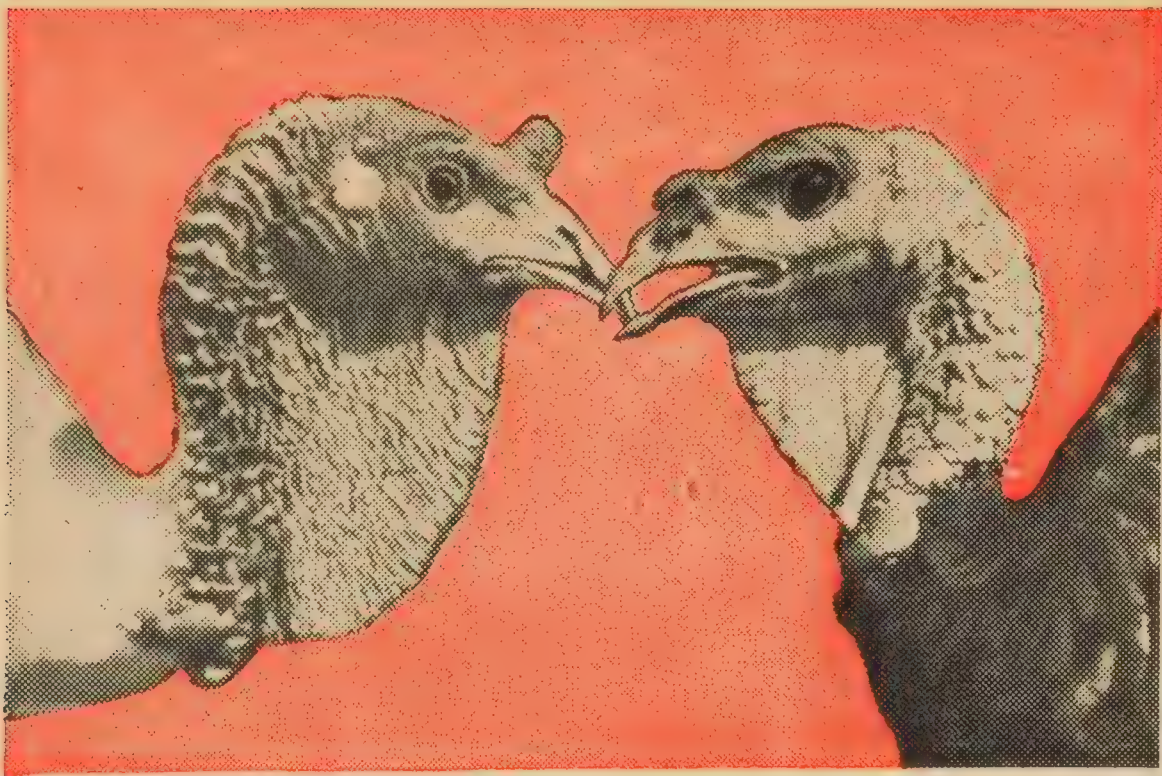
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Peas Thomas Laxton



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Poultry Meat Will Be In Demand This Year

Brings Up Question of Buying Sexed or Straight Run Chicks

By L. E. WEAVER

PEOPLE are always asking which is the best buy,—sexed chicks or straight run chicks. As a rule there are at least two sides to a question like this one. But this time I can see only one answer and that is straight run chicks for 1945. And now, like that famous specialist, Chick Sales, "I'll tell you why."

First, let me quote from a recent document. It is the report of the New York State War Food Conference. The poultry section of the report was prepared by such prominent poultrymen as John Rice of Trumansburg, William Mapes of Middletown, Francis Townsend of Cazenovia, and others equally well known, with help from Drs. Bruckner and Darrah from Cornell. Here's one thing they said:

"We believe the following future production schedule is desirable:

- "(1) Layers on farms January 1, 1945, 10% less than on January 1, 1944.
- "(2) Egg production in 1945, about 10% less than for 1944."

So this body of informed men are advising that fewer eggs and fewer laying hens be produced this year than last. It may come as a surprise then to hear this next quotation from the same document:

"To bolster the meat supply, New York poultrymen might well increase both broiler and turkey production in 1945—a broiler production 12% over the 1944 production is suggested.

"Emphasis should be placed on the production of straight-run chicks in 1945 rather than sexed chicks because of the need for poultry meat."

BROILERS NEEDED

There you have the story. More poultry meat is going to be in demand, but fewer eggs. Cockerel chicks, even Leghorn cockerels, grow into broilers in from 10 to 14 weeks. They make a quick source of meat that is not excelled in quality. The supply of feed is going to be no problem this year, and the price will be low enough to allow a modest profit, provided chick losses are not too great. So one good reason why straight-run chicks are the best buy for 1945 is that straight-run chicks will mean a lot of broilers, and raising them is in line with the needs of the country just now.

But if that is not reason enough, here is another one. It costs considerably less to grow pullets from straight-run chicks than from sexed chicks. Not that the pullets are any different. They will eat the same amount of feed in either case. The reduction in cost is due, of course, to the fact that the sale of the cockerels as broilers returns a substantial profit which goes a long way toward paying the feed bill for the pullets.

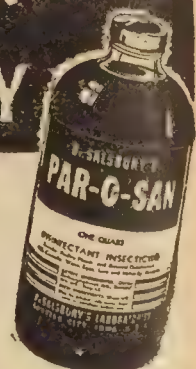
PULLET COSTS

That was true even before this present need for more poultry developed. Certainly it will be the case this season. Back in 1940 when Dr. Lawrence Darrah made his study of the enterprises on 120 poultry farms in this state, his summary revealed that the average cost of growing pullets on all the farms was \$1.10. That is the AVERAGE figure, but of course on many farms the cost was lower,—in fact on one farm in every five it was down to 80 cents or less. And on the other hand, on about one farm in seven it ran up to \$1.40 or more. Naturally these variations in cost were the result of a number of causes, but one of the

(Continued on Page 16)

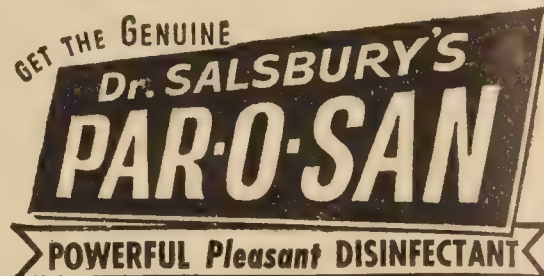


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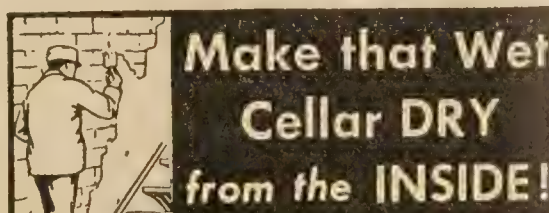
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SEEDING LADINO

I have four acres of winter wheat and four acres of rye and barley. Can I sow Ladino clover seed without any other clover or grass seed? When do I sow it, where can I buy it, how much do I need to the acre, and how much will it cost me for eight acres?—T. W. D., N. Y.

It is better to seed Ladino clover in a mixture with a grass or in a mixture with some other clover and a grass than to seed it alone. Clear seedings of Ladino clover do not yield nearly as much as a mixture of Ladino clover and grass. Also clear seedings of Ladino clover are more subject to winter killing than is Ladino in a Ladino-grass mixture.

Ladino clover usually does best when seeded in the spring. In other words, you would seed it about the same time that you would seed red or alsike clover. If you are generally successful in getting good seedings of red clover on winter wheat and winter rye, you should obtain a good seeding of Ladino clover by the same method. In general, it is the opinion that seeding on winter grain is generally successful when it is done early in the spring during the freezing and thawing period if the soil is reasonably heavy; that is, heavy enough so that it honeycombs. Where the soil is quite light so that the surface does not honeycomb during the freezing and thawing period and so that the surface soil dries out rapidly, I believe better seedings are usually obtained with spring-sown small grain.

Ladino clover does not generally do well on light, sandy soil. It does best on soil that is a little too wet for alfalfa to winter over well. There are two mixtures containing Ladino that I think are most apt to fit your needs. The first of these is a mixture of 6 pounds to the acre of medium red clover, 1 pound of Ladino clover and 8 pounds of timothy. The cost of seeding this mixture would be about \$5.50 to \$6.00 an acre. Another mixture would be one consisting of 2 pounds of Ladino clover to the acre and 7 pounds of timothy. The seeding cost of this mixture would be about the same as the first one. Two pounds of Ladino clover seed to the acre may seem like a very light seeding to you, but it is really a very liberal seeding. Ladino clover seed is small and the plant spreads by means of runners similar to a strawberry plant. More than 2 pounds of Ladino clover seed to the acre is really wasteful. In fact, 1 pound is enough even without any other clover if the seed is evenly distributed on a good seedbed.

Practically all of the seed companies selling alfalfa and clover seed in the State sell Ladino clover seed.—George H. Serviss.

—A. A.—

HARDY ALFALFA

If it is impossible to get northern-grown alfalfa seed, what is next best to use in the North?

Kansas alfalfa has given good results on the better alfalfa soils in the southern part of New York State and should do equally well in similar locations in other states. There is going to be a lot of Argentine seed on the market. This is not recommended for the Northeast.

—A. A.—

GRASS SEED

It has always seemed to me when I see the poor seedbed on which a lot of grass seed is put that a very large percentage of it must rattle down so deep that it is lost. What is a good method of sowing grass and clover seed?

You are quite right. If a good seedbed is worked up and then firmed with a cultipacker or roller, you have made a good start. Grass and clover seed should be applied behind a grain drill rather than in front of it. Then the seed should be covered lightly with a cultipacker, roller or peg-tooth harrow.

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say these farmers



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★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

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Stock from 200-324 egg Pedigree Breeders 2 to 5 years old—Leghorns, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, New Hampshire, Wyandottes, Giants, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Rock-Red Cross, Pekin Ducks—Blood Tested Breeders. Write for free Catalog and Price List.

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Write for descriptive catalog and prices.

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500 BIRDS TRAPPED, YEAR AROUND.

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Myres Fruit Sprayer, 200 gal. Capacity.

ON RUBBER. WITH POWER TAKE-OFF.

USED TWO SEASONS. WRITE

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experienced, reliable, for general farm work on a thoroughly modernized N. J. Dairy Farm with pure bred stock, three miles from Flemington, N. J. \$85.00-\$115.00 monthly plus board and private room with shower. Every second Sunday off. We want a good job done in return for good treatment under best of living conditions. Give age and full qualifications in first



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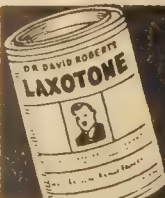
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Ayrshires sire profitable cows that give most 4% milk

Write for literature and list of breeders near you with stock for sale

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Use an AYRSHIRE BULL

New Discovery Ends Calfbag in 3 DAYS or Double Your Money Back! Can Save You up to \$27. each time a Cow comes in!

An amazing remedy for calfbag has been discovered at Dawnwood Farm where up to 100 cows are constantly milked. It's a penetrating salve called UDDEROLE that takes hold at once and promptly relieves inflamed, swollen udders congested with caked milk. Use it on your valuable first calf heifers before calving.

UDDEROLE ends calfbag in from 1 to 3 days because it's made by a new scientific formula, rich in irradiated lanolin and other penetrating ingredients. That's why we dare to make this astounding offer—send only \$1 for a generous 8 oz. tin on our...

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SEND TODAY: UDDEROLE is new and if your dealer does not carry it just slip a dollar bill in an envelope with your name and address. We'll rush you, all charges prepaid, an 8-oz. tin of this amazing discovery. DEALERS, write for information.

DAWNWOOD FARMS, Dept. AA, AMENIA, N. Y.



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

I SPENT the last ten days in the Middle West and here are some of the things I saw and heard:

No snow to speak of west of Detroit. What a relief that was from western New York's drifts, and believe me they are drifts!

At the Michigan State College Farm Week it was brought out that the number of lambs on feed in the state was less than 60,000. At this Farm Week a few years ago, the report was about 300,000. Cattle were also way down to 100,000 or less. Hogs just weren't.

Everyone seemed to agree that a great deal of the livestock has been replaced by dairy cows. In Indiana and Illinois practically the same thing seems to prevail—a tremendous decrease in meat animals. While I didn't get into Wisconsin or Minnesota, I am told that exactly the same thing has happened there. I hope this will not scare our dairymen, but it does indicate caution in spite of the fact that no one I talked with seemed to think we were in any danger of a price collapse for perhaps a number of years.

Most everyone seemed to think we would soon begin to have price discrepancies in one food product or another. That is, some things would stay up or go higher, while others would back up. If this should prove as true as was generally believed, it might be well to watch products that have shown big increases in volume and price since the war started.

Huge Feeding Stations

Probably the most interesting livestock operation I saw was the big commercial feeding stations in Illinois. There, huge barns like feeding sheds have thousands of cattle and lambs on feed. The feed is all handled by machinery, mixing in exact proportions of corn, protein supplement, oats, etc., without a hand or shovel touching it. It's a very highly speculative operation conducted by speculators, by short feeding, then playing for market upturns. The animals are brought in from further West, sorted as to flesh and kind, fed, and sold further East, some sooner than others. These feeding stations have been very successful through the war years. Right now they are trying to get their pens full, not trying to sell, because they, too, say that there is simply not enough meat left to go around.

In talking with these farmers and feeders, I found that they think, almost to a man, that we are going to have a number of years of high prices and prosperity after the war. The peculiar thing was that after awhile it got so I could almost tell how long a man would say this prosperity would last by guessing his age. The old man would say a year or two; the man just

(Continued on Page 19)

6th WESTERN NEW YORK SALE THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1945

60 HOLSTEIN CATTLE

45 REGISTERED—15 GRADES.

HEATED PAVILION FAIR GROUNDS, BATAVIA, N. Y.
T.B. Accredited, negative to blood test, mastitis tested and treated for shipping fever.

50 Fresh and Close Springers
4 Service age Bulls
10 Young Heifer Calves

This is an established place of reputable sales where you can buy with absolute confidence. Trucks available, catalogs at the ringside.

SALE STARTS AT 12:30 P. M. SHARP.

Every animal sold to be as represented. Come early. R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

HINMAN...The Best in Milking Machines



Oak Dell Colantha Maid—a 3 year old prize winner, typical of this Hinman-milked herd.

"The
LOW-
VACUUM
is Easier
on Udders"

Say the Owners and Manager of
WILLOW SPRINGS RANCH
MT. MORRISON, COLO.

The 2200-Acre Home of Redrox Holsteins

R. W. Watkins, Owner, and A. C. "Whitie" Thomson, Manager, of famous Willow Springs Ranch write us why they prefer to milk their fine herd with Hinman LOW-Vacuum Milkers.

READ WHAT THEY SAY: "After using two other popular make machines of high vacuum for over two years, we changed to Hinmans at Willow Springs Ranch and were able to cut the actual milking time 40% with an increase in milk production. We know production must be bred into the cows, but, as dairymen, it is our job to provide the care and equipment necessary for the cows to profitably express their inheritance. Almost invariably visitors to the ranch comment on the excellence of the udders, and we feel our Hinmans are doing their part in keeping the udders square and in good condition."

"We at Willow Springs Ranch, love these cows and know that they will build better Holsteins for us, and we believe that in the Hinman we are providing them the best in milking machines. Our experience has been that the low vacuum principle is easier on udders and for rapid, efficient milking it has been entirely satisfactory."

ASK YOUR DEALER ABOUT HINMAN—
or WRITE NOW FOR FREE FOLDER

Hinman Milking Machine Co., Inc.
Oneida, N. Y.



HINMAN Low-Vacuum MILKER

178th Earlville Sale 150 Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1945 HEATED SALE AUDITORIUM.

EARLVILLE, MADISON COUNTY, N. Y.

T.B. Accredited, negative to blood test, many can go anywhere, quite a number calfhood vaccinated. Mastitis charts with milking animals and all treated against shipping fever.

100 FRESH AND NEARBY SPRINGERS from New York, Canada, and Wisconsin.

10 HIGH BRED YEARLING BULLS from New York State, Canada, Pennsylvania and Illinois from high record, high testing dams.

25 HEIFER CALVES—10 BULL CALVES.

Plan to attend this sale regardless of distance. It is America's oldest established Holstein market where you can buy with confidence.

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Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

YASGUR FARM DISPERSAL

Max B. Yasgur, owner, Tel. 959W, 2 1/2 miles west of MONTICELLO, N. Y., SAT., MARCH 3, at noon.

37 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS.

Herd Sire: Negative-vaccinated, check test will be available. The 3-yr. old sire is by Osbornedale Sir Hubert May, whose first 25 daughters average 533 F. 305 days. The best native and Canadian strains. 28 are fresh, springers or bred Heifers, 9 open heifers and calves. 20 tons clover and timothy baled hay, 50 tons legume and corn silage. Request circular, O. S. JANSEN, Auctioneer, WALLKILL, N. Y. Tel. 3-1474.

Combined Bull Halter and Controller

Makes any bull safe. Turn him out with complete safety. Stops fence jumpers. Money-back guarantee. Write for circular. RUSSELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. 2, PLATTEVILLE, WISCONSIN.

2nd Orange Co., N.Y. Sale SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1945

60 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

IN HEATED SALE PLACE

ON THE FARM OF HENRY L. NEILSEN, located 1 1/2 miles east of WARWICK, N. Y., on Greenwood Lake Road, just north of the New Jersey border.

T.B. Accredited, negative to blood test, treated against shipping fever, mastitis charts with milking animals.

50 FRESH AND CLOSE SPRINGERS, good ages, well bred and heavy producers with splendid udders. Sale starts at 12:30 P. M., lunch available, good trucking facilities. Catalogs at the ringside. Come.

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POULTRY MEAT

(Continued from Page 12)

most important was the sex of the chicks. Another was the breed. It is to be expected that R. I. Reds, New Hampshires, and other heavy breeds will eat more, grow larger, and cost more to raise than the smaller Leghorns. It surprised me, nevertheless, to see how this all works out.

Let's look at the record on Leghorns first. Leghorn pullets grown from sexed chicks cost \$1.15 each, but Leghorn pullets grown from straight-run chicks cost only \$1.02 each. Even with Leghorns then, the broilers brought enough to cut 13 cents off the cost of each pullet. And now see what happens when heavy-breed broilers come into the picture to help cut down the cost. Heavy-breed pullets grown from sexed chicks cost \$1.32 each, grown from straight-run chicks 96 cents. A difference of 36 cents a pullet. That is no small item.

THE "ROOM" QUESTION

Now I know the argument that with straight-run chicks you need twice as much room, and twice the brooding equipment at the start. That is true, and it is a strong argument for sexed chicks. My contention is that after about 8 weeks no more heat will be needed and on most places some corner can be wired off in the barn or some other building for finishing off the broilers. And from that point on the pullets will need the same amount of room whether they are started one way or the other.

So actually the only saving in space or equipment or fuel with sexed chicks is in those first few weeks. Certainly not enough to offset the reduction in cost of the pullets that comes with straight-run chicks.

Finally, let me point out that when thousands of cockerel chicks are destroyed because no one wants to be bothered with them, it represents a rather large economic loss to the country. Perhaps that can be justified in ordinary times, but it doesn't seem quite right in war time. So I am glad that we have these practical reasons, in addition to the patriotic appeal, to back up our recommendation that straight-run chicks rather than sexed chicks be produced and purchased this season.

DISPOSAL PITS

I am interested in your article in *American Agriculturist* about disposal pits. Would like more information. The soil in which I would build one is almost clay. Would it have to be planked or concreted to keep it from caving in? Can you supply me with dimensions as to how big, how deep, etc.? How much dirt should be placed on the top? Any additional information will be appreciated.—F. H. C., New York.

A number of letters have come in as a result of the article which I wrote about the disposal pit for dead poultry. In this one letter I hope to answer the questions raised in a number. First, as to the size of the pit. The whole idea is too new to have been worked out very carefully, but Mr. Robertson, who is much interested in this plan, and I have attempted to figure this out. We feel that one cubic foot would be able to hold about 5 ordinary birds. Therefore, if one had a pit 5 feet square, and 5 feet deep, he would have 125 cubic feet, or room for 625 carcasses, provided no decomposition had taken place. Suppose we cut that figure in two, and say that that sized pit would take care of about 300. If you figure that you would lose 25 per cent of your birds, that pit would be large enough to take care of all of the dead birds from a flock of 4 times 300, or about 1200 birds. Some decomposition will undoubtedly take place because the first birds will be in there nearly a year before the last birds are put in.

I hope that from these suggestions (Continued on Page 19)

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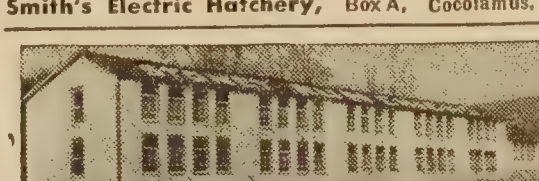
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That's what we think about the bakery business. But what do bakers think about our business? Those who have gone into it thought about the fresh air we work in, and how we work around home. They envied our independence, and they thought of those big plants that turn out a million eggs a month! They thought of our business as big. And, it is.

Government figures tell us the annual volume of the bakery business is over 800 Million Dollars. But they tell us the annual volume of the poultry business is Two and One-Half Billion! You wouldn't have thought our business was so much bigger than the great bakery industry, would you?

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STRAIGHT RUN CHICKS, SEXED PULLETS and SEXED COCKERELS AVAILABLE.

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CLEAR SPRING CHICKS



95% Guar. Pullets. 100% Live Delivery.
1945 CAT. FREE. Non-Sexed Pullets Ckls.

Special AA Grade	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100
White Leghorns	\$12.50	\$22.50	\$4.00
Special A Grade Wh. Leghorns	11.50	20.50	4.00
Black Minorcas	14.00	24.00	5.00
Barred Rocks & Wh. Rocks	14.00	18.00	14.00
Red-Rock Cross	16.00	20.00	15.00
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H. Mix, Non-Sexed \$12.50-100; Mix, no sex guar. \$10.00-100. We have been satisfying a steady list of prosperous poultrymen for years. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Parcel Post prepaid.

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Extra Extra Extra

QUALITY CHICKS

100% Live Del. Post Paid. Str. Run Pkts. Ckls.

Special Mated S. C. Wh. Leg.	\$11.00	\$22.00	\$3.00
Utility Mated S. C. Wh. Leg.	9.50	19.00	3.00
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All breeders Blood Tested, Sexed Pkts. Guar. 95% accurate. Order from ad or write for free catalog with actual photo of our Poultry Farm. **McALLISTERVILLE HATCHERY**, Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 20, McAllisterville, Pa.

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Twenty-eight years of Breeding and Hatching Experience. Assures you the highest quality. Postage Paid. Circular FREE. Live delivery guaranteed.

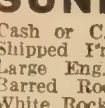
Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. Per 100 100 100

BIG R.O.P. SIRED GRADE AA	St. Run	Pkts.	Ckls.
WHITE LEGHORNS	\$11.00	\$20.00	\$3.00
White or Barred Rocks	12.00		
New Hampshire	13.00		

Less than 100, add 10¢ per chick. Also started chicks.

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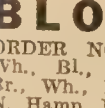
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Shipped Prepaid Parcel Post	Str.	Pkts.	Ckls.
Large Eng. White Leghorns	\$9.50	\$19.00	\$4.00
Barred Rocks	11.50	16.50	12.00
White Rocks & and R. I. Reds	12.00	16.50	12.00
Special N. H. Reds direct from N. E.	14.00	19.00	14.00
Special Rock-Red Cross direct from N. E.	14.00	19.00	14.00
Mixed Chicks	8.00	12.00	6.00

Assorted Chicks, our choice, \$5.50 per 100. Better Chicks mean Better Profits. All Breeders Blood Tested. Sexing 95% guar. Order today. Folder Free.

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BLOODTESTED BABY CHICKS



ORDER NOW. (Per 100) Str. Pkts. Ckls.

Wh., Bl., Buff, Br. Leghorns	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$1.75
Br., Wh., Buff Rox	10.50	16.00	8.00
N. Hamp. Red, Rock-Red Cross	11.00	17.00	9.00
Assorted No. 1 chicks	8.00	14.00	6.00

Grade AAA Matings, any above Breeds, add \$2. per 100. 100% Live Del. Postage Pd. Hatches Mon. & Thurs.

LeVAN'S CHICKERY, Box A, Bloomsburg, Pa., R. I.

TOM BARRON CHICKS



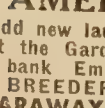
We are direct importers of Barron Leghorns. Hens mated with males from R.O.P. hens. Low Prices on Straight Chicks and Pullets. Ckls. \$3.-100.

NORTH SIDE POULTRY FARM, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

HUESTED'S CHICKS: N. Y.-U. S. Approved New Hampshire, White Leghorns, R. I. Reds, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Crosses All Breeders. Officially pulprum tested. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for price list.

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AMERICA'S FINEST GEESE



Add new laurels to a long line of Victories, by winning at the Garden and Boston. Massive Toulouse, Snowbank Embdens, Africans and Mammoth Buffs. BREEDERS. HATCHING EGGS. GOSLINGS.

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\$15 SNOWSHOES FOR \$7.50
NEW ARMY SURPLUS—ALASKAN MODEL.
10 x 56 or 10 x 58. Bindings \$1.49.

WARSHAL'S SPORTING GOODS CO.
FIRST AND MADISON, SEATTLE 4, WASH.

DISPOSAL PITS

(Continued from Page 16)

you will be able to figure out a capacity to suit the size of your enterprise. I believe you should allow for extra things being put in. We have already been told by different persons that they have put in such things as dead cats, dead turkeys and offal from the dressing of birds for market.

Questions were asked about odors and how deep the soil should be over the cover. I believe that the reason no one has complained of odors is that soil absorbs them, and if it is deep enough over the pit no odors will get through. The pits which I have built have both had about one foot of soil at the thinnest spot, and possibly 18 inches deep around the tile inlet or chimney, because the ground is rounded over for purposes of drainage.

Just another word as to size. In digging the pit you will find that you will have to have it at least 5 or 6 feet in diameter in order to allow you to work conveniently in it. You will have to get inside and throw the dirt out over your shoulder, and that same limitation means that you will not be able to put it so deep but what you can throw the dirt out without too much effort.

As to the necessity of stoning up, concreting or planking the sides to keep it from caving in, I would suggest that unless you are very positive that your soil is hard enough to hold under rainy weather conditions, you should certainly do something in the way of casing. This will be necessary at the top at least, and in gravelly or loose soil I think will have to be done all the way from the bottom, just as if it were a well.—L. E. Weaver.

—A. A.—

DOWN THE ALLEY

(Continued from Page 15)

past middle age, three or four years; and the young man could invariably see nothing ahead to worry about, having absolute confidence in the future. I really think these people are more optimistic than the average eastern farmer. Frankly, I'm inclined to agree with them.

Something Wrong

Jake, a stockyard roustabout, said to me the other day: "Doc, somethin' is wrong. Last night I goes to a butcher shop to get the kids and me old lady some meat. The guy says 40 cents a pound. Well, that's a cinch with me overtime, so I says 5 pounds. Then the bloake says how many points has youse got, so I shows him and he says one pound with them. That's all, see. So I spends me forty cents, that's all I could. Then I goes across to Sweeny's to get a shot. Forty-five cents says Sweeny for a 10 cent whiskey. So I has another and another—all I wants and more'n I need—no points, no nothin'. How come, Doc, no ceiling?—all the liquor I want, but only one pound of meat."

Yes, Jake, something IS wrong.

—A. A.—

WHEAT GROWERS, TAKE NOTICE!

There is still time for wheat growers in New York to compete for the Philip W. Pillsbury State Wheat Award. An engraved trophy and \$10 in cash will go to the grower who raised the best wheat in New York during the 1944 crop year, as judged by a one-peck sample submitted to the Cornell Department of Plant Breeding. National and special awards are also offered.

To compete, send one peck of wheat, by prepaid express or parcel post, to Dept. of Plant Breeding, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., by March 15, 1945. Any approved variety is eligible. Write your name and address plainly on the container, and on a tag inside the container.

Keep a Gallon Handy

(It won't deteriorate)

CUPRINOL

Stops Rot

Use an Old Can to Dip Posts

Cuprinol is so easy to apply—and so effective! Take a discarded milk can, for instance. Pour in the Cuprinol and dip each post. The wood will be protected below the ground where rot and insects do the most damage.

But you won't use Cuprinol if you don't have it handy. It does not deteriorate, so keep a gallon or two always ready for treating wood replacements, or new construction. Apply it by brush, by spray, or by dip. Cuprinol penetrates the fibres and eliminates the nourishment on which rot fungus and insect borers feed.

Cuprinol treated wood is harmless to animals, poultry and plants, and will not affect ensilage, stored grain or other farm products. Cuprinol can be used either by itself or as a priming coat, and the greater the dampness the greater the need for Cuprinol.

Cuprinol is regularly carried by many farm supply stores in one and five gallon containers—50 gallon drums promptly on order. The cost is low, the protection lasting. Treat your wood and stop the rot!

CUPRINOL, Inc., 30 Spring Lane, Boston 9, Mass.

If Ruptured Try This Out

Modern Protection Provides Great Comfort and Holding Security Without Torturous Truss Wearing

An "eye-opening" revelation in sensible and comfortable reducible rupture protection may be yours for the asking, without cost or obligation. Simply send name and address to William S. Rice, Inc., Dept. 71-N, Adams, N. Y., and full details of the new and different Rice Method will be sent you Free. Without hard flesh-gouging pads or tormenting pressure, here's a Support that has brought joy and comfort to thousands — by releasing them from Trusses with springs and straps that bind and cut. Designed to securely hold a rupture up and in where it belongs and yet give freedom of body and genuine comfort. For full information — write today!



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110 volt AC-DC; welds, brazes, solders, cuts all metals; easy to use; full directions. Complete with power unit, flame and metallic arc attachments, carbons, fluxes, rods, mask. Only \$19.95. Used by the Navy. Splendid for farm use.

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Use "SURSOLVENT"

A chemical solvent when mixed with the contents of a cesspool, septic tank or drain pipe will quickly liquify all forms of solids and replace it back to its original leachability. Contains no lye or lime. Write for prices, etc.

ELECTRIC SEWER CLEANING CO., Allston 34, Massachusetts.

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Guaranteed big strong fluffy chicks. From finest A. P. A. bloodstock flocks. 10 million sold yearly. Guaranteed complete satisfaction. We pay all postage if you send cash in full with order. If we ship C. O. D. you pay postage. Prices subject to change without notice.

A GRADE	As Hatched	Cockerels	Pullets
White Leghorns	\$8.90	\$2.90	\$17.80
Austra Whites			
White Barred and Buff Rocks, S. C. Reds, White Wyandottes, Brown and Buff Leghorns, White and Buff Minorcas	\$8.90	\$8.90	\$10.90
New Hampshire, White and Black Giants, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Buff Orps	\$9.90	\$4.90	\$19.80
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SCOTT HAYES CHICKS
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BIG DISCOUNTS FOR EARLY ORDERS.

Golden Rule Chicks are rugged money-makers because they are quality-bred — from stock which is continuously fortified with pedigreed cockerels. Hatched under ideal conditions in an official Ohio-U.S. Pullorum Tested Hatchery, with a 21-year record of producing superior chicks. 18 popular breeds to choose from; sexed chicks available. All breeds carry 100% live delivery, 98% livability guarantees. Big new catalog, just out, yours for the asking. Write.

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We Specialize In 4 Week Old Pullets

Baby Pullets	Straight Run	Broilers
\$18.00 per 100	\$10.00 per 100	\$2.95 per 100

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100% del. Cash or C.O.D. UNSEX. Pkts. Ckls. (Pullets Guar. 95%) 100 100 100

R.O.P. Sired and large type

WHITE LEGHORNS	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$2.00
Bar & Wh. Rox and Reds	12.00	14.00	11.00

H. Mix \$10. Breeders Blood Tested. Free Cir. Postpaid.

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A chemical solvent when mixed with the contents of a cesspool, septic tank or drain pipe will quickly liquify all forms of solids and replace it back to its original leachability. Contains no lye or lime. Write for prices, etc.

ELECTRIC SEWER CLEANING CO., Allston 34, Massachusetts.

Brighten Up The LIVING-ROOM

By Mrs. Grace Watkins Hockett

WHAT CAN be done about that tired-looking living-room? A lot can be done if one just forgets all the things that CAN'T be had and concentrates on those that ARE available.

A good place to start planning a re-furbishing campaign is with the background of the room, ceiling, walls and floor; then go on to the finer details of rugs, furniture and smaller items. Fortunately, the wherewithal to brighten up the ceiling and walls is to be had in the form of wallpaper, paints of one kind or another, or elbow grease plus an art-gum-like "cleanit".

Color can do a lot to cover up architectural faults in a room or to harmonize odd pieces of furniture; in any case the whole color scheme deserves careful planning. Background colors are usually rather neutral but they do not need to be drab. Soft green, rosy beige, the yellowish tones of buff and tan blend with most colors one might introduce in draperies, slip-covers or upholstery. Save the blues and pinks for the bedrooms!

If wallpaper is used, either a plain color, rough-surfaced perhaps, or an unobtrusive all-over pattern would be a good choice. A large-patterned mural paper may have its place in public restaurants or hotel dining-rooms but is apt to be overpowering in the average home.

Clean It with "Cleanit"

Where wallpaper is in good condition but soiled, a thorough going-over with a preparation known as "cleanit", recommended by the New York State College of Home Economics, will remove much of the gloom. To make "cleanit" stir 4 teaspoons baking soda into 2 cups flour, mix in 2½ table-spoons household ammonia and add 1¼ cups water. Beat until smooth, and steam in top of double boiler for 1½ hours. Leave the cover on the boiler until the cleanit is cool enough to

handle, then knead in the hands until smooth and soft like art-gum.

Before using, test the "cleanit" in an inconspicuous place, such as behind a door or picture, to be sure that the pattern of wallpaper will not come off with the "cleanit". Begin to clean at the top of the room. Rub the paper gently with downward strokes and knead the "cleanit" as you work. Be sure that the strokes overlap, to avoid streaks. Dust off the walls before and after using the "cleanit". Picture mats, lampshades and window shades, if not too soiled, can also be cleaned with paper "cleanit".

In other cases where the paper is still intact, without cracks or wrinkles, but unattractive in color or pattern, the new paints designed for the purpose cover up in a surprising way. Just follow the manufacturer's instructions for applying.

When it comes to painting or kalsomining plastered walls and ceilings, again follow the maker's instructions for mixing and estimating amount needed. And remember that the lighter shades make a room look larger than do the darker tones. Also if door-facings and doors are the same color as the walls, the room looks less cut-up—important where a room has too many openings.

Curtains are to be had—at a price—but material by the yard is very, very scarce. So whatever can be done to make the old ones go a little longer is very much in order. Organdie or net curtains may be washed and tinted if need be, starched if they are not permanent-finished. A little trick for mending holes inconspicuously is to dip a matching piece of goods in cold starch and iron it over the hole. If getting new curtains, get the pre-shrunk, permanent-finished ones; they cost more but save trouble in the long run.

Draperies—if you haven't them already—had better be skipped for the time being, though for a touch of color, you might find enough material for a valance across the top of the window or even use some dress material for simple side drapes.

To clean those you already have would be the dry-cleaner's job ordinarily. But my dry-cleaner has a sign which says no rugs, no draperies cleaned for the duration. Well, you can still buy dry-cleaning fluid by the gallon at the chain groceries and if you are very, very careful about doing the job outdoors and have enough of the fluid to rinse as well as wash, that is one way of getting them clean.

Washing Drapes and Slip-Covers

If the draperies are washable and pre-shrunk, they can be washed at home. Materials these days are usually labeled as to washability. If you are not sure, test it in an inconspicuous place with a cloth dipped in lukewarm water.

Brush thoroughly to remove loose dust, wash in lukewarm water and run the machine not over 5 minutes, putting in not more than one large piece at a time. If necessary, run through a second suds, rinse through 3 lukewarm waters and put through a loose wringer. Blot with a bath towel after last



Plain, light colored walls and woodwork make a room look larger and create a good background for patterned draperies, rugs, and upholstered furniture. In this attractive fireside grouping, bright small articles and books add color and interest to the whole room.—(Photo courtesy Cleanliness Bureau).

rinse; slip towel between lining and top, roll briefly, unroll, shake and dry in the shade. While drying, keep pressing out water that collects at corners or hems. Before thoroughly dry, press on the wrong side; if right side has to be pressed, use a pressing cloth. Iron lengthwise, never across. Unless lining is hemmed separately from top, it should be loosened before washing.

The same precautions plus a few more should be followed in washing slip-covers. Close zippers, remove any spots that need treatment; if needed a little starch may be used after rinsing, about two teaspoons per quart of water. Pleats should be basted in before washing; then when almost dry, run an iron over the pleats to mark them, remove basting and finish ironing. Put covers on furniture immediately, smoothing to follow the shape of the chair.

When slip-covers are faded, the old

standby trick of dyeing may add a season or two of usefulness. Either plain or patterned ones dye satisfactorily. If covers are worn out, partial covers over sections of the chair getting the hardest wear can be devised. Even straight yardage can be used to cover back and seat, while small "doilies" cover the arms.

Directions for making partial covers are given in the Cornell Bulletin for Homemakers, No. 625, entitled "Partial Covers to Protect Chairs," by Ruth B. Comstock. This bulletin is free to residents of New York State. Residents of other states may obtain it by sending 5 cents with their request. To get a copy of it, write to New York State College of Home Economics, Ithaca, N. Y.

Perhaps the most dejected part of a living-room is the floor and rugs—but that is a whole story in itself. We'll tell it very soon!

THIS IS NEW ENGLAND

By ELEANOR ALLETTA CHAFFEE.

This is New England now: square houses, white
Against the flanks of mountains in the dark,
The yellow glow of lanterns in the night,
Curving in shadow their familiar arc.

Blue stars of the service flags look here
On narrow paths, on wheel ruts drifted deep
with swirling snow. Tomorrow will be clear
Across the roofs where dreaming mothers sleep.

This is New England, to be silent now.
Endurance drawn from granite serves them well
Who saw their first star past the stony brow
Of hills invincible to winter's spell.
New England stands warmed by a fiery pride
That is as wide as are her great heights wide.



Spring Headliner



Sailors are grand style this year! You can make your own and enjoy it to the fullest. No. PC2538 requires 2 balls of Skipper Blue yarn, a bone crochet hook No. 6, 1 yard of red grosgrain ribbon, 1 inch wide, and 1½ yards of millinery wire.

Enclose three cents and send for instruction sheet for this smart sailor to Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

To Relieve Bad Cough, Mix This Recipe, at Home

Big Saving. No Cooking. So Easy.

You'll be surprised how quickly and easily you can relieve coughs due to colds, when you try this splendid recipe. It gives you about four times as much cough medicine for your money, and you'll find it truly wonderful, for real relief.

Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed—it's no trouble at all. (Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.) Then put 2½ ounces of Pinex (obtained from any druggist) in a pint bottle. Add your syrup and you have a full pint of medicine that will amaze you by its quick action. It never spoils, lasts a family a long time, and tastes fine—children love it.

This simple mixture takes right hold of a cough. For real results, you've never seen anything better. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, quickly eases soreness and difficult breathing.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well-known for its prompt action in coughs and bronchial irritations. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

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KLUTCH forms a comfort cushion; holds dental plates so much firmer and snuggler that one can eat and talk with greater comfort and security; in many cases almost as well as with natural teeth. Klutch lessens the constant fear of a dropping, rocking, chafing plate. 25c and 50c at druggists. . . . If your druggist hasn't it, don't waste money on substitutes, but send us 10c and we will mail you a generous trial box. © I. P. INC. KLUTCH CO., Box 4599-C, ELMIRA, N. Y.

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GOLDEN ROSE OF CHINA
AND OTHER BEAUTIFUL ROSES.
Write for FREE CATALOG.

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Double French Lilacs

and other lovely shrubs, trees and flowering vines. Write for FREE CATALOG.

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FOR SPRING

No. 2830. Lovely in a spring print. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, 3¼ yds. 39-in.

No. 2829. Trim shirtwaister. Sizes 12 to 46. Size 36, 4½ yards 35-inch.

No. 2833. Sizes 6 months, 1, 2, 3, years. Size 2, coat and hat, 1½ yards 54-inch; dress, 1¾ yards 35-inch.

No. 2500. Toy Easter bunny. One size, 17 inches high. ¾ yard 35-inch.

No. 2549. Flattering simplicity. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 3 yards 39-inch.

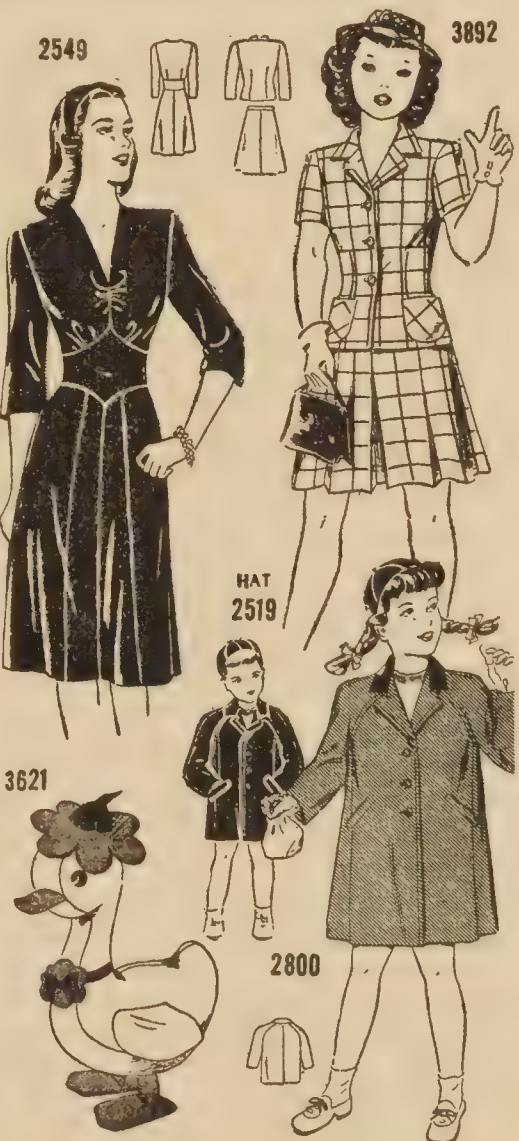
No. 3892. Younger version of the unlined suit. Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8, 2¼ yards 39-inch.

No. 2519. Set of hats including beanie (illustrated). Brimmed hat and beret. Head sizes 19, 20, 21, 22 inches.

No. 2800. Raglan sleeved coat, for boy or girl. Sizes 4 to 12. Size 8, 1½ yards 54-inch, ¼ yard contrasting.

No. 3621. Cunning duck.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in coins. Address Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12 cents for our new Spring Fashion Book.



Mrs. Maude Brown of Willimantic, Conn. is receiving from our agent Mr. Hopkins a check paying her eight weeks and two days benefits following the automobile accident.



Read this letter

Gentlemen:

Little did I realize when I bought my policy from Mr. M. E. Hopkins, that in a few weeks it would be of so much help to me in paying my hospital and doctor bills. I was injured when the automobile overturned.

I sincerely thank you for the check which was promptly paid upon final proof of my claim. I'll never be without this policy from now on.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Maude Brown

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

N.A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BARCOCK

THROUGHOUT a rather busy life, I've had considerable contact with three fields of activity—northeastern farming, research and education, and business. I've also had some experience in the activities of farm organizations at both state and national levels. I am going to have something to say about this experience at a later date.

Demand on Ability

Looking back on my experience, I am convinced that it takes more ability to be a successful farmer in the Northeast than it does to make a mark in either research and education or business.

As a matter of fact, the more I see of business the more convinced I am that success in it has been overrated in this country. *I have never seen a business, with a reasonable excuse for existence, with which it wasn't easier to make a profit than it is to take the average family farm in the Northeast and support a family on it.* By easier I mean that the business demands less of the individual than the farm demands of the farmer and his wife and their children in order that they may live well and secure an education for the children.

A Better Way of Living

I am convinced also that when a man and his wife have the ability to run a family farm successfully, they get a great deal more out of life than does the average man and his wife living off a business or even when engaged in research and education.

Farming never runs out of challenges. It never gives a man an opportunity to be bored. As for satisfactions, when I go down just before bedtime at night to my pen of dairy cows to tell them goodnight and cast up the day's milk production, I wouldn't trade the thrill I get for the profit figure on any operating statement I have ever seen, and I have dealt with some fairly sizable earnings by business operations for which I was at least partly responsible.

Problems and Satisfactions

Sometimes I think that we northeastern farmers, in our drive to make a better and better living for our families, carelessly pass up a lot of satisfactions which can be derived from the problems in our everyday life.

Recently on this page I have mentioned some of the problems we are trying to work out in our farming at Sunnysgables. Sometimes subscribers who miss the point entirely write in commenting on what we are doing. They think we are wild or foolish or impractical because of the things we get into.

What they fail to realize and what so many of you who write in seem to appreciate is that we get as much fun out of spotting a problem and working at it as we do in solving it.

A List of Problems

Even a partial list of these problems is impressive in the range of the knowl-

edge it challenges and in the demand it makes on the resourcefulness and integrity of those who would live on a northeastern farm or serve northeastern agriculture. Here are some of them:

1. Grass silage without purchased preservatives.
2. Pasture improvement (July and August pastures).
3. Beef from grass.
4. Pen stabling of dairy cattle.
5. Summer pasture for hens.
6. Frozen foods.
7. A better hayloader.
8. Elimination of mowing away hay by hand.
9. Power cleaning of stables and pens.
10. A bedding crop.

Always Changing

Space does not permit a complete listing even of the problems which make life interesting at Sunnysgables, and it should be noted that in our Sunnysgables farming we do not touch cash crops or fruit growing. *A complete list is unimportant anyway. Tomorrow it will change.*

1945 PRODUCTION CORRECTED

I note that I made a mistake in reporting our 1945 budgeted production of eggs. I gave it as 1,500 dozens. A cipher was dropped. Must be the New Deal influence. The figure should have been 15,000 dozens.

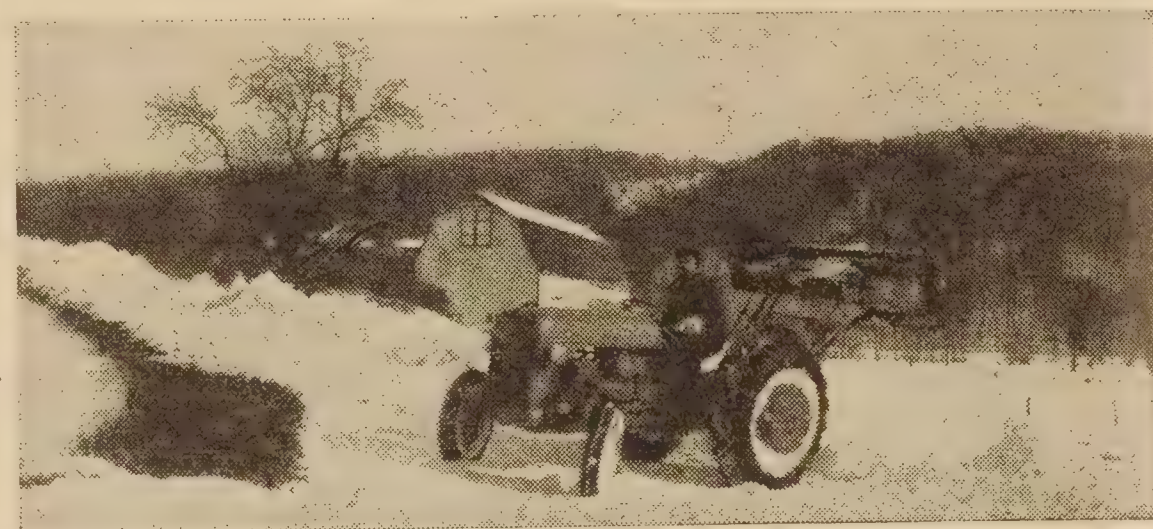
Revision

As long as I am correcting this figure, I may as well also comment on our budgeted milk production for 1945. Unless we run into hard luck, we think that 300,000 pounds is too low. We ought to produce 325,000 pounds of milk in 1945.

We also are inclined to cut in half our projected egg production from the 15,000 dozens we decided on at the beginning of the year. If we get a good hay crop, we may use one of the



Biggest help in keeping our driveways open at Sunnysgables this winter has been a farm-made snow shovel which was substituted for the power manure fork on one of our tractors. The boys used this both to push the snow and to take up great big shovelfuls of it which could be dumped to one side of the driveways. If we are to have more winters like the present one, I am thinking of proposing to some of our neighbors that we rig up some cooperatively owned and operated apparatus for opening up our paths and driveways.



pens in which we were planning to run hens to feed out a couple of hundred western lambs. Taking these corrections of objectives into consideration, and of course they aren't binding, the two boys with my help now plan to produce in 1945:

Milk	325,000 pounds
Eggs	7,500 dozens
Beef	34,000 pounds
Pork	4,000 pounds
Poultry	3,000 pounds
Lamb	17,000 pounds

It should be noted, in fairness to the ranchers who raise the beef and lambs, that about two-thirds of the beef and lamb tonnage we hope to sell from Sunnysgables will be purchased. In other words, we will actually produce with Sunnysgables feed and care approximately only a third of the beef and lamb tonnage we market. In 1944, because we bought thin, light-weight calves for the production of beef, we actually produced with our own feed and care nearly two-thirds of the beef tonnage we sold.

MILK PRODUCTION

Because of their controversial nature, there are three subjects we seldom discuss on this page, or even talk about at home. These subjects are *religion, politics, and milk*. Now that we own a bunch of good cows, however, we're going to write from time to time about *milk production*.

Coming back into the dairy business after a long absence from it, we are inclined to challenge the emphasis which is put almost exclusively on the production records of individual cows. *We have no quarrel with the keeping of these records, but from the experience we are having at Sunnysgables now they just don't seem to provide the information we need most.*

It seems to us that the important figures we must know are:

- (1) The amount of milk we can produce and sell per man hour of labor;
- (2) The cost of feed we have to buy

to produce 100 pounds of milk. Put another way, how many pounds of milk can we produce and sell per man per day and how little purchased feed can we get along with per hundred pounds of milk sold? We also are concerned about the average production per cow per day.

For example, we produced and sold on February 10th, 1040 pounds of 4 per cent milk. This was 520 pounds per man per day. Is 500 pounds of milk per man per day a fair figure to shoot at with labor costing what it does under wartime conditions?

The 1040 pounds of 4 per cent milk was produced by 27 cows and heifers—just a little short of 40 pounds per cow per day. In addition to shooting at some figure of pounds of milk per day per man, how much milk—say, 4 per cent test—should we try to sell per cow per day? To produce the 1040 pounds of milk, we fed between 3 and 4 cwt. of purchased grain. Pretty expensive! How much grain should we feed per cent of milk sold?

I repeat: Under present conditions, are not the pounds of milk produced and sold per man per day, the average production per cow per day, and the percentage of either the weight or the price of the milk in purchased grain more important figures to study than those of the production of individual cows?

I am beginning to wonder if a cow which will produce 6,000 pounds of milk when the price is highest, or the need for purchased feed least, may not often be a better business bet than one which produces 8,000 pounds under other conditions.

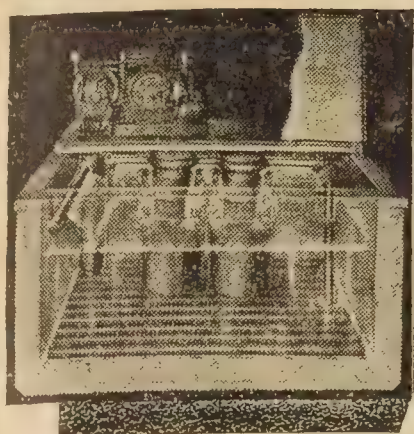
Furthermore, two facts stand out in our experience in quickly establishing a herd of cows:

(1) The cows we bought because they looked as though they were producers have made good.

(2) Most of the buyers who come to the farm pick out and ask prices on the cows which the individual production records we keep show to be the best ones we own.



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Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE.

HIRED MAN'S INCOME TAX

The Internal Revenue Bureau says that farm labor is subject to federal income tax, the same as any other individual, if the gross income is \$500 or more. Apparently, says the Bureau, there is some mistaken idea that farm help is exempt from all taxes.

All farmers having farm help and paying them \$500 or more, during any taxable year, are required by federal law to report the name of the employee, his address, and the total amount paid during the year. This must be reported on forms 1099 and 1096. These forms may be obtained at any office of Internal Revenue.

If the employee rooms and boards with the farmer, but only for the convenience of the farmer, the cost of feeding and rooming the employee should not be included in the amount paid to him. Only the actual cash paid would be reported on form 1099 in this case. But where an employee stays on the farm for his own convenience, and not for the convenience of his farmer employer, then the total cost of room, meals, clothing, etc., should be added to the actual cash paid to him and the entire amount reported on form 1099.

As the wages paid to farm labor are not subject to withholding, all farm laborers whose gross income is \$500 or more must also file an estimated Income Tax Return not later than March 15, 1945.

—A. A.—

CHECK BUYER FIRST

"I have been shipping eggs to a New York City firm. I received pay regularly until recently, but have not gotten payment for the last shipment, although I have written them. Is there anything you can do to help me get my money?"

Upon checking the reliability of this firm in our market guide, we find that it is not licensed and bonded with the State Department of Agriculture and their credit rating is none too good — good enough reasons, we think, for not shipping to them. We are not optimistic about getting payment for our subscriber, as it is a matter of trying to secure this money without suit, but we will try. It is probable that the buyer is without assets, and if suit were eventually started by our subscriber, he would realize nothing on it. The time to check on the reliability of a buyer is before you ship!

—A. A.—

"MOVED"

"I am a school principal. The children in our grades ordered and paid for some writing paper last fall from the Tanner Press of Montrose, Pennsylvania. The last order, coming to \$57.00, was never received. I wrote but had no reply, and recently sent a registered letter which was returned marked, 'Removed — no address'."

At this writing, we cannot be sure whether or not this firm is still in business, and whether or not the firm will straighten out this matter. If they do straighten it out, we will be glad to report it on these pages. In the meantime, we are publishing the story for the guidance of our readers.

—A. A.—

GRATEFUL

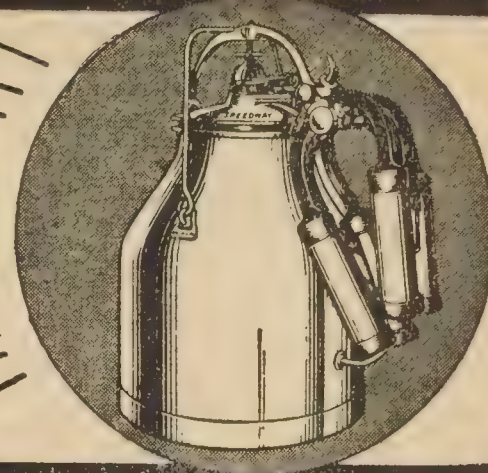
I wish to extend my thanks and appreciation to you for your services in getting a settlement for me, as I feel I would have lost the entire amount had it not been for your persistent efforts to get an adjustment. I am more than grateful to you for your services.

—Mrs. B. H.

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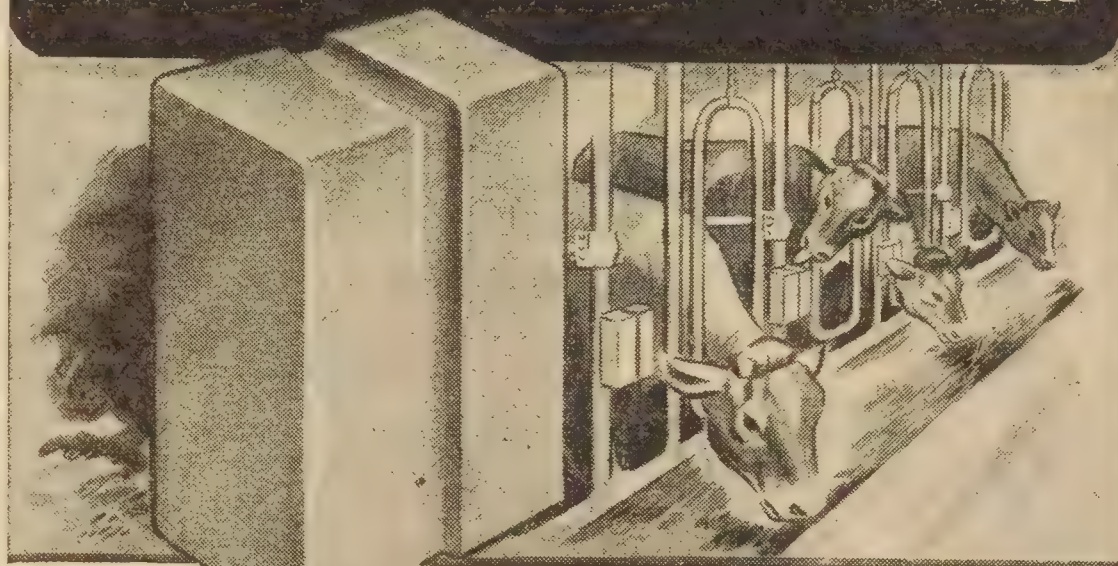
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Sound Price Levels and Broadened Markets Needed to Balance Rising Farm Production...

All Farm Forces Should Pull Together to Avoid Dangers Ahead

Higher and higher mounts the total of farm production. In response to appeals from his government, the American farmer has thrown himself wholeheartedly into the job of feeding the armed forces and factory workers of the United States, and the soldiers and civilians of allied nations.

Lacking manpower, machinery, feed concentrates and essential fertilizers, a dwindling number of farm operators and farm workers has managed to accomplish the impossible . . . has succeeded in boosting food production in 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, and again in 1944.

High Food Production is the Farmer's Wartime Job

We farmers are glad to do our part. No matter what the risks of forced production, we'll accept it rather than let our fighting forces down. But we know the dangers that lie ahead. The flood of milk that we are building up is likely to sweep us to destruction after the war. Likely to carry us over the cataracts of falling prices . . . and down into the whirlpools of narrowing markets, slaughtered herds and vanishing incomes.

We say it is likely to do this unless sound price levels are maintained and markets broadened. In the face of a Government intention to reduce feed-and-drought subsidy payment March 31, the Dairymen's League has filed formal request that higher prices be granted for milk in all classifications or that present subsidy rates be continued. It has asked, too, that there be no summer price reduction on fluid milk sold under the New York Marketing Order and calls for support prices on non-fat milk powder or butter to assure continuance of present fluid milk prices. In almost the same breath, the League petitioned for the inclusion of ice cream powder in Class 3—a move calculated to lift producer returns in that class and to save the New York market for New York milkshed producers.

Both of these actions outline a program that should be followed by all Northeastern dairy farmers. It is a program that seeks sound price levels to offset the higher costs and excessive risks of forced production. And it is a program that seizes every opportunity to broaden markets for milk and milk products, thereby creating profitable outlets for surplus milk after the war.

If dairy farmers are to escape being overwhelmed by a great flood of surplus milk when V-day comes, they must pull together now. The combined forces of all farmers and farm organizations working together will be needed if we are to avoid the dangers that loom larger on the horizon with every passing day.

The fight to protect the market for milk and milk-products is one that should enlist the support of dairymen everywhere. We members of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association invite all other dairy farm organizations to join with us in an attempt to encourage higher milk prices to producers.





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Getting Ready

Sherman Carter (above, left), instructor, and Ernest Nedeau, farmer, repairing a mower in the shop of the Agriculture Department at Meredith, New Hampshire. In twelve farm machinery repair schools in the State, 226 farmers are overhauling their equipment. The schools are operated in cooperation with the State Board for Vocational Education. Instructors include teachers of agriculture, farm machinery repair men and garage mechanics.

All over the Northeast, similar schools are providing assistance and a suitable place for getting equipment in shape for doing the job when the time comes. New farm machinery and even new repair parts will be scarce.



Farm Folks

The Mattoon family of Stony Ridge Farm, Avoca, N. Y., [>] left to right: Donald, 15; Harold, 17; Mrs. Mattoon; Larry, 3; Norma, 20; Gerald, 13; Erwin, 10. Since the accidental death of her husband, Kenneth Mattoon, in 1943,

Mrs. Mattoon has successfully operated their 108-acre farm with the help of her four eldest boys, an elderly hired man, and plenty of grit and determination. A diversified program is carried on, with dairying the chief enterprise and poultry second.

The Mattoons farmed first as tenant farmers and then on shares. In 1939, with the help of loans and advice from the Farm Security Administration, they bought their farm and began a systematic program of farm management and improvement. Mr. Mattoon's death was a severe blow, but the whole family is striving to carry out plans made with him. Harold, the eldest boy, is taking Vocational Agriculture in high school, and both he and Donald did a full size job on the farm last summer. Gerald and Erwin take care of the poultry and help with other farm work.

This farm family really lives from the farm. Last summer, Mrs. Mattoon canned 700 quarts of vegetables and fruit, and regularly makes the family's butter and bread. Beef, pork and poultry are produced on the farm.—Marion Louise Babcock.

Paper

Below: Few people realize how serious is the shortage of paper. It is critical. Paper products are used for smokeless powder, blood plasma containers, shell containers, V-boxes, and for dozens of other war purposes. They are an absolute necessity in the marketing of many farm products.

EVERY citizen can help by saving paper. Many farmers and woodsmen can help by cutting pulpwood. It has been a hard winter to get pulpwood out, but the snows are going and prices are the highest ever. It is still not too late and every cord counts. Be sure to check with a nearby paper mill before cutting.



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790 People With Money Coming

Listed on these pages are 790 men and women who have money coming—dividends on their G. L. F. common stock. Their checks were mailed out, but they came back unclaimed.

Here are their last known addresses. If you know any of these people, or their relatives or heirs, won't you tell them to write to—

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Milk or Politics

DEMOCRATIC leaders in the New York State Legislature are proposing an investigation into the spread between producer and consumer milk prices. A resolution to that effect has been introduced by Assemblyman Frank Emma and Senator Vincent Corrou of Utica.

It has been charged that the chief reason for the proposal is the hope that it will increase the upstate democratic vote in 1946. At any rate, many dairymen will doubt that any new facts will be uncovered or that any good will result if the investigation is made.

Dairymen are concerned, too, over a bill at Albany designed to provide uniform dairy farm and plant inspection. The bill proposes that the State Health Department take over inspection of farms and plants within the State, and in other states that ship to New York.

There is no doubt that one inspection, rather than the several now required in some cases, would be an advantage. However, dairy organization leaders point out that the present bill is bad in that it would open the way for plants, either in New York or other states, to ship to any market in the state. This would seriously interfere with the administration of our present milk orders. It might also be an entering wedge to national uniform inspection whereby Midwest milk could be shipped to New York unrestricted.

The need is for all interested parties to get together, put all their cards on the table, and write a uniform inspection bill that will correct present troubles without bringing others that would be worse.—H. L. C.

—A. A.—

MILK SUBSIDY CHANGES

Dairymen are dissatisfied, and rightly so, over the change in the milk subsidy. In the first place, they are opposed to subsidies as a substitute for fair market prices, but if subsidies are given, they should be fair and dairymen should know what they will be in time to make their plans.

The following table gives the subsidies by months for New York, Pennsylvania and Vermont for 1944 and 1945.*

	1944	1945
January	\$.25**	\$.80
February	.40	.80
March	.60	.80
April	.60	.35
May	.45	.35
June	.45	.35
July	.45	.45
August	.45	.45
September	.80	.70
October	.80	.70
November	.80	.70
December	.80	.70

* The subsidy for New Jersey, Massachusetts and Connecticut is 10 cents higher in all cases.

** \$.25 for milk shipped to New York City; \$.40 for milk to upstate cities.

In both years the average subsidy is \$.57, but this year the subsidy will be smaller in the flush season. Also payments for the last half of the year depend on Congress, which must furnish the money.

April Prices

In addition to a smaller subsidy, there is a chance that the price of skim milk powder will drop enough to cause a 20 cent decrease in Class I milk on April 1st. Also, prices of powdered whole milk and evaporated milk usually decline at this time of year. These changes would reduce the uniform price by about 15 cents. Adding the 45 cent decrease in the subsidy, dairymen may get as much as 60 cents a cwt. less for April milk than for March milk. If the Class I price stays at \$3.70 they will get about 50 cents a cwt. less.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Production costs will not drop in April! This situation proves again that dairymen have lost control of the marketing of their milk. That control must be regained at war's end.)

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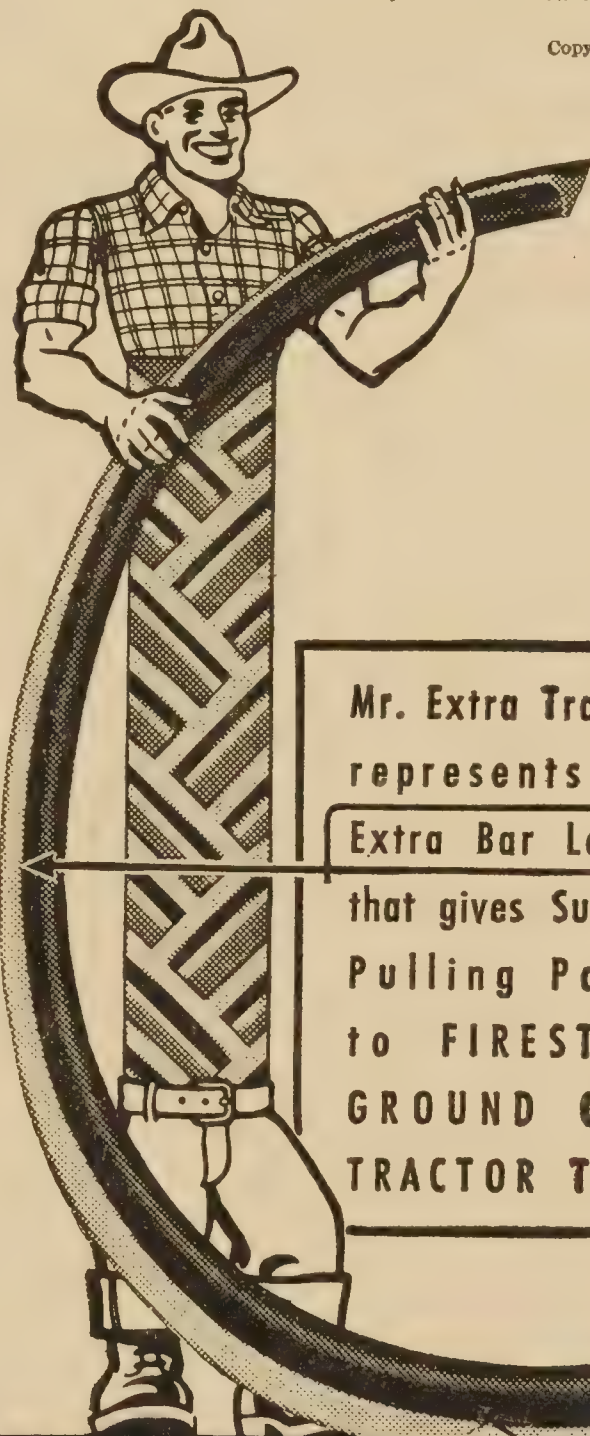
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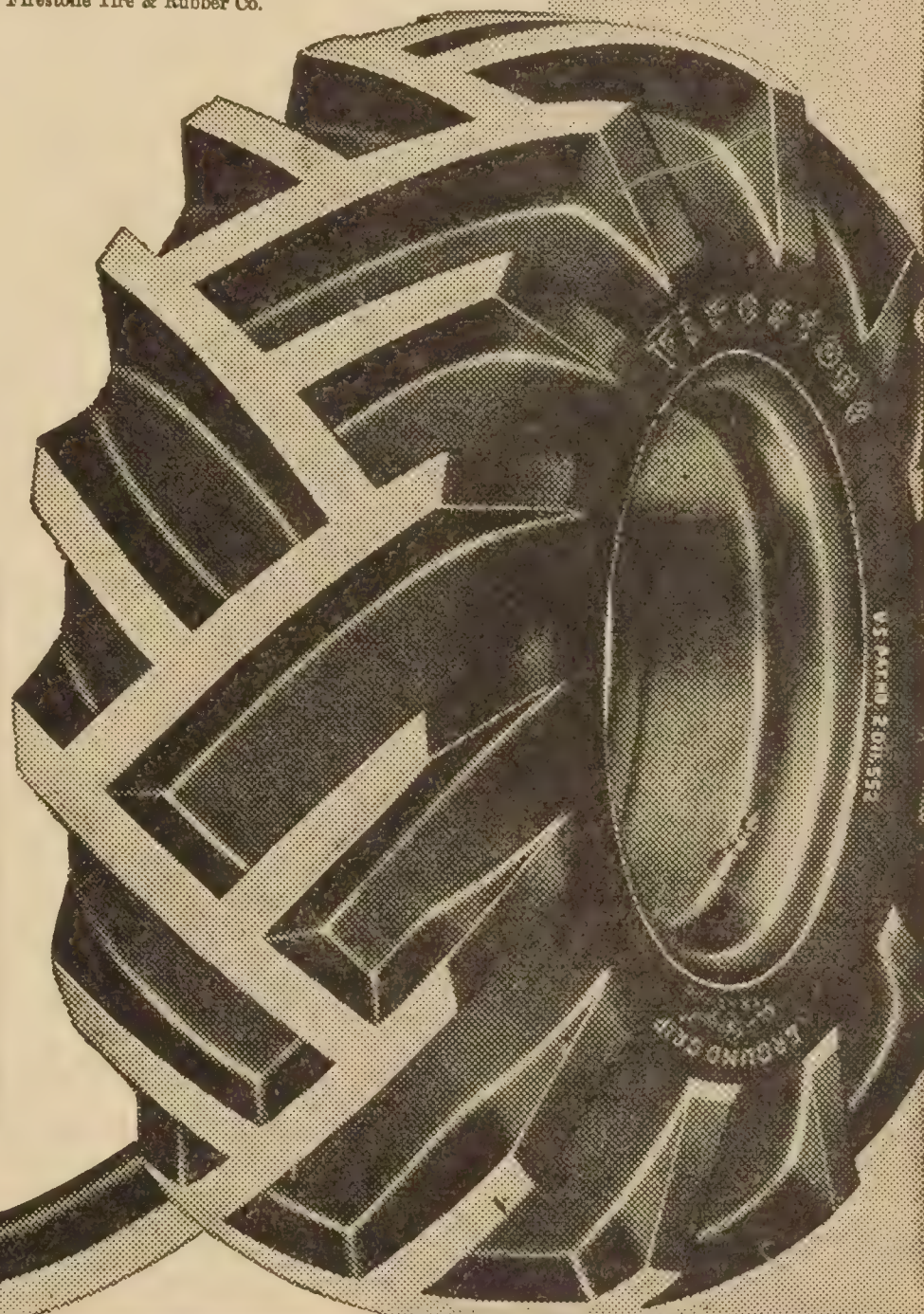
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FIRESTONE PUT THE FARM ON RUBBER

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

WILL YOUR HAY LAST?

ALONG ABOUT this time of year dairymen look at their diminishing haymows and do some worrying about whether or not they are going to have hay enough to last through until grass. If it is evident that there is not going to be enough hay, then the problem arises whether one should sell off some stock or buy hay, and that is some problem this year with the price of good hay now quoted from \$25 to \$30 a ton F.O.B. in much of the northeastern dairy country. A little hay can be saved by feeding more grain.

Here is a rough method of figuring whether or not you have enough hay to last:

There are about 56 more days from March 15 to grass in most of the northeastern dairy country. An average cow will eat about 12 pounds of hay per day if she has silage. Without silage you would nearly have to double this amount. Twelve pounds for 56 days would be 672 pounds of hay per cow from now until grass. A year old heifer will eat nearly as much hay as a cow. Heifers under a year will eat at least 5 pounds a day.

Hay packed at the bottom of the mow, as most of it is this time of year, will weigh about a ton for 450 cubic feet. To get the cubic feet, multiply the width of the mow by the length and then by the average depth. Divide the cubic feet by 450 and that will give you the approximate number of tons you have left. Multiply the tons by 2,000 pounds to the ton and divide by 672 pounds per cow, and that will give you the number of cows your remaining hay will carry through.

For example, supposing you have a mow 12 feet wide and 32 feet long, with an average of 8 feet. This will give you 3072 cubic feet of hay. Dividing that by 450, the number of cubic feet for a ton, will give you 6.82 tons of hay that you have left. Multiplying this by 2,000 pounds in the ton gives 13,640 pounds of hay. Divide that by 672, the number of pounds needed to carry one cow through to grass, and you will have 20, approximately the number of cows that amount of hay will carry through.

THIS IS NO TIME TO BUY A FARM

SPEAKING last December to the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation, I. W. Duggan, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, emphasized the grave danger to agriculture from the rapid increase in the price of farm real estate. Said Governor Duggan:

"There has been little change in the amount of farm real estate, so all of this increase of 12 billion dollars in the value of farm real estate is due to price changes. . . . Land prices for the whole country have gone up about 44 per cent above the 1935-39 average. How much of this is paper profit? If land prices continue to go up, and if there is continued speculation on the part of farmers and others in farm real estate, all of the increased assets may turn out to be merely paper profit."

Then Governor Duggan went on to point out that a similar rise in farm real estate values during and following the first world war was one of the chief causes of the worst farm depressions we have ever had. "Farmers," said Governor Duggan, "had losses on real estate alone of 36 billion dollars of paper assets. And remember that the increase in assets from 1940-44 of 30 billion dollars is 6 billion dollars less than farmers lost on real estate assets alone in the 13-year period following 1920. In addition to the actual loss in valuable assets, we should not forget the 2 million farm foreclosures between wars when farmers who were foreclosed lost all their savings and equities. . . . Whether the present increased assets turn out to be paper profits is going to be determined to a very great degree by farmers and others who deal in farm real estate."

To add to Governor Duggan's warning it should be remembered that one out of every 13 farms was

sold at foreclosure or under credit pressure between 1920 and 1926. Thousands of farmers with debts taken on at high prices lost their homes and their happiness. Yet every day I hear of somebody adding on more land or buying a farm. How tragic to buy a farm for \$10,000, with the thought that the present prices of farm products will last, and then try to pay for the farm in a price declining market. What worries me most is not the older men who ought to know better but the young fellows coming back from this war who may get stuck for a lifetime on farms that just won't pay out at the prices they paid for them.

FUTURE APPLE BUSINESS

ALWAYS AN interesting question to fruit growers is whether to plant more apple trees or to reduce the orchard still further. Dr. G. B. Scoville and Dean W. I. Myers of the New York State College of Agriculture, writing on this subject in *Farm Economics*, say:

"The high apple prices in World War II have encouraged some farmers to prune and spray previously neglected orchards. On many farms at war prices this will pay. If it requires no long time investment, it will not be a handicap in the post-war years.

"One should not, however, make any long-time investments in orchards on poor fruit soils. The trend in apple production is toward greater specialization. On many farms there are too few acres of orchard to use a modern spray outfit efficiently. Orchards should be located on farms having a considerable acreage of soil well adapted to fruit in order to have sufficient production to pay the spray bill, maintain the equipment, and compete with the cities for labor.

"For a generation, apple prices have been too low to maintain the orchards. Growers have been reducing the number of apple trees and, in 1940, there were in the United States only one-third as many as in 1910. During the thirties, Newfane fruit farms usually sold for about one-half of what it would cost to replace the buildings and grow the orchards. It is impossible to know whether the liquidation of apple farms has run its course, but it would appear that those who, in the thirties, bought orchards on good fruit soils at depression prices were lucky or wise. With the great reduction in apple trees there is a probability that apple prices will be relatively higher during the forties and fifties than they were during the thirties."

CHEAP INSURANCE

IT IS COMMONSENSE insurance to inoculate most of the legumes which you plant either in the garden or field. Inoculants can be purchased at any supply store or from your seedsman. They cost little and in many cases they make the difference between a good stand and crop and a bad one.

Peas, which are a legume, should never be planted where they were the year before, and in addition to being inoculated, should always be treated with Spergon or Semesan.

TO LENGTHEN THE SWEET CORN SEASON

I THINK sweet corn is just about the most satisfactory vegetable that comes from the garden, and because of that, as a sort of challenge to myself, I have tried for many years to see how long I could make the sweet corn season last.

One or two years I have planted an early variety of corn very early and used hotkaps to protect it after it came up. Also I have often wondered if one couldn't grow some corn early in the house and transplant it. However, these two methods of course take a lot of time and work, so I use an early, a

mid-season, and a late variety and manage to have fresh corn for many weeks. I have found also that one can take an excellent variety like Golden Cross Bantam and by successive plantings have excellent corn until frost.

By the way, you cannot beat Golden Cross Bantam. It is a heavy and uniform yielder, and its quality is unexcelled. We are eating it canned now, and it is almost as good as when it was scraped from the cob.

In order to get a good succession of sweet corn from early until late the Connecticut Experiment Station recommends the following, most of which are hybrids: Spancross, Marcross, Carmelcross, Lincoln, Golden Cross Bantam, and Wilson.

THE MARCHING BRUSH

EDWARD H. THOMSON of Springfield, Massachusetts, visiting on this subject with me recently, said that the encroaching brush is rapidly taking thousands of acres of good farmland out of use in these northeastern states. The reason for this, according to Ed, is that modern equipment—the tractor plow and mowing machine—cannot get near enough to the fences. I think another reason is the shortage of labor. No one ever swings a scythe or a bush hook any more. The result is that on thousands of farms the brush eats up several feet of good land on each side of the fences and is annually extending into the fields.

If the brush is to be held in check and the good land reclaimed, it is plain that it will have to be done by power equipment, and inasmuch as no one farmer can afford such equipment it will have to be owned cooperatively or the work done by custom hiring. It is equally plain, also, that if we are to continue to farm we must solve this brush problem.

A PARSON'S PONDERINGS

SOME OF the questions which frequently arise in the mind of a certain minister are these: "Do the people of the Church really see that religion is a practical, everyday matter? That if it is cultivated sincerely and persistently it will make a tremendous difference in their daily thinking, speaking, and behaving? That religion is the difference between joy and sorrow, courage and cowardice, confidence and despair, love and hate?" That minister is concerned because he fully realizes that it is not only important for people to attend Church regularly—it is also important for people to practice in everyday living on Monday what they think, pray, and sing about on Sunday!

An ancient prophet wondered, "Wherewith shall I come before the high God?" In a flash of insight, he realized that true worship is much more than participation in a formal ceremony at a certain hour on a certain day of the week: "He hath showed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?"

If we are to grow in our understanding of God and if we are to increase our capacity to live the abundant life, attending the Church of our choice regularly each Sunday is very important. But let us be reminded that true religion consists in "being not a forgetful hearer, but a doer of the work!"

—A Country Parson.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

A SHIP'S gunner, home on leave, was sitting with his cat before the fire. His wife had to go and visit some relatives and warned him to keep an eye on the fire.

She went out. The gunner fell asleep. Two hours passed. The fire died. The wife returned. She took one look at her husband snoring before the dead fire, and screamed: "Fire!"

The husband leaped to attention, tore open the door of the oven, rammed in the cat, slammed the door, and cried, "Number One gun ready."

Seeding Grass and Clover in 1945

IT WILL soon be time to seed spring grains, but isn't it true on most farms that the most important part of the job is to get a good seeding of hay? If you could be sure that every grass and clover seed would grow, you could reduce the rate of seeding tremendously and still get a good "catch." There are a number of things you can do that will help to insure a good hay crop next year and doing them carefully will make it possible to make some reduction in seeding rates.

First: Make a good seedbed. One reason some grass and clover seed fails to grow is that it rattles down through a loose seedbed and is buried too deep. Then sow the grass seed behind the grain drill rather than in front and cover lightly with a culti-packer, roller, or peg-tooth harrow.

Most of you will want to include clover in your seeding, but you won't get a good crop if the soil lacks lime. A standard recommendation is a ton of ground limestone to the acre once in a rotation, but if you have been having trouble in raising clover, better have a soil test made. If you wish, lime can be applied to the seeding in the fall.

Second: Unless you applied more than 500 pounds of superphosphate to the acre, along with manure last year, use at least 300 pounds of superphosphate or an 0-20-20 fertilizer when you seed. If you plan to cut hay for more than two years use 500 pounds.

Third: Get the grain in as early as you can make a good seedbed, and if you really want a good seeding of grass and clover, do not sow more than two bushels of oats or barley to the acre.

The following mixtures are recommended by the New York State College of Agriculture. We believe they are also suitable for New England and northern Pennsylvania and New Jersey. If you live in south Jersey, check them with your past procedure or get in touch with your College at New Brunswick.

MIXTURE 1

Use mixture 1 on sweet or on only slightly acid soils in a good state of fertility, well enough drained so that winter heaving is not serious. Hay may

be harvested for from three to five years.

Alfalfa	6 pounds or 3 quarts
Medium red clover	4 pounds or 2 quarts
Alsike clover	2 pounds or 1 quart
Timothy	6 pounds or 4 quarts

Total seed required for 1 acre, 18 pounds or 10 quarts. One pound of ladino clover may be substituted for the 2 pounds of alsike. This improves the aftermath.

MIXTURE 2

Use mixture 2 on soils where winter heaving is a problem, but which are not wet for long periods and are in a good state of fertility or where not enough lime has been used to justify the addition of alfalfa. Hay may usually be harvested for from two to four years.

Medium red clover	6 pounds or 3 quarts
Ladino clover	1 pound or ½ quart
Timothy	8 pounds or 6 quarts

Total seed required for 1 acre, 15 pounds or 9½ quarts. For only one year of hay, substitute 4 pounds of alsike for the 1 pound of Ladino clover.

MIXTURE 3

Use mixture 3 on well-drained, fertile, sweet soils where a good feeding hay is desired for from two to six years.

Alfalfa	8 pounds or 4 quarts
Timothy	6 pounds or 4 quarts

Total seed required for 1 acre, 14 pounds or 8 quarts. 8 pounds of smooth brome grass may be substituted for the timothy if the field is to be used partly for pasture.

MIXTURE 4

Use mixture 4 on wet soils where hay is to be harvested from one to three years.

Medium red clover	3 pounds or 1½ quarts
Alsike clover	2 pounds or 1 quart
Timothy	5 pounds or 4 quarts
Redtop	3 pounds or 6 quarts
Ladino clover	1 pound or ½ quart

Total seed required for 1 acre, 14 pounds or 13 quarts. 3 pounds of alsike clover should be used to replace the pound of Ladino if hay is to be harvested for only one year.

MIXTURE 5

Use mixture 5 on dry, shallow soils in a low state of fertility or on soils that are wet in the spring and dry in the summer. This mixture is used for

(Continued on Page 9)

When you buy poultry mash be sure the
VITAMIN D
ingredient is scientifically
supplied by



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THE GROWTH, health, and egg-producing capacity of your flock are vitally dependent on Vitamin D in the diet. That is why you should make certain not only that the feed you use contains Vitamin D, but also that it is Vitamin D in uniform, effective, scientifically controlled form—"D"-Activated Animal Sterol.

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The Song of the Lazy Farmer

MORE neighbor boys in fighting togs means my old farm must raise more hogs and I must stoke them shotes with corn to help speed on the victory morn when Allied armies will release the conquered folks, and furnish grease to fatten up each hungry kid to overcome what Hitler did. I'd rather see my neighbors stay and help each other with the hay and go to fairs and live the life we did before this awful strife.

Last fall, I thought the big demand for pork would cease when we disband and everybody shouted loud that we had Hitler in a shroud. But Mother Nature did not stop, she grew us one more bumper crop, and bags and bins are bulging full of stuff that grows milk, meat and wool. As long as Nature done her part and showed us she was much too smart to let things slide and go to pot, then you can bet your boots I'm not. My program and my present aim, unless I get too old and lame, is just to keep on slopping pigs and watch 'em taking hearty swigs of protein soup and vitamins to help kick Nippon in the shins. No ceiling price will regulate my good old sow's prolific rate. I miss them boys of my old craft who shouldered rifles in the draft, but here at home I'll back 'em up and feed 'em like a fighting pup.





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GETTING a 14 or 16 hour day out of your tractor is really getting your money's worth. And getting 150 hours' use out of your tractor oil—instead of the usual 60 or 70—gives you a top score in good tractor management.

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The Root-Proof Pipe

Pruning and Moving Brush

By ED. MITCHELL.

PRUNING apple orchards is a real problem this year. Deep snow kept what little help there was from getting around much, and most farms are so short-handed that everyone has been busy on work that seemed more pressing. That is too bad, but it does not alter the fact that pruning facilitates better spraying and dusting, thins the fruit and makes picking easier. It is one practice that is important every year. So if you can not find time to do a thorough job of pruning, do try to make as many of the more important cuts as you can.

Removing brush is one laborious job that follows pruning as day follows night. Using a brush pusher speeds this work with a minimum of labor, and a brush burner pulled through the orchard works pretty well. However, if you can't move all the brush out, it can be piled under the trees out of the way till you do get the time to move it out. This leads to complications if grass gets high and you want to mulch or cultivate the trees and to pick up drops when it comes time, but that is not a fatal thing to face. It is probably less costly than omitting the pruning.

This season should bring a pretty big apple crop over most of the Northeast, and we want to do our best to make it a good one.

17-Year Locusts Due

The Periodical Cicada or 17-Year Locust is due this year. It was present in some sections in 1911 and 1917 in sufficient numbers to cause considerable damage, so many fruit growers and some general farmers are a bit worried about how much damage to expect from this bug this year.

This Cicada is an interesting insect. It belongs to the same order as the leafhoppers, aphids and scales that we know so well—that is, the order with sucking rather than biting mouth parts. Some 27 different broods have been identified, and in many places one or more broods overlap so there are some Cicadas every year or every few years. Some broods, mostly in the South, mature in 13 instead of 17 years. They are most numerous in or near cut-over woodland or forests.

Watch Young Orchards

The female has a strong ovipositor and deposits some 300-500 eggs in slits she cuts in the tender wood of trees or shrubs, preferably in soft, rapid growing new wood of a well cared-for orchard. That is the main cause of damage to the farmers, because the adults eat little if any and the larvae suck on plant roots or soil water for 17 years without causing any noticeable damage. The slits in the tree cause deformed growth and offer easy entrance for fungus diseases and other insects, so it is wise to prune off as much of the seriously injured wood as possible. This should be done in July after most of the eggs have been laid and before the larvae have hatched and dropped to the ground. Burn the wood.

Orchards under ten years of age and nursery stock are the main thing to watch out for, and only where near woods or where the infestation was severe the last time. In such a case, pruning might well be omitted till July or confined to the few most necessary cuts. Protection is hardly practical but may be secured by covering plants with tobacco cloth.

—A. A.—

SUPPORT THE RED CROSS

● When beehives are placed near blossoming fields, remarkable increases in seed yields have been observed. Red clover seed production was quadrupled in Ohio tests, sweet clover tripled in Iowa.



A lesson in HARVESTING from the Honeybee

The busy symphony of bees in blossoming fields is a sign that they are gathering not only honey but pollen as well. By cross-fertilizing blossoms so the plant can reseed, the honey-bee seeks to perpetuate its source of food for the future.

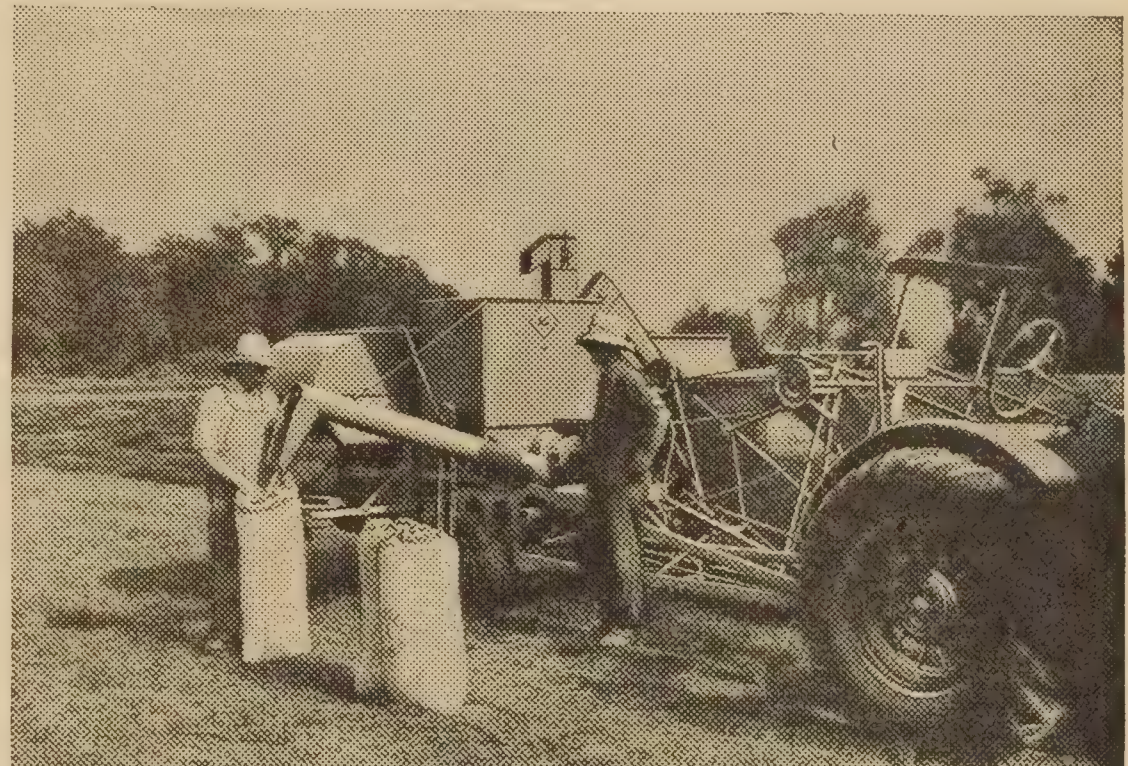
But the honey-bee can't do it all. Man must save the seed. Right now, hay and pasture acreage is declining because of a critical shortage of legume and grass seed. To meet this emergency Uncle Sam is urging the Nation's farmers to grow and save more seed.

Fortunately, we have a timely and invaluable asset in the All-Crop Harvester. This machine, particu-

larly because of its all-rubber shel-ling contacts, close-cutting header, and wide spiral bar cylinder, has a versatile ability to save seed crops in addition to the regular grains... over 100 crops all told.

To increase seed yield: 1. Locate beehives near blossoming fields. 2. Remove livestock at least three weeks before seed ripens. 3. Schedule your All-Crop Harvester ahead of time with your Allis-Chalmers dealer for the 24 POINT CHECK-UP. Or, ask him to help you obtain a new, used or custom machine.

Your return should be gratifying, not only in profit, but in the satisfaction of saving a vitally needed wartime crop.



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ALL-CROP HARVESTER

"Successor to the Binder"

VICTORY IS OUR BUSINESS

and we know it's
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too!

WHERE JOBS BEGIN

Every milk bottle at a city door means jobs that put it there—jobs of building up herds, grinding feed, milking, trucking, pasteurizing, bottling, delivering—jobs making milking machines, milk cans, trucks, sterilizing and pasteurizing equipment, bottling machines and bottles.

And the thing that makes these jobs is the fact that there are *customers*, like the family that lives behind this door, who desire to buy milk and cream and can afford to pay for it.

If it weren't for this demand, and this purchasing power, there wouldn't be much use of a farmer's keeping more than one cow. And there wouldn't be much use, then, of making any of the equipment used to produce milk in quantity, process it and get it to the city man's door. A lot of folks would be out of jobs.

It works just the same the other way around, too. If farmers and other customers didn't want what the city man manufactures, or couldn't buy these things, then the manufacturer, his employes and many others would be out of work.

That's the way it's always been and always will be. It's the demand for, and the ability to buy, food and clothing, houses and fuel, transportation and entertainment and all kinds of other things, that make work for people.

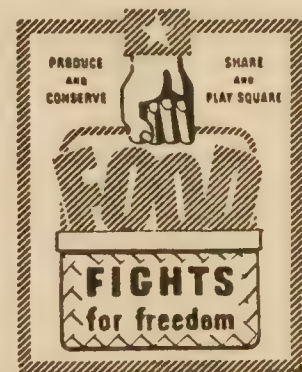
Farmer, merchant or manufacturer—any employer—must have the opportunity to supply a want before he can provide a job.

That's how jobs begin.

We have to remember this when some folks talk about "creating" jobs.

Jobs aren't *made*. They grow—

In the carefully cultivated soil of human needs.



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SEEDING GRASS AND CLOVER IN 1945

(Continued from Page 5)

two years of hay only unless the seeding is top-dressed with manure.

Mammoth red clover	8 pounds or 4 quarts
Timothy	5 pounds or 4 quarts
Redtop	3 pounds or 6 quarts

Total seed required for 1 acre, 16 pounds or 14 quarts.

MIXTURE 6

Mixture 6 is a complex mixture for use on well limed soil where extremes of both drainage and fertility exist in a crazy-quilt pattern in the same field.

Alfalfa	4 pounds or 2 quarts
Medium red clover	3 pounds or 1½ quarts
Ladino clover	1 pound or ½ quart
Timothy	5 pounds or 3½ quarts
Redtop	2 pounds or 4 quarts

Total seed required for 1 acre, 15 pounds or 11½ quarts.

MIXTURE 7

This mixture is good for hay, silage or pasture on fertile soil of good moisture holding capacity where ladino is to be harvested for a number of years.

Ladino clover	2 pounds or 1 quart
Timothy	7 pounds or 5 quarts

Total seed required for 1 acre, 9 pounds or 6 quarts.

—A. A.—

TOP-DRESSING HAY LAND DOUBLES DOLLARS

Dollars spent for top dressing good hay land will produce twice as many dollars as those spent for buying hay, according to R. W. Donaldson, Massachusetts Extension Agronomist. As proof of this dollar-doubling, experience of Berkshire County dairy farmer is cited: Two years ago the owner had spent \$450 for 15 tons of hay. Last year test plots set up on eight year old sod showed increase of yields of more than 100 per cent. The \$450 spent for hay, if used to buy fertilizer, would treat nearly 24 acres, and would produce 46 extra tons of hay, or 31 tons more than when spent directly for hay. At \$30 a ton that hay would have a cash value of \$930—enough to cover the original investment of the fertilizer and \$480 besides, which, says Donaldson, is pretty good pay for the one day's labor it takes to apply the fertilizer, plus whatever cost there is for hauling and storing that extra hay.—W. E. P.

—A. A.—

SPRAY MATERIALS

What is the outlook for an adequate supply of spray materials for insects and diseases in 1945?

The general outlook is at least as good as it was in 1944, and possibly a little better. The two materials that are shortest are rotenone and pyrethrum. Rotenone normally comes from the East Indies, and that supply has been cut off. Pyrethrum is short because so much is needed for military uses.

There will be enough calcium arsenate and lead arsenate, but not much Paris green. There is plenty of cryolite, which is much used as a substitute for rotenone and pyrethrum. It is expected that there will be adequate supplies of copper sulphate and sulphur.

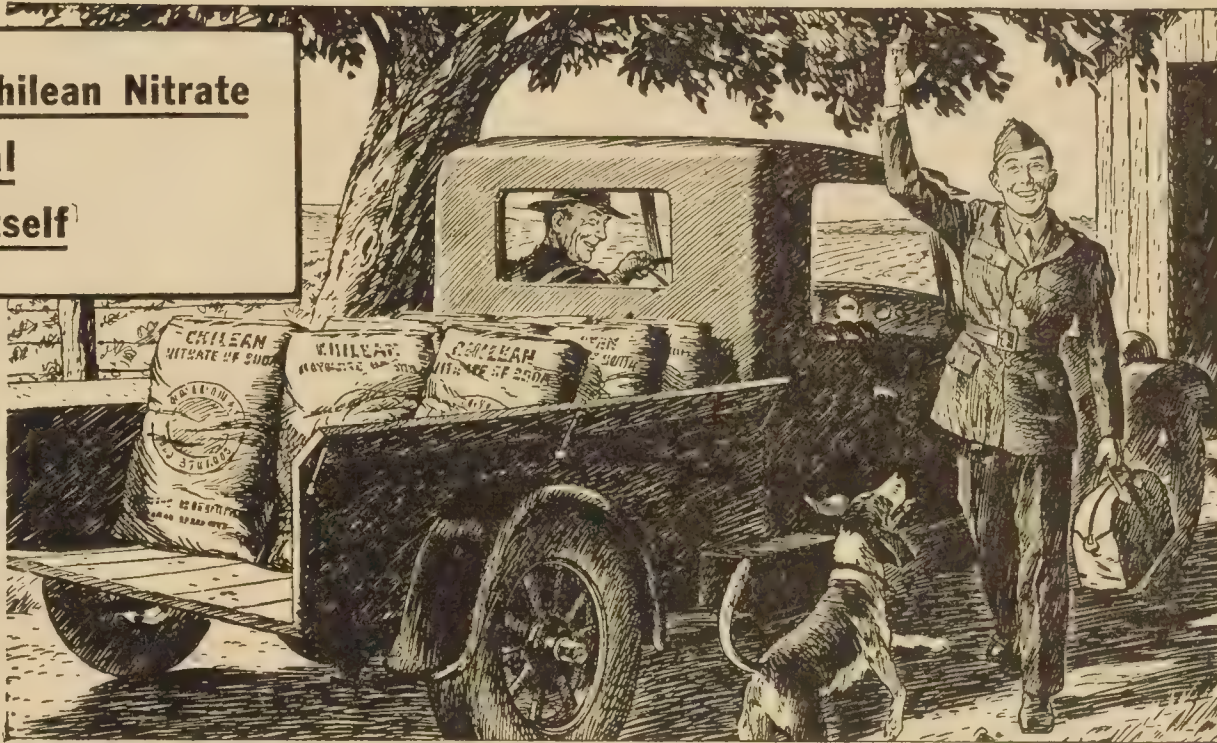
—A. A.—

POST-WAR POLICIES CONTEST

The American Farm Economics Association, with headquarters at Madison, Wisconsin, offers prizes totaling \$12,500 in a contest. The contest asks for suggestions on constructive post-war policies for agriculture including changes in the parity price formula. The three top awards are \$5,000, \$2,500, and \$1,250, plus fifteen prizes of \$250 each. One of the judges is Dean W. I. Myers of the New York State College of Agriculture. More information can be secured by writing direct to the Association.

Yes Sir, IT'S PERFECTLY NATURAL

**Preference for Chilean Nitrate
is Just as Natural
as the Product Itself**



Doubly Lucky ... Pop brings home a soldier son on furlough, and natural nitrate to side dress the crops.

Good farmers—for over a hundred years—have hauled natural nitrate for their crops. Since 1830, when the first nitrate cargo arrived from Chile, millions of tons have been used on American farms . . . 3,300,000 tons since the outbreak of the war. This year's supply of Chilean Nitrate depends largely on ships available to bring it in. *If everyone takes his share promptly when offered, at least 850,000 tons can be supplied for this year's crops.*

While some Chilean Nitrate goes into mixed fertilizer, most of it is applied direct to the crop—top dressing for grains and grasses, side dressing for corn and cotton. Direct application to fruit and vegetable crops is vital to yield and quality. Chilean Nitrate's efficiency has been so firmly established by long years of research and practical experience that it is everywhere taken for granted and employed as a standard of

measurement in comparing the efficiencies of other sources of nitrogen.

Chilean Nitrate is quick-acting inorganic nitrogen. It is immediately soluble in normal soil moisture. It is all available to the crop. But beyond all this, *Chilean Nitrate is natural... the only natural nitrate* in the world. Because of its natural origin, Chilean Nitrate of Soda contains, in addition to large proportions of nitrogen and sodium, small amounts of boron, iodine, manganese, copper—34 different elements in all—many of which are known to be essential to healthy plant growth.

Good farmers the world over have learned by experience to prefer Natural Chilean Nitrate of Soda. In experiments, test plots and in the field, it has demonstrated its worth. It is the safe, sure nitrate for your crops.

Easy to Handle ... Easy to Use

Natural Chilean Nitrate comes in two forms—Champion brand and Old Style. It reaches you in fine mechanical condition, in even-weight bags, for easy storage and handling.

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CHILEAN NITRATE
of SODA

Turn Your Green Gold into Folding Money

Since ensilage feeding is more important this year than ever before, plan *now* to get the fullest nutritional value out of your grassland and forage crops. During 1945 Craine will produce all the silos possible but shortages of materials and manpower will limit the number of silos that can be built.

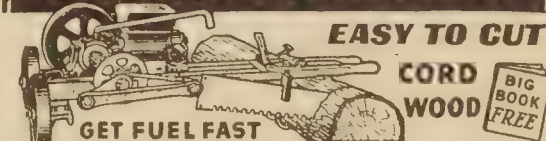
If profitable production in 1945 calls for a new silo for your dairy, *now* is the time to inquire about a Craine—the quality silo that will give you many *extra* years of carefree service. A post card will bring you full information.

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Certified, blue tag, Wisconsin, Vicland Oats, grown directly from University of Wisconsin foundation seed. State sealed and tested, \$2.00 per bushel, bags extra. Also Wisconsin hybrid seed corn. Write for folders and prices. Free bullet pencil given for each inquiry. McKEE BROS., R.D. No. 3, Madison, Wisconsin.

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LIME CREST CALCITE CRYSTALS

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Laid 376 Eggs in 377 Days.

"We believe," wrote Mr. Weidlich "That Lime Crest has been a great help in our feeding and breeding program and a big factor

in enabling us to make our outstanding records."

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of hardy field-grown vegetable plants that produce crops three weeks earlier than home grown plants. Tells how to spray, plant, and cultivate cabbage, onion, lettuce, beet, broccoli, tomato, potato, eggplant and pepper plants. Get your catalog now before the supply is exhausted.

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FRUIT TREES, BERRY PLANTS FOR YOUR Victory Farm Garden

Send for Catalog. It describes the BEST VARIETIES there are at reasonable prices. A splendid assortment of Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Flowering Shrubs, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, etc., to select from. Strong, thrifty trees and plants True-to-Name.

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Located in the center of the Famous Fruit Belt of Niagara County for the past 35 Years.

PEACH TREES 9c APPLE TREES AND UP

Pears, plums, cherries, nuts, berries, etc. Grapes 7c. Evergreens, shrubs, shade trees low as 20c. Catalog free. TENN. NURSERY CO., Box 11, CLEVELAND, TENN.

Early Gardens Pay

ON MANY farms Decoration Day is the traditional date for planting the garden. By that time the rush of spring work has slackened a bit and there is no doubt but that seeds germinate faster and plants grow more rapidly.

On the other hand, think of the time lost. By Decoration Day you can be enjoying early onions, lettuce and radishes, and many other crops can have an excellent start. The last of May is too late to plant peas and get best results. Before that date strawberries, in fact, all garden crops, should be off to a good start.

Plow Early

No garden can be planted till the land is plowed. It's far more likely to be plowed early if it's not fenced and if it is in a readily accessible spot so it can be plowed rapidly, perhaps as you are going to or coming from the field. If there is no danger of erosion, perhaps you were "forehanded" and plowed it last fall.

When you start to plant the garden in April, it's not a one-day job. A small planting of each of the hardier vegetables is made, and then early in May such crops as corn, lima beans, melons, cucumbers and tomatoes. When you plant in April, one planting even of the early crops is not enough. They will pass their prime in early summer and you will need later planting to keep the table supplied. In fact, for beets, carrots, turnips and cabbage to store for winter, planting can be delayed until around July 1. With some crops, such as peas and sweet corn, the season can be extended by planting early, midseason, and late varieties at the same time.

A good way to speed the garden along is to invest a few dollars in plants. Few farmers have the time or the place to grow early plants, but many a man all through the Northeast makes plant growing a business.

Take a Chance

Another way of hurrying things along is to plant tender crops a week ahead of the date you consider safe. Make another planting a week or ten days later. If the first crop freezes, little is lost; if it doesn't, you are that much ahead. Grow a garden!—H. L. C.

—A. A.—

BLACK KNOT

Plums and prunes may be seriously infected with black knot. All knots should be cut out by May. On large limbs and trunk all knotted tissue should be cut down to the wood and for ½ inch beyond the visibly knotted area. Small branches are cut off 4 inches back of the visible swelling. All material removed should be burned. A special spray should be applied as the buds show green tips. This spray may be liquid lime-sulfur diluted 1 to 8 (2½ quarts for each 5 gallons of spray) or a bordeaux mixture prepared as follows: 3 ounces of copper-sulfate crystals are dissolved in hot water in a glass container. Dilute this to 5 gallons with water, and then add 3 cupfuls of hydrated lime.—From Cornell Bulletin 665.

—A. A.—

HIGH ANALYSIS FERTILIZER

What is the situation this year on high-analysis fertilizers? Will more or less be available?

It is expected that somewhat more of the high-analysis fertilizers will be available this year than for the past two years. Their use is one of the best ways of cutting down fertilizer costs because you get more plant food for your money.

CROPS 3 Weeks Earlier!



**CAN'T
TOUCH CROPS**



HOTKAPS—patented paper hothouses—completely protect plants from destructive frosts, storms, insects. Ripen crops 3 weeks earlier; increase yield 18% to 51%. Maintain perfect mulch. Bring you premium prices and bigger profits. One man can set 2000 per day. Millions used by growers every season. 1000 lots only \$11.00; 250 package \$3.50; 100 package \$1.95; 25 Garden package 50c.

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Waste Paper!**

Give this vital war material to your local Salvage Committee. Anticipate seed requirements early, especially on oats, barley, alfalfa, etc. Supplies of high quality, adapted strains very short. Send for prices and copy of our famous Growmore Manual.

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FARM FACTS
BOOK



Mail the coupon below for your Free copy of this new 1945 edition of Hoffman's Farm Facts Book. Contains more than 200 interesting and valuable facts to help you grow better crops. Tells which crops to plant when seed shortages occur, which crops grow best in poorly drained soils, how to fertilize for best results, etc. Send for your copy right now.

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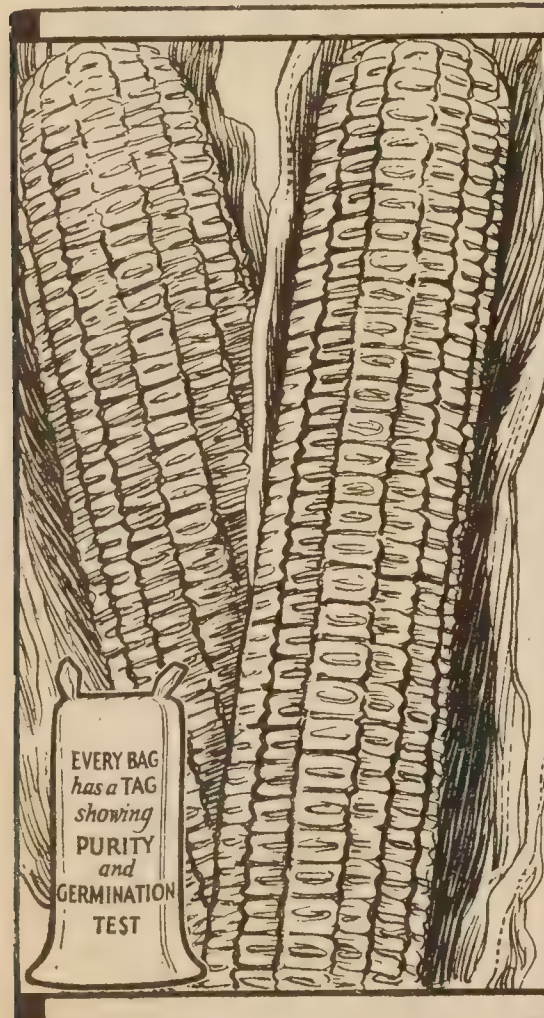
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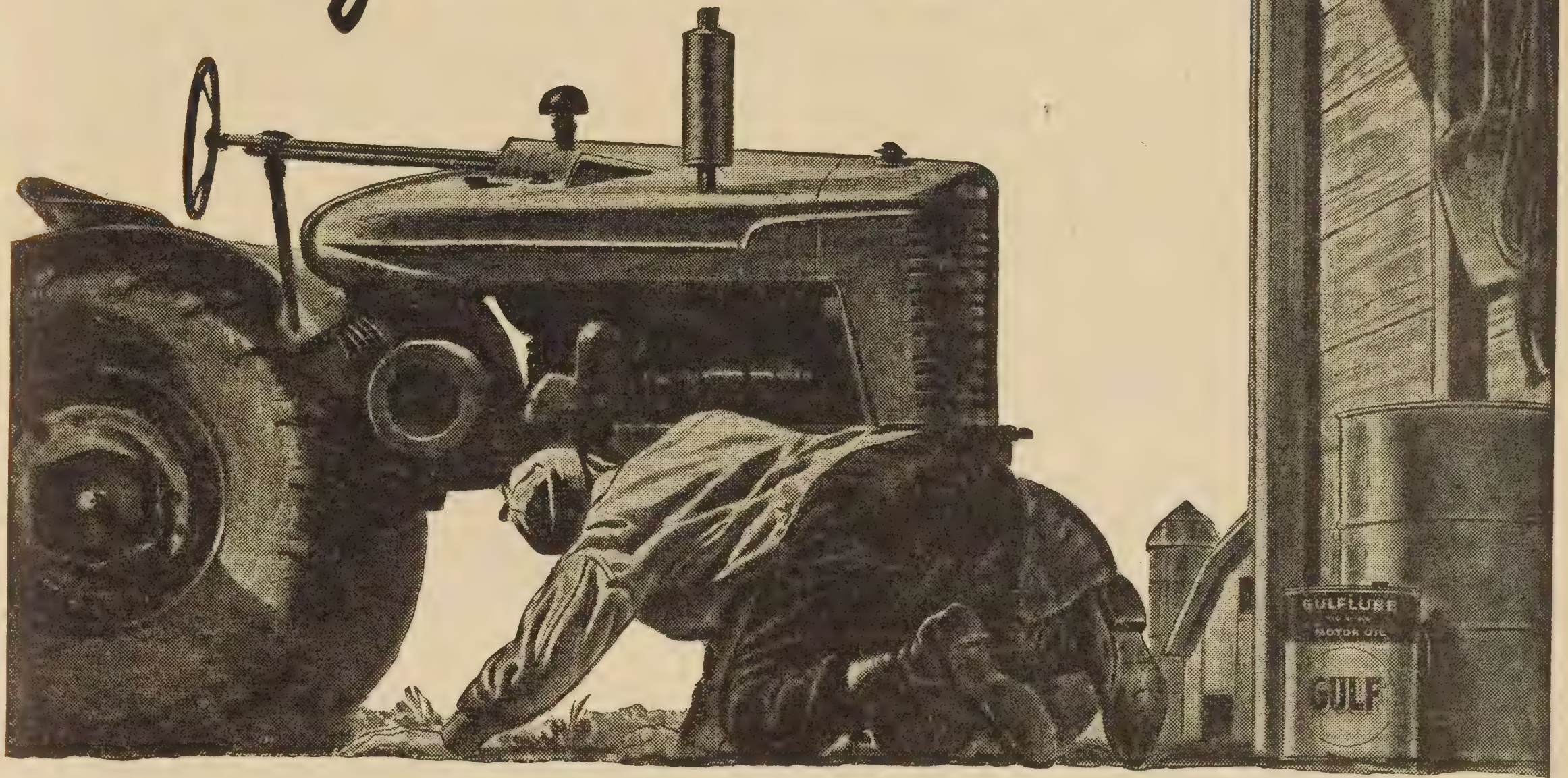
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Let's get down to earth—



One important rule of good tractor care is:
Look out for destructive dirt.

Dirt in the engine or on any bearing surface wears out your tractor *fast!* In the fuel system, it can stop the motor.

With the busy season just ahead, now's the time to get after dirt. Remove the oil pan and flush out dirt and sludge. Check fuel lines and settling bowl, replace the oil filter cartridge, and clean the oil pump screen.

Dirt in measuring cans, grease guns, filler pipes, or storage tanks soon goes right to the spot where it'll do the most harm. So keep fuels and lubricants clean while handling.



You can get everyday help not only in protecting your tractor against dirt but also in its all-round care from Gulf's **FREE Farm Tractor Guide**. We'll mail you this valuable 60-page book if you'll write us the kind of tractor you

have. A penny postal card, addressed to Gulf Farm Aids, Room 3800, Gulf Bldg., Pittsburgh 30, Pa., will bring it right away.

You'll need the Gulf Farm Tractor Guide this busy season. And you'll find that other Gulf Farm Aids described below will be helpful, too. For instance:

WHERE TO GET GULF FARM AIDS!

You can pick up many of these products at your nearby Gulf station. Or you can order any or all Gulf Farm Aids either by phone or mail from the Gulf distributing plant in your vicinity. You can get Gulfspray, Gulf Livestock Spray, and other products for home and farm at Gulf Stations, grocery, drug, and hardware stores, and at milk gathering stations and feed stores.

GULFLUBE MOTOR OIL



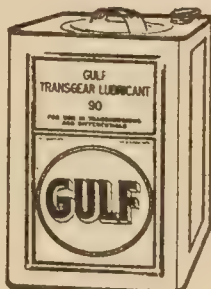
Fill up with Gulflube, the premium quality oil at the *thrifty* price, and you'll have long-lasting lubrication in the crankcase. Gulflube resists sludge formation, helps keep your motor clean.

GULF NO-RUST NO. 1



Before storing farm equipment, apply Gulf No-Rust No. 1 to all metal surfaces. Swab or brush a coating on surface of metal for protection against rust and exposure.

GULF TRANSGEAR LUBRICANTS E.P.

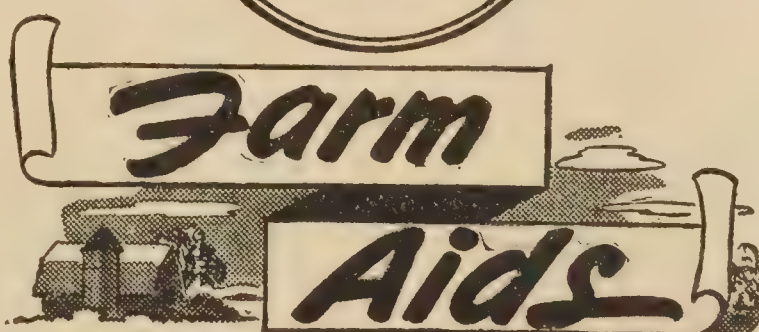


This lubricant is specially made to provide a tough film on gear teeth of transmission, final drives, power take-offs, etc. It won't foam under heavy service conditions. Use S.A.E. 140 for summer.

GULF ELECTRIC MOTOR OIL



This is the lubricant for generators, starting motors, magnetos, and distributor rotors. Resists oxidization, gumming, and sticking. Comes in easy-to-use 1/2-pint container.

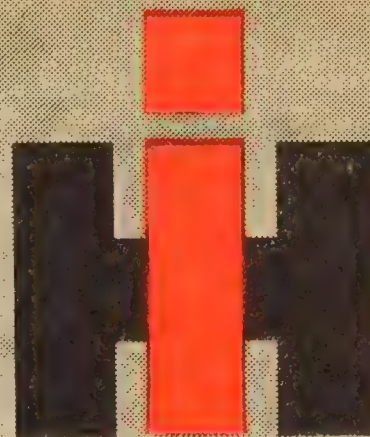


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FARMALL—

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AMERICA'S FARMERS have been able to astound the world because they are mechanized. They have harnessed machines to carry them through the cycle of the seasons—seed-time to harvest-time—and harvest-time back to seed-time.

Power farming has become an integral part of the nation's mechanized might.

This mechanization of the American farm has long been in the making. Twenty-one years ago International Harvester accelerated the advance with the introduction of the Farmall Tractor... the *first* all-purpose tractor adaptable to all kinds of farming. It brought the economy and efficiency of power farming to small farms as well as large. With it came equipment developed from the ground up to do specific jobs. Farmall came to mean a system of farming... the Farmall System.

Farmall was FIRST. Farmall IS first today. The vast majority of farmers who farm with power rely on the Farmall System.

PROGRESS is a watchword of the International Harvester dealers and the farmers of the nation. Look to Farmall for leadership in the great power-farming developments to come.

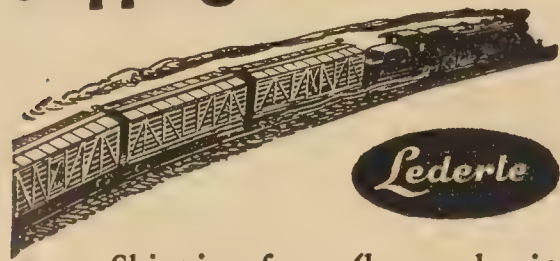
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BUY MORE WAR BONDS AND KEEP THEM!

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Shipping fever (hemorrhagic septicemia) robs livestock owners of millions of dollars each year. Don't be one of these losers!

Plan to vaccinate the animals you ship, with *Lederle's Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin* at least a week before loading. Protect the animals you are shipping on short notice, with *Lederle's Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum*.

Prevent outbreaks of shipping fever in your herds by using *Lederle's Hemorrhagic Septicemia Products*. Control outbreaks of shipping fever by using *Lederle's Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum* and secondary invaders with *Sulfa Drugs*.

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30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, N. Y. 20, N. Y.



Plan Now for Your New Silo

Now is the time to plan for your 1945 silo. Lumber will continue to be a war need. There's not enough to go around in Unadilla standard of quality. Get your order in early for your Unadilla Silo. It is made of highest quality materials available. Don't be satisfied with just any silo. To be sure of a Unadilla, specify your need early.

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ROBERTS' HYBRID SEED CORN (No Agents).
Iowa and Wisconsin State Certified Blue Tag Hybrid Seed Corn \$5.00 per Bu. flats, \$3.75 per Bu. rounds. Postal card us today for annual catalog listing full line of Grass and Field Seeds.
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One man unloads hay faster, easier, with the Ireland Farm Hoist. Replaces team at the barn. Saves driver's time. A 2-H.P. motor or tractor pulley lifts up to 1/2 ton 40 ft. per min.

TO LIFT APPLES, POTATOES, ICE, FEED, BALES...
operate elevator, pull stumps, drive posts. Limited production—order now. See your dealer or write for information.

BENNETT-IRELAND
325 Call St.
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IRELAND Farm HOIST

Pig Pen Pointers

By JOHN P. WILLMAN,

THE experiences of swine breeders in this and other states have shown that pork production costs may be lowered by following a system of swine sanitation. This method of production consists of the following steps:

1. Thoroughly clean and scrub the farrowing pen, including lower part of walls, the floors and the equipment, with boiling hot water and lye. Also disinfect the pen after it has been scrubbed.
2. Wash the pregnant sow a few days before she is due to farrow. Brush top line and sides and wash feet, legs and underline with warm water and soap before she is placed in this clean pen.
3. Keep sow and litter in the clean pen until they are ready to be moved to pasture and then haul the sow and pigs to a "clean" pasture. A "clean" pasture is one that has not been used for pigs or hogs for a year or more and has been plowed since last used as a pasture for swine.
4. Remove the sow at weaning time but keep the pigs on this "clean" pasture until the pigs are at least four months old.

There are fewer runts in the pig crop and less feed and labor are needed to produce 100 pounds of pork when this system is followed. This method of production is designed to prevent the pigs from becoming infected with round worms. If the cleaning process is properly done, it removes the round-worm eggs from the pen.

Pasture Increases Profits

The use of pasture saves feed. An acre of good pasture, such as alfalfa, clover, or rape, properly grazed by pigs will save feed to the extent of 1100 or more pounds of corn and 450 pounds of tannage or meat scraps. An acre of pasture usually supplies enough grazing for about 15 to 20 full-fed pigs from weaning time until they reach market weights.

Further Suggestions

The use of pig brooders, pig nests and guard rails in farrowing pens prevents injury and loss of young pigs.

Anemia in suckling pigs that are raised in dry lot may be prevented by swabbing the udder of the sow daily with a saturated solution of ferrous sulfate.

The sows that are raising large litters may be self-fed after the pigs are two weeks old. Suckling pigs should be given grain and concentrates in a creep when the sows are not self-fed.

Many pork producers prefer to self-feed their growing and fattening pigs. Self-fed hogs require less labor, they grow faster, they make more economical gains and they are happier than hand-fed pigs.

Homemade hog waterers are easy to build, are not expensive, and their use saves labor for the producer.

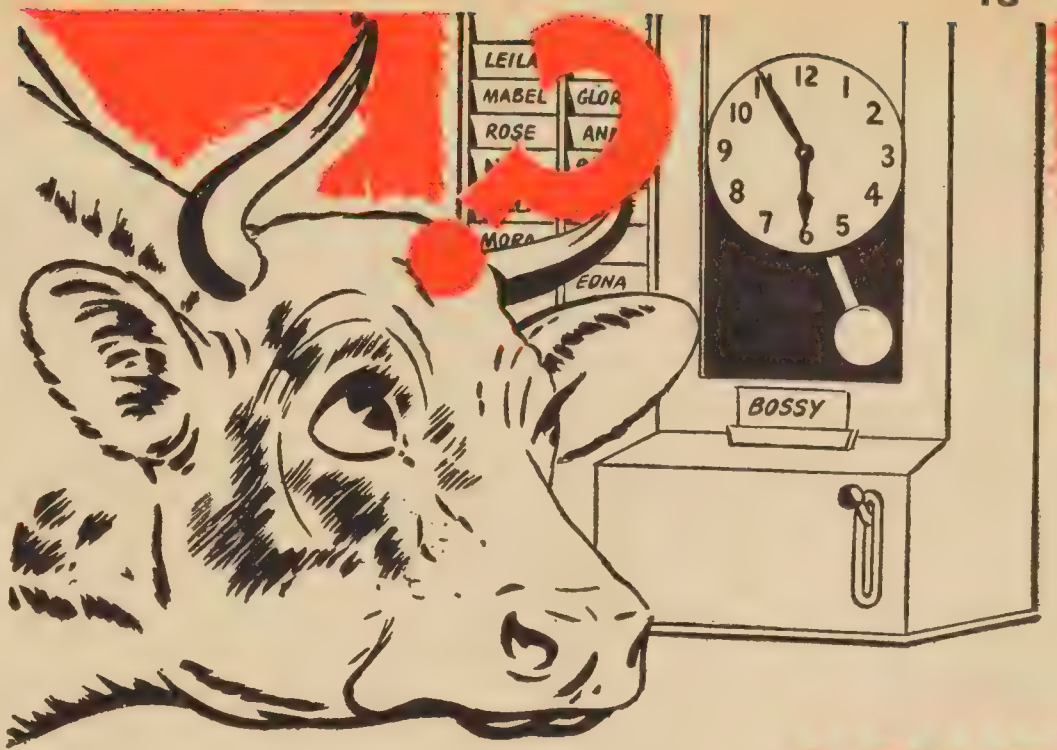
—A. A.—

MORE MILK FROM POTATOES

Increases of as much as 15 per cent in milk production are credited to feeding of potatoes on Massachusetts dairy farms. Complete reports on 23 carloads shipped to Barnstable County show a substantial increase in milk production, and without exception, a desire for more potatoes, says C. J. Fawcett, state extension dairyman.

Two combinations of feeds which cows will eat eagerly are:

(1) potatoes combined with an equal number of pounds of well dried sweet corn fodder; or (2) a ton of potatoes combined with 700 pounds of well dried alfalfa.—Walter E. Piper.



TIME CLOCKS FOR-- COWS?

Your cows aren't "clock watchers." Their job's never done because they're working day in and day out, winter and summer, producing and reproducing. It's a hard schedule and your stock must be in top condition to maintain it. Help nature to keep them vigorous and healthy by daily, year round feedings of:

Near's MINRALTONE

With VITAMIN D
A MINERAL FEED SUPPLEMENT

If you feed Near's MinRaltone regularly, you'll know your cows won't lack the minerals they need to keep healthy, because MinRaltone contains 10 essential minerals, plus Vitamin D in recommended quantities and recommended proportions to each other. Fill out and mail coupon for complete information on mineral feeding and Near's MinRaltone.

NEAR'S FOOD CO., INC. of BINGHAMTON, N.Y.

NEAR'S DIJEX-TONE

Digestive Tonic Aid and Mineral Supplement

For the ailing cow, the subnormal critter or freshening cow, keep a drum of Near's DIJEX-TONE. It's a combination of Near's minerals, Vitamin D, digestive tonic aids and medicinal appetizers. Easy, inexpensive to feed, a big money-saver and sometimes a life-saver.

NEAR'S FOOD CO., INC.
Dept. C, Binghamton, N. Y.

Without obligating me, send me literature on why Near's MINRALTONE pays, and a feeding program for my stock.

I have a dairy of.....cows,.....young stock.
(Give number of each.)

Name.....

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TRADE MARK

HARNESS HARNESS REPAIRS COLLARS

Available this Spring for essential farm use. See your local Implement Dealer, Hardware Store or Harness Shop today. **ACT NOW!**
Avoid costly breakdowns later.

★ MANUFACTURERS SINCE 1879 ★

W. W. GLECKNER & SONS COMPANY

CAN AGRICULTURE HOLD ITS GAINS?

Today, farmers are soldiers of the Home Front charged with the responsibility of producing greater quantities of food than ever before, despite shortages of manpower, supplies and equipment.

Tomorrow, when peace comes, you will be "demobilized". To a degree, like other demobilized soldiers, you will have to adjust yourself to a peacetime economy. You will become once again a businessman whose success or failure will be determined by your ability to find and build markets.

Agricultural leaders are giving much thought to the questions of how successfully agriculture will bridge the gap from war to peace.

Will you producers be able to hold war-expanded markets?

Will you be able to find new markets for the increased production likely to come with the return of adequate labor, equipment and supplies?

You are not alone in seeking answers to these questions, for the same problems concern the entire food industry—processors and distributors of food as well as producers.

We, too, know that the day will come for us, as it will for you, when instead of markets seeking food, we will have food seeking markets.

How are we going to solve this common problem? How are we going to build sound, stable markets for farm produce?

We don't pretend to know all the answers. But 85 years' experience in food distribution, through good times and bad, has taught us that you and we must apply certain fundamental business principles proven sound by all successful businessmen.

This means that despite recognized wartime limitations we must constantly strive to:

Give the consumer preferred varieties.

Give the consumer garden-fresh, quality food in the grade and pack that best serves her needs.

Give the consumer full food value for her dollar by eliminating unnecessary and wasteful handling operations and costs.

Because of the tremendous problem with which we are confronted, we cannot confine our efforts to the mere application of these business principles. It is heartening to note the general recognition in all branches of the food industry that

we must also plan and experiment *now* in order to find and develop new and better ways to serve the consumer tomorrow.

Working with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Land Grant Colleges, the State Departments of Agriculture and the Agricultural Extension Service in the various states, A&P and other progressive distributors and growers are preparing now for the peacetime years through such exploratory activities as:

Surveys of production areas and methods to insure high-quality production of the varieties most in demand,

Studies to determine the most efficient and economical means of moving farm produce to market,

Experiments in pre-packaging of farm produce, Developments of better transportation methods by truck and train and plane,

Merchandising tests of tree and vine-ripened products,

Finding new by-product uses for inferior grades,

Testing of new methods of displaying and advertising and selling produce.

These are only a few of the many ways in which groups of the food industry are working together to do a better job of feeding the American public, with the thought that "he who serves best, profits most".

* * * * *

Today, agriculture is enjoying a wartime boom. Markets are expanded, farm income is up.

But the same thing happened in the last war and the prosperity did not endure. It was followed by a collapse of farm prices so disastrous that 453,000 farmers lost their farms through mortgage foreclosures between 1922 and 1926.

WE MUST NOT LET THIS HAPPEN AGAIN!

Obviously we cannot foresee the national economic developments that can greatly affect the future of all of us in the food industry—growers and distributors alike.

But it is crystal clear that close cooperation between producers and distributors can mean more and better food for the American public; can make a tremendous contribution to a better future for American agriculture.

ATLANTIC COMMISSION COMPANY, INC.

Affiliate of

THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA COMPANY

★ **Uncle Sam Needs Your Timber — Cut and Haul Now While Prices Are Up!** ★



No Stone Unturned

It is the man behind the plow who fills the granary, the silo, the barn. It is he who made the field from forest; who cleared it, furrowed it; made it land from which both life and wealth can spring.

For more than a quarter of a century the national farm loan associations and the Federal Land Bank have provided a cooperative mortgage credit service that has helped to solve the financial problems of farmers. Designed to fit the needs of farming, these mortgages afford protection while in debt and a systematic way to get out of debt. With the low interest rate of 4%, with no danger of a sudden demand for a large payment, and with the small installments spread over a 20- to 33-year period, these loans are geared to your ability to pay.

So, whether you use a loan from a national farm loan association to buy land, construct

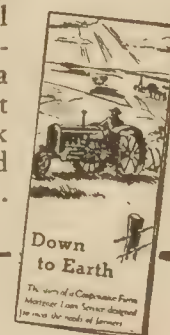
buildings, make improvements or pay debts, this low-cost, easy-to-carry mortgage makes it possible for you to repay without sacrificing the efficiency of your farm operations.

It has been said that he who plows and plants the seed has faith that makes a nation. With this same faith in the future the Farm Loan System pledges itself to leave no stone unturned in continuing to bring to the farm-



ers of the Northeast a cooperative mortgage credit service that will help assure a healthy agriculture and thereby contribute to a just and lasting peace.

We'll be glad to send you absolutely free the above picture in beautiful colors, size 9 x 12, without advertising and suitable for framing. Also a free copy of an illustrated booklet giving full details on Land Bank loans. Simply fill out the coupon and mail it to the Federal Land Bank.



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SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
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★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

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HOLSTEIN BULLS

Ready for service. By our best herd sires and from dams with good D.H.I.A. records.

E. P. SMITH

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FOR SALE: Registered Holsteins
ALL AGES, BOTH SEXES. ALL STAGES OF LACTATION. EXCELLENT QUALITY FOUNDATION STOCK. POPULAR BLOOD LINES.
PAUL SMITH, Newark Valley, N. Y.

WE HAVE BRED AND DEVELOPED
Five 100,000 lb. M. Cows
and one 200,000 lb. M. cow. Sons and grandsons of these cows make good herd sires.
L. V. LaMotte, Freeville, N. Y.

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Offers for sale both Carnation and Pathfinder bred bull calves from high record Carnation daughters. Sires, Carnation Homestead Hazelwood, Pioneer Pathfinder Fobes.
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GUERNSEY

BULL CALF—BORN OCT. 16, 1944.

Both grandsons are proved bulls. Three nearest dams have six records averaging 11653 lbs. Milk and 576.4 lbs. Fat. Two maternal sisters in production. Backed by blood of Langwater Valor and Foremost Prediction. Complete pedigree sent on request.

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BULLS one month to serviceable age.

Sired by FOREMOST PEACEMAKER, 64 A. R. daughters, and ANTIETAM BRIGHT LAD—son of LANGWATER VAGABOND and BRIGHT LAD'S FRANCES ROSE, 738 lbs. fat—A.A. Dams have high records and are closely related to PEERLESS MARGO, 1013 lbs. fat at 4 yrs., and ROYAL LENDA, 1109 lbs. fat at 4 yrs. ALSO A FEW HEIFER CALVES.

Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, New York.

Increase Production and Your Profit.
GET A BULL CALF RICH IN VALOR, FOREMOST, MAY ROYAL and MIXTER FAITHFUL BLOOD, FROM A HEAVY MILKING TESTED COW.
CROCKER FARMS, CORTLAND, N. Y.

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE

T.B. AND BLOODTESTED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.

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Fancy Dairy Cattle: 200 to 500 cows and heifers on hand at all times.
Horses: 50 to 100 high class mated teams, singles, seconds and saddle horses.

E. L. FOOTE & SON, INC.

PHONE 6471. HOBART, N. Y.

Close and Fresh Cows: Every animal personally selected to build customers' good will. No cash needed. No sales on Sunday.

State Dairy Cattle Co., Inc.

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ABERDEEN-ANGUS

FOUR REGISTERED BULL CALVES

and a few registered cows and heifers, all strong in blood of Repeater of Wheatland 9. Gd. Champ. Kan., Mo., N. Y., 1st at Iowa, Ind., and Ft. Worth. CERTIFIED LENROC SEED OATS.

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HORSES and CATTLE

Always on hand from 25-50 head. Fancy farm teams and single horses. Some saddle horses. Also Approx. 300 head good dairy cows and first calf heifers. Mixed breeds. Reasonable terms. We will buy entire dairies and farm equipment at all times.

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Pedigreed Chester Whites

SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS. ALL AGES. WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. MUST PLEASE.

C. E. Cassel & Son, Hershey, Penna

Chester Whites or Berkshire & Chester Cross
6 to 7 wks. old \$12.00 ea.; 8 to 10 wks. old \$13.00 ea. Will ship any number C.O.D. or send check or money order. Inoculated if desired—75c extra. Buy pigs that live and grow.

WALTER LUX, 44 ARLINGTON ROAD, WOBURN, MASS.

SOME CHOICE

Pure Bred Yorkshire Gilt

BRED TO FARROW IN APRIL.

Pinelma Farm, Lawrenceville, N. Y.

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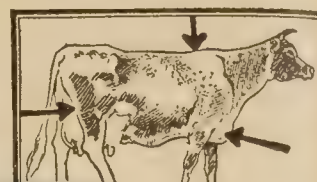
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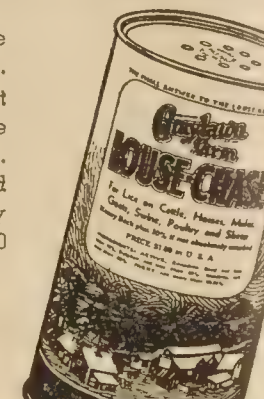


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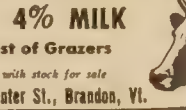
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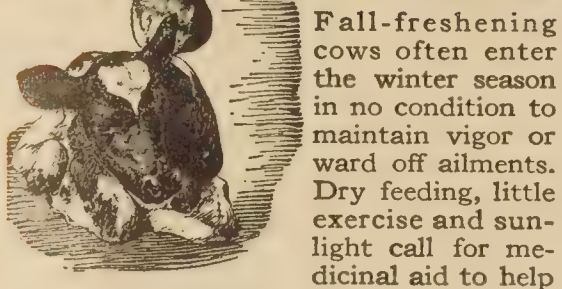
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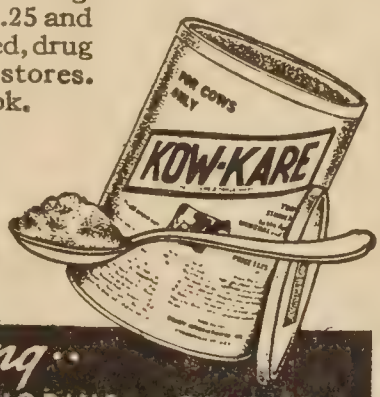
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WILL SHE STILL BE A VIGOROUS COW



Fall-freshening cows often enter the winter season in no condition to maintain vigor or ward off ailments. Dry feeding, little exercise and sunlight call for medicinal aid to help offset feed deficiencies, to stimulate appetite, and to aid conversion of feed to milk. Such cows, now more than ever, need the tonic drugs, the minerals and sunshine-supplement (Vitamin D) of the famous KOW-KARE formula . . . with its potent Iron-Iodine combination for stimulating milk-conversion during barn-feeding. Kow-Kare, \$1.25 and 65¢ sizes, at feed, drug and general stores. Free Cow Book.

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IRON IODINE CALCIUM
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50 HEAD at ITHACA, New York on April 14
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Herd is in excellent condition, T.B. Acc'd., Bangs negative and tested for both within 30 days prior to sale. Herd rich in Penhurst Red Star breeding.
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The Old Reliable
Used for over 60 years, for coughs due to colds. Powder form. Easily given. Economical. 13 oz. size, 65¢—2 lbs., \$1.25 (25 days treatment). At dealers or mailed postpaid. Write for FREE circular.
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5 BULLS — 70 FEMALES (cows, bred heifers, open heifers)
HERD T.B. AND BANGS' ACCREDITED
For catalog write to above address. **FRED CHANDLER, Auctioneer**

DOWN THE Alley

By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

PROBABLY you have seen in your paper the release by the OPA that meat may disappear from our tables by early summer. It may be hard for rural people to believe it, but that has about happened to people in the big cities already. This should again illustrate to all concerned that the man in the country can take care of himself, while the man in the city cannot. This is important. Future livestock and meat distribution and production will be based upon what the city man does about it when he realizes what is being done to him. That means changes, and changes are plainly ahead of us in meat distribution as well as sources of supply. More of that some other time.

"We have kept the cost of living down," as shouted everywhere by so many government employees, is just plain BUNK. Figures have just come out that subsidy payments on just meats, flour, and butter amounted to 857 million dollars in 1944. It will be more in 1945, all borrowed money, all carrying interest, and administered by more and more government employees. Farmers don't like subsidies and didn't ask for them; consumers are perfectly willing and able to pay for this food now, and processors say they don't like subsidies or want them. That leaves only the bureaucrats in favor of them.

I attended an OPA-called meeting for slaughterers and packers here in Buffalo the other day. The new and many more rules, regulations and penalties under which all buyers, sellers
(Continued on Page 23)

GENODALE DISPERSAL

The entire herd of **ADRIAN T. PERSONIUS**, A LEADING NEW YORK STATE DIRT FARMER. Sale held at his farm on Route 34, 2 miles south of GENOA JUNCTION, CAYUGA COUNTY, N. Y., BETWEEN ITHACA AND AUBURN.

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70 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE.
Accredited and negative and Bangs Vaccinated. The highest 9-year average in Herd Test on 2 time milking in the country. Herd founded 20 years ago. The highest producing and strongest bred farmer herd of Registered Holstein Cattle ever sold at public auction in New York State. Several cows with over 600 lb. of fat and up to 745 lb. fat, 2 time milking.

Bred and open yearlings and heifer calves out of high record dams and by noted sires. Several young bulls. This is a complete dispersal. Owner has sold farm and is retiring. On **TUESDAY, MARCH 27**, all farm equipment, etc., will be sold. Plan to attend both days.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS,
Sales Mgr. & Auctioneer, Mexico, N. Y.

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65 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Saturday, March 24
JOHN F. KENDALL HERD

1 mile east of ORCHARD PARK on
Route 20A, 4 miles west of
EAST AURORA.

Herd T.B. Accredited and Negative.
43 Fresh Cows, others nearby.
15 Heifer Calves, 5 Young Bull Calves.
A marvelous offering of high producing, Canadian bred Holsteins with several milking from 80 to 90 lb.

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ON the average livestock farm, one hour in every three is spent caring for the stock. On dairy farms still more time is needed.

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By making simple, inexpensive changes in the barn arrangement, Jamesway has often saved many miles of walking a year—sometimes a mile a day . . . saved space . . . made it easier to keep the barn clean . . . cut clean-up time a third or more. Moreover, Jamesway drinking cups step up milk production, often as much as 5 to 10 per cent . . . while

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The time-saving, labor-saving Jamesway story is described in the new, brilliantly illustrated Jamesway Farm Building Book. You'll want a copy before you make any plans for building or remodeling a barn, hen house, hog house, or any other farm building. A postcard brings you a copy.

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High production and Livability are the profit makers. BUCK'S chicks are sired by males from R.O.P. Dams with records of from 200 to 300 eggs. Breeders Officially bloodtested. Chicks guaranteed Pullorum free.

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Special AA Grade	100% Live Delivery	1945 CAT. FREE	Non-Sexed	Pullets	Chicks
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Cash or C.O.D. Post Paid	Non-Sex	Pits.	Ckls.
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Large Eng. Black Leghorns	12.00	22.00	2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rox. Wh. Wyand.	14.00	18.00	12.00
Red-Rocks & Rock-Red Cross.	14.00	18.00	12.00
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100% live arrival guar. Sex guar. 95%. Hatched in modern elec. incubators from free range tested breeders. Order direct or write for Free Photo (Cat.). 4 wk. old Wh. or Bl. Leg. Pits., \$40.-100. Ship exp. col.

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R. O. P. SIRE	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$2.00
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Brooding Chicks

By L. E. Weaver

WHEN a chick is hatched, its temperature is just about 100°. That is not surprising. It has been in an incubator for three weeks where the temperature was about 99¼°.

Three or four days later the chick's temperature will be up to about 106°. It will remain there as long as the bird lives. That is the normal temperature for adult chickens. This increase in temperature during the first few days of a chick's life has a direct bearing on the chick's resistance to Pullorum disease. This was demonstrated by Dr. Hutt at Cornell several years ago. If chicks are exposed to the disease before this increase in temperature has taken place, they are much more likely to take it than they are a few days later. For some unexplained reason, Leghorn chicks come up to normal temperature more quickly than heavy breed chicks do, and for that reason they are not so likely to have Pullorum disease as are the heavy breed chicks.

At first thought one might assume that a brooder for day-old chicks should be kept at least at 100°. That is not true, of course. The reason why the chicks do best at a brooding temperature not far from 90° is that the chicks generate some heat themselves. It's the same as with people. Our normal temperature is about 98.6°; but we are most comfortable at a temperature of 70.

WATCH THE CHICKS

Different lots of chicks in different surroundings seem to have different demands for heat. It has never been satisfactory to make a rule for all conditions. That is why the best plan is to use a thermometer only while the brooder is being regulated. Hold the heat between 90 and 95 when the chicks are put in. After that, put away the thermometer and watch the chicks. They will tell you by the way they settle down for the night whether or not the temperature is right.

Forget, for the moment, about electric brooders; the following doesn't apply to them. Around a coal, oil, gas or wood-burning brooder the chicks will form a more or less complete ring with at least half of the band of chicks outside of the canopy or hover if everything is as it should be. If the chicks are mostly beneath the hover and seem to be crowding close to the heater, the temperature is too low. If the ring is so large that almost no chicks are beneath the hover, the temperature is too high.

When the ring is not complete, but the chicks are all bunched on one side, it probably is not a question of temperature at all. That usually means a floor draft.

Electric brooders are different and must be operated differently. They more closely imitate the old hen. They furnish a place where the chicks can get warm quickly or can sleep comfortably, but the room itself is not warmed. There is considerable evidence that this so-called cool room brooding increases the vigor of the stock as adults. In electric brooding, at least while the chicks are very small, they must all be beneath the hover at night. Here again it is the action of the chicks that should determine the set of the regulator. If the thermostat is in good working order, the temperature beneath the hover can be controlled very closely, and no one need worry that the chicks will be overheated or chilled.

For the first few days the temperature is correct when a row of heads are outside, but that is all. Later when the chicks push outside soon after they settle down at night, you may know that they are too warm. Don't change

(Continued on opposite page)

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the regulator. Raise the hover an inch or so. That will allow more circulation of air and reduce the temperature a little.
In electric brooders that use reflector and heating lamps, there are no thermostats as a rule. A thermometer is of little use in these brooders because the nature of the heat and the way it is distributed give a deceptive reading on the thermometer. Adjust the temperature to suit the chicks by raising the brooder on blocks.

The Thermostat

The heart of a brooder's heat regulating system is the thermostat. The comfort, the thrift, and even the very lives of the chicks may depend on the thermostat, especially when the chicks are very young. So let's think a little about that thermostat and what you can do to make sure it will not fail you.

Protect it. Almost all brooders are equipped with the disc or wafer type of thermostat. These are sensitive and delicate. They are easily damaged. Two circular pieces of thin metal are soldered together at the edges, and some ether or similar liquid is sealed inside. It is the expansion of this liquid when it is warmed that gives the thermostat its thrust. It can't stand too much heat. It will blow up and burst. This often happens when the coal brooder is started. A flashy wood fire is first put in. This runs up the temperature in a hurry, and poof goes your thermostat. You prevent that by merely taking out the thermostat until the coal fire is going and under control. A threaded stem is soldered to one side of the disc, so it is an easy matter to unscrew it, and later to replace it.

Test it. New disc thermostats are on sale at almost any store that handles poultry supplies. They are not expensive. It's a good plan to have at least one new one on hand for an emergency. Another good plan is to collect all your used discs and put them in some warm water—not hot water. The good ones will expand. Those that have gone bad will remain flat. Throw them away and replace them with new ones.

Why Deep Litter for Chicks

Litter four inches deep or more in the brooding pen has several advantages over a skimpy supply:

1. It prevents loss of heat through the floor. It thus saves on cost of heating, especially when electric brooders are used.
2. It stays dry and cleaner longer, like built-up litter in a laying house.
3. It separates the chicks when they are small from any disease germs that might have survived disinfection in the cracks of the floor.
4. It saves labor because it does not have to be cleaned out so often.

Of the total cost of raising a pullet, the cost of litter represents only about 2 per cent. So to use litter generously is to buy health insurance for the chicks at very low cost.

SOFT SHELLS

Please tell me what to give our hens so they do not lay so many soft-shelled eggs. They have oyster shells in front of them at all times.

Usually poultrymen have more trouble with soft-shelled eggs during the hot weather than during the winter. Try some other lime carrier. I have tried a little stunt which has worked for me; namely, to scatter the shell-making material on top of the mash in the hopper.

You do not say what you are feeding your hens. It does appear that vitamin D and perhaps others have some effect on the assimilation of lime by the hen, and it may be that your hens are not getting enough of these vitamins.—H. L. C.

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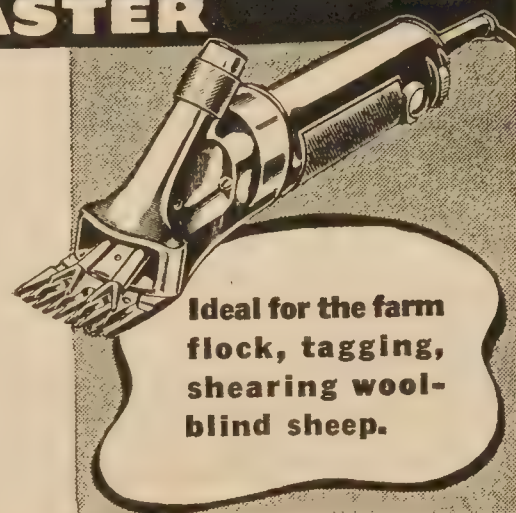
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VITAMIN D FOR LIVESTOCK

THE question is frequently raised as to whether or not heifers, young stock and adult cows should have their feed supplemented with Vitamin D. With calves up to four months of age there is no argument; all authorities agree that there should be plenty of Vitamin D in all the feed, so calf feeds are reinforced with this vitamin.

After the calf reaches four months or thereabouts and begins to eat hay, some authorities, including those at Cornell, think hay contains enough Vitamin D without adding to the concentrate. On the other hand, the Minnesota experiment station states:

"Young cattle, one year or under, are most frequently affected, but older calves are not entirely immune."

This comment refers to rickets, and the workers at Minnesota concluded that rickets were due to a deficiency of calcium and Vitamin D, but that the lack of Vitamin D seemed to be the more important. All agreed that all cattle, of whatever age, need Vitamin D, but some authorities think that the older cattle get enough of this vitamin from hay and other roughage.

At the South Dakota station some experimental work was done to show the effect of Vitamin D or the lack of it with milking cows. It was found that those lacking Vitamin D became stiff and their joints began to swell. Cows went off feed, lost weight, and milk production decreased. Calves born to those cows were dead or weak.

At Pennsylvania State College an experiment was conducted where some calves were given a ration lacking Vitamin D while others were well supplied. These calves were kept on these rations for a period of 190 to 226 days. At the end of that time the calves receiving small amounts of Vitamin D showed rickets both in appearance and when given x-ray examinations. Those receiving an abundance of Vitamin D showed no rickets.

Those who claim that it is not necessary to supplement feed with Vitamin D for cows maintain that cows get enough vitamin D in sunlight and first class roughage. But the quality of roughage fed to cows varies greatly, and the question is whether they get enough Vitamin D to keep them at high health efficiency.

It would appear from these facts that more experiments are needed on Vitamin D requirements of older calves and cows. In the meantime, the cost of supplying Vitamin D is so low that it is good insurance to see that it is in the feed.

— A. A. —

RAPE FOR HOGS

I read in your paper recently about rape to be used as hog pasture. I tried it two years ago. I obtained a good crop of rape, but the pigs would not eat it. They ate all the grass and weeds around the fence, but when frost came in the fall I still had the almost untouched crop of rape. I talked to a former Cornell man and he said they had the same trouble and found clover or oats seeded with clover to be far better. I found out the same myself last year and this year expect to seed a permanent pasture mixture with oats.

We discussed this comment with Professor John Willman of Cornell. He agrees that pigs prefer some other crop than rape, but says that in his opinion no other crop can be grown so quickly or will furnish as much feed.

He comments further that some men who claim pigs will not eat rape grow a lot more of this crop than is needed for the number of pigs they have. Naturally, when the pigs are turned in, they do not make much impression on it and their owner concludes that they are not eating it. We would be glad to hear from other subscribers on pasture crops for pigs.

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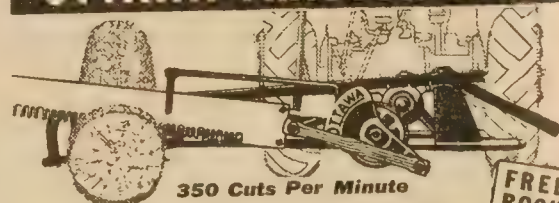
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DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

1. Wins fight to retain winter price schedule!
2. Protests slash of 45¢ in subsidy payments!
3. Warns of losses from new milk-powder support figure!

Big news and big events—of more than ordinary importance to every dairy farmer in the milkshed—moved to a climax during the last days of February. There was good news and bad news for every producer, whether a League member or not.

Headlining the good news was an announcement by the War Food Administration that it had acted favorably on repeated requests from the League... and that it would *not* reduce Class 1 milk prices under the New York order during April, May and June. *That simple announcement means a gain of 25c per hundredweight for all producers in the milkshed.*

Subsidy Slash Will Hamper War Effort, Says League

But the good news was overbalanced by the bad news. For in the face of strong representations—both from the League and other farm organizations—the WFA also announced that the combined feed-and-drought subsidies would be cut from 80c to 35c beginning April 1.

The League immediately filed a protest in the form of a resolution by its board of directors. Said League directors:—"This subsidy slash will cost New York milkshed farmers 9½ millions of dollars. There is no indication that the price of milk will be reduced to consumers. And the reduction in price not only will have a discouraging effect, reducing the farmers' ability to produce milk needed for our fighting forces and war workers; but it may result in a severe scarcity of milk and milk products for civilians."


Lower Milk-Powder Support Price to Cost Farmers \$600,000 Monthly

Following the protest on the subsidy slash, League officials issued a solemn public warning which said that New York milkshed farmers would suffer a further loss of \$600,000. monthly unless the present "price-setting formula" is corrected. "The government," the statement declared, "has lowered its support price on milk-powder by one-half cent a pound. As a result, the market price has declined to 14c and may go still lower. This reduction," explained the League officials, "comes from the fact that a peacetime formula is being used to set farmers' prices, instead of an emergency wartime formula that should take into account not only actual production costs but industrial wage rates, as well."

As a non-profit marketing-type cooperative—working to secure and maintain a living price for dairy farmers—the Dairymen's League acts in the interests of all dairy farmers when it fights for a "living price" level and a fair "price-setting formula."

The fight to protect the market for milk and milk-products is one that should enlist the support of dairymen everywhere. We members of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association invite all other dairy farm organizations to join with us in an attempt to encourage higher milk prices to producers.





Fights Corrosion...SO Water Fog can Fight Fire

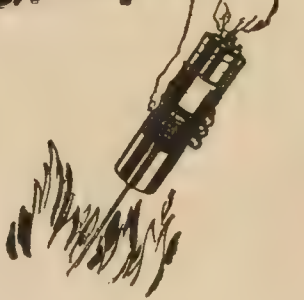
Fog outside a ship is dangerous. Fog on or below decks—Water Fog—can save it from the worst peril of the sea—fire!

Water fog is man-made... sea water forced through a nozzle with screen holes so fine they make a vapor-blanket that smothers even raging oil and gasoline flames. And, equally important, water fog does not capsize ships with needless tons of water.

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BUCKWHEAT FOR COWS

I have several hundred bushels of buckwheat for which I am offered \$1.75 a hundred. Would it be worth more to feed dairy cattle at current feed prices, and what amount can I safely feed in a mixture of corn distillers' grain, meal, soybean meal, bran and midds? I have been feeding the following: 8 distillers, 6 meal, 1 soya, 2 bran, 2 midds, 7 oats and 9 buckwheat. Some tell me to feed more, some less. I would appreciate your opinion.

GROUND buckwheat contains about 1300 pounds of total digestible nutrients in a ton, which makes the total digestible nutrients in buckwheat cost about \$2.68 per hundred pounds when the price is \$1.75. Compared with a mixed dairy ration at \$3.00 a hundred, buckwheat is a relatively cheaper source of total digestible nutrients.

A good mixed dairy feed will contain 1500 pounds of total digestible nutrients in a ton, which would make the cost of nutrients about \$4.00 per hundred.

In relation to the price of corn, buckwheat at \$1.75 a hundred is a cheaper source of nutrients, but owing to the other factors, such as palatability, vitamin A content and smaller amount of fiber, most farmers would prefer to pay more for corn for use in a dairy feed than they would for buckwheat.

If you can use all of your buckwheat in a dairy feed without increasing the amount to more than 15% of the total ration, I believe that this is the best way to dispose of the buckwheat. The amount of buckwheat that you have been feeding, according to the formula: 8 distillers, 6 corn meal, 1 soybean meal, 2 bran, 2 midds, 7 oats and 9 buckwheat, is considerably over 15% of the total ration.

If you have been experiencing no difficulties, I would suggest that you continue using the buckwheat at the same rate. However, if the feed seems to be unpalatable or if the lighter colored animals begin to have skin irritations, you may find it advisable to reduce the buckwheat from 9 parts to about 5 parts.

—C. L. Dickinson.

—A. A.—

DOWN THE ALLEY

(Continued from Page 17)

and processors of livestock and meat must operate were to be explained by six OPA men attending. However, every few breaths they would say, "We haven't our interpretation on that order yet," or "no, we haven't received the forms to be filled out yet," or "we are determined to enforce these regulations and are putting on more men everywhere to see that they are enforced,"—regulations that no ordinary business man could follow. No ordinary bookkeeper could make out the forms, questionnaires, schedules, costs, percentages, profits, losses, etc.

But the OPA men did say one enlightening thing: "We are doing all these things to lower the costs of your raw materials (farm products), and we are going to do it." Anyway that was clear enough. If it works it may break the so-called black market, and it may break prices, BUT it won't do any of those things. All it can possibly do is to make a deplorable condition worse, if that is possible. Perhaps it was good propaganda to tell a bunch of farm product processors that!

A report came today that hogs were allotted on the Indianapolis market, one of our largest hog markets. That means packers were told what hogs and how many and at what price they could have live hogs, or if they could not have any. (One of our Buffalo small packers was told "not any.") That brings out two things: first, what a sad plight we will be in if allotment happens in the Northeast as it has in Indiana; and second, what a scarcity can be created by bungling and deceit.

Another billion dollar highway program



IN thinking about work after the war, don't overlook the 230,000 miles of steel "highways" which the railroads have built and maintain at their own expense. These "highways" provide jobs for more than a quarter of a million men working on construction and maintenance of tracks and roadway — jobs for more than a million other railroad workers — besides still other thousands in the mines, the mills and the forests where roadway materials and supplies are produced.

More than that — the railroads pay real taxes on these "highways," not for their own special benefit, but for the support of schools and other general services, including public highways and streets.

After the last war, between 1920 and 1930, the railroads spent more than four billion dollars for improvements on these "highways," and in addition more than three-and-a-half billion dollars for betterments in equipment. After this war, a similar program will be required.

So there's another highway program which could make a lot of postwar jobs, and which needs no more than a public policy of treating all forms of commercial transportation alike — letting each one pay its own way, which includes the payment of the general taxes upon which governmental services depend.



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All United for Victory

Eggs for EASTER

by MRS. GRACE
WATKINS
HUCKETT

THE MOST important rule for cooking eggs alone or in mixtures is: use low to moderate even heat. Otherwise, the eggs become tough and leathery.

When combining eggs with milk, curdling may result, but not if proper precautions are observed. If the mixture is a custard, add the sugar to the eggs and not to the milk. Add the hot milk to the eggs a little at a time and cook at moderate heat until the mixture is firm — but no longer.

If it is a souffle, omelet or angel food that you are making, the heavy mixture is folded into the beaten whites, never the whites into the heavier mixture; a light under-and-over motion is used rather than stirring. Mix just long enough to combine the ingredients. Over-mixing loses the air which has been beaten into the egg whites.

A meringue calls for beating the whites with a little salt until the foam makes soft peaks, but is not dry. Then add the sugar, a tablespoon at a time, allowing two tablespoons per egg white. Beat until sugar is thoroughly dissolved and the meringue will pile well. Have the pie cool before adding the meringue. This prevents drawing the liquid out of the meringue and making it look watery. In spreading the meringue on the pie, draw it a little over the edge of the crust so it will have something to hold to during cooking. 325° to 350° F. for 15 to 20 minutes is about right for baking meringue.

It is in using eggs as main dishes that the greatest ingenuity has to be exercised. Tomatoes, diced ham or bacon, crab meat or shrimp, mustard and onion juice are familiar adjuncts which pep up omelets, stuffed eggs and other egg mixtures.

BACONIZED EGG RINGS

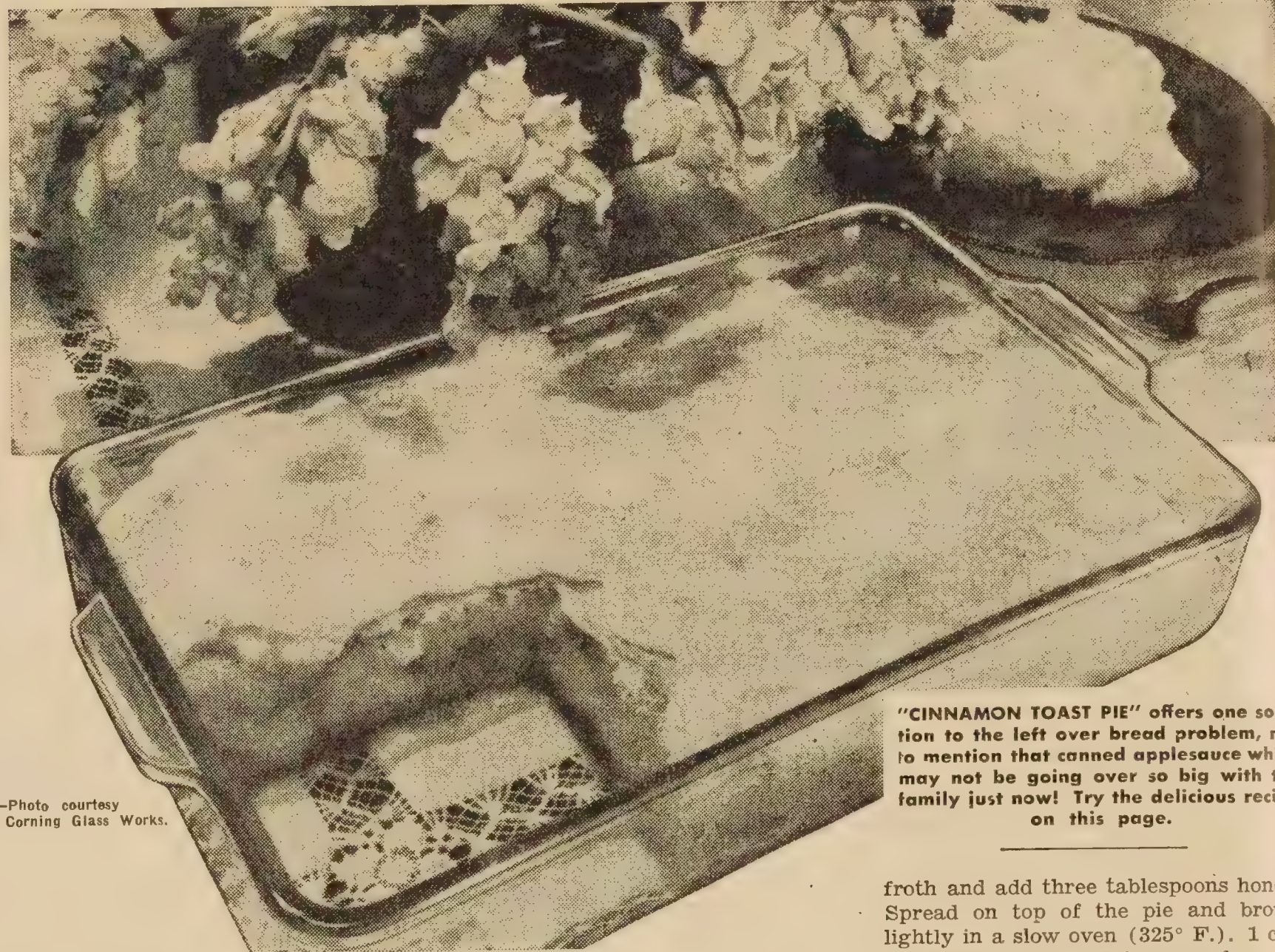
2 eggs well beaten
4 cups mashed potatoes
well seasoned
12 bacon strips
6 eggs unbeaten
Salt and pepper

Mix two well-beaten eggs into the mashed potatoes. Pile lightly into well-greased casserole, making six "holes" in surface with back of spoon, each large enough to hold one egg. Meanwhile partially cook bacon and wind a strip or two around each depression and break an egg into each. Bake in moderate oven until the edges are set and the bacon browned. Season the top. Grated cheese may be sprinkled over the top towards the end of the cooking and heated just long enough to melt it.

SCALLOPED EGGS

4 hard-cooked eggs
2 cups medium white sauce
¾ cup buttered bread or cracker crumbs
¾ cup chopped cooked ham or other left over meat, poultry or fish

Chop the eggs fine, sprinkle the bottom of a buttered baking dish with crumbs and cover with half of the cream sauce mixed with the meat. Add the rest of the eggs and the rest of the



—Photo courtesy
Corning Glass Works.

"CINNAMON TOAST PIE" offers one solution to the left over bread problem, not to mention that canned applesauce which may not be going over so big with the family just now! Try the delicious recipe on this page.

sauce with the meat. Cover with the remaining crumbs and bake in a moderate oven (375° F.) until the crumbs are brown. Serves six.

EGG RING SALAD

8 green peppers
8 hard-cooked eggs
1 package lemon or aspic-flavored gelatin
Salt and pepper
1 pint tomato juice

Remove stem end and seeds from peppers; stand peppers in cups so they will remain upright. Place hard-cooked egg in each pepper; season to taste. Heat tomato juice to boiling and pour over the gelatin; cool mixture until it begins to thicken, then pour enough into each pepper case to fill it. Chill until gelatin mixture has congealed. With a sharp knife cut each pepper into half-inch slices and serve on lettuce or other greens. Serve a spicy salad dressing with this. Serves eight.

CINNAMON TOAST PIE

6 pieces white bread
toast
1 teaspoon cinnamon
¼ cup sugar
2 tablespoons butter
3½ cups applesauce

Line the bottom of a well-greased baking dish with toast. Sprinkle toast with cinnamon and sugar mixed together, and dot with butter. Spread applesauce over the toast.

Meringue: Have whites of 3 eggs at room temperature; add ¼ teaspoon salt and beat until foamy. Add ½ cup sugar gradually and continue beating

until stiff. Add ½ teaspoon vanilla extract. Pile meringue lightly on top of pie; bake in slow oven (325° F.) 20 to 25 minutes, or until meringue is lightly browned. Six servings.

SOUR CREAM PIE

3 eggs separated
½ cup honey
2 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 cup sour cream
3 tablespoons honey
1 baked pastry shell

Separate eggs and beat yolks; add ½ cup honey which has been blended with flour and cinnamon. Add sour cream and cook until thick. Pour into baked shell. Beat egg whites to stiff

froth and add three tablespoons honey. Spread on top of the pie and brown lightly in a slow oven (325° F.). 1 cup chopped raisins or dates may be added when cooking the filling.

ANGEL PIE

¾ cup granulated sugar
Pinch of salt
5 egg whites
Grated chocolate

Beat egg whites stiff and dry; fold in sugar and salt. Butter and flour a pie plate thoroughly. Pour mixture in and bake 45 minutes in slow (325° F.) oven. Fill shell with following filling, sprinkle with grated chocolate and leave in refrigerator three hours.

Filling: Whip 1 cup cream, add 1 tablespoon confectioner's sugar and 1 teaspoon vanilla.

MAPLE TREATS by E. M. C.

SPRING is in the air, and to us Northeasterners, spring means rising sap — and maple sugar!

When preserving maple syrup for home use, its flavor is best retained by sealing it up hot in glass fruit jars, using new jar rings, of course. Syrup left in tin cans often develops a musty flavor or, if opened, ferments before it can be completely used up.

Although maple syrup has a very distinct flavor, it blends with the flavors of many other types of foods. It creates a delicious flavor when combined with butter and used to glaze carrots, parsnips, or sweet potatoes; to sweeten apple sauce, baked apples, or prunes; to baste ham; to pour on broiled grapefruit; to sweeten and flavor puddings or custards; as a sauce on baked custard, or to pour on buttered French toast, waffles, and pancakes.

I find that soft maple sugar is more effective than syrup when used to sweeten cakes, cookies or baked beans. It is also splendid as a sweetening agent in apple, squash, pumpkin, or mince pies.

When cooking with maple syrup, you may use 1½ cups for each cup of sugar; adding ¼ teaspoon of soda for each cup of syrup used. If maple syrup is substituted for all of the sugar in a recipe, cut the liquid down one-

half. However, if maple syrup is substituted for only half the sugar, cut the liquid down one-fourth.

MAPLE CAKE

1 cup soft maple sugar
¼ cup shortening
2 egg yolks
1½ cups flour
¼ teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 cup milk

Cream shortening with sugar. Add unbeaten egg yolks. Sift dry ingredients together three times. Add to mixture, alternating with milk. A cup of chopped nuts may be added, if desired.

Batter may be placed in greased 8" x 8" tin, or in layer tins, or may be baked in the form of dainty tea cakes. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.). Frost with boiled maple frosting or seven-minute frosting made with maple syrup.

MAPLE WALNUT BARS

½ cup shortening
1 cup maple sugar (soft)
2 eggs
1 cup nuts, coarsely cut, or ½ cup dates and ½ cup nuts
¾ cup sifted flour
½ teaspoon baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
½ cup dates and ½ cup nuts

Cream shortening and sugar together. Beat eggs. Add to sugar and shortening. Stir. Sift flour with other dry ingredients. Add flour, nuts and dates to mixture and stir well. Pour into well-greased 8" x 8" pan and bake in moderate oven for about 30 minutes. When cool, cut into bars about 1" wide and 4" long. Roll in confectioner's sugar just before serving.

NORTHERN EASTER

By Genevieve K. Stephens

If He had risen here,
He might have seen
That while He slept
A small bush opened green;
That spears of winter wheat
Had grown an inch;
Or followed with His eyes
The pale yellow of returning finch.



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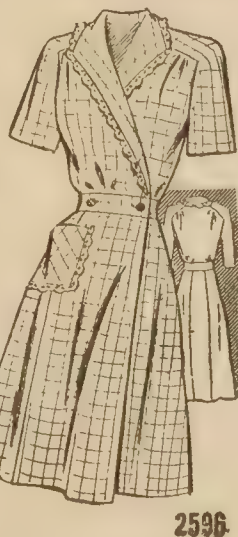
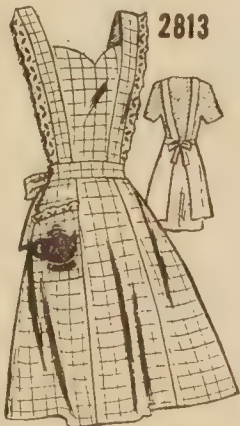
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2 cups milk
2 tablespoons molasses or dark brown sugar
1 1/2 teaspoons salt
1 cake Fleischmann's Yeast
5 cups whole-wheat flour (Graham)
1 cup sifted white flour
4 tablespoons melted shortening

Scald milk; add molasses or sugar and salt; cool until lukewarm. Crumble in yeast and stir until dissolved. Add half the flour and beat until smooth. Add melted shortening and remaining flour, or enough to make an easily handled dough. Knead thoroughly, keeping dough soft. Place dough in greased bowl, cover and let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk (about 1 1/2 hours). When light, shape into rolls and place in well-greased pans. Cover and let rise again until light (about 1 hour). Bake in hot oven at 425°F. about 20 minutes. Makes 2 1/2 dozen.

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2. Mail the coupon below for information about Farm Employers Liability Insurance. This policy protects you from losses due to unforeseen accidents to your help, and its companion policy—Farm Liability Insurance—covers accidents to the public that result from your farm operation.

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Farm Bureau Insurance Companies, 416 City Bank Bldg., Syracuse 2, N. Y. Without obligation please furnish me with information about Farm Liability and Farm Employers Liability Protection.

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City _____ County _____ State _____

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BARCOCK

ALMOST DAILY there comes to my desk some sort of analysis of what is usually described as the "post-war farm market." This is a misnomer because these plans really show no interest in what you and I are going to get for milk or eggs or potatoes. They are wholly concerned with what someone hopes we'll buy from them.

Among these proposed post-war farm market plans I have seen some projections of what some people hope will be the post-war cow barn. As nearly as I can figure, these proposed post-war cow barns are going to cost from four to six hundred dollars per cow. This looks pretty high to me.

Heading up at Rutgers, the new State University in New Jersey, is a committee which is studying post-war farm building plans. This committee has a lot of experts on it and should turn out a real job. However, I have a suggestion for it to consider. It is a design for a cheap cow barn built to give cows greater comfort than they now have, to protect them from mastitis, banded hocks, big knees, and stepped-on teats, and above all to substitute mechanical stable cleaning for hand work and cut down on the labor involved in feeding and bedding. (See cut).

BUCKRAKE versus TIPTRUCK

Convincing evidence is being marshalled to support the cheapness and efficiency of the buckrake and long hay blower combination for putting hay from a field up into a mow with a minimum of hard work.

I think the combination has great merit. I have no wish to detract from it. On the other hand, I cannot quite convince myself that the buckrake is any faster or more efficient in bringing hay in from the field than is the combination of a hayloader mounted on rubber and a tiptruck with high sides on which the hayloader is allowed to build its own load. This combination has the merit of being relatively low cost, so far as the hayloader is concerned, and leaves the truck available for almost unlimited daily use at other work. Also, I doubt if the hay brought in this way is much harder to pitch than when it is transported by a buckrake.

A BIT SHOCKED

My account of how Herbert Voorhees of New Jersey uses a fence controller to keep his dairy cows from standing with their hind feet in the gutter brought forth a number of interesting comments. Two of these I quote below:

MARTIN SMITH, Lebanon, N. J., writes: "Referring to your article in the *American Agriculturist* of Feb. 17th, 'Shocking But True', I would like to give you the experience of one of my neighbors with using an electric fence in a barn to make a bull pen. All worked fine for a while until one day smoke was seen coming from the barn. The man ran in and found that the corner of the barn where the bull pen was, was on fire. All that was saved was the house and the hen house, and they were saved only by hard work. What happened

with the bull and wire no one ever knew, but that was the cause, and I would never use any of that around the barn for that purpose."

* * *

L. M. RIPLEY of Skaneateles, New York, says: "I conceived the same idea in the winter of 1943-44, and I am thoroughly convinced that three calves were born prematurely as a result. My herd had been state-approved negative for the past ten years, and these three cows all calved normally this season. I have not dared to use the fence this winter as a check. The cows that aborted were all within one month of calving time. Those that were not so advanced in pregnancy were not injured. I might say that I seldom have trouble with cows standing with their hind feet in the gutter except when they are heavy with calf and are spending a lot of time in the stanchions. They seem to get some comfort from this change of position."



IT HAS really been cold this winter. Best proof of this we had at Sunnygables occurred early in February.

Someone on the farm went to our zero storage box to get some frozen food and left the cover of one of the sections open. A few hours later Mrs. Babcock noticed the open cover and closed it. Of course no harm had been done because it was probably colder outside the box than in it. At any rate while the box was open a mouse jumped in it, apparently to get warm, and so was trapped when the cover was closed.

About a week later members of the family going to the box began to notice bits of chewed-up paper and frayed stockinette with which some of the packages were wrapped. They were puzzled by what they saw but said nothing about it until one day one of the girls on the farm went to it to get a loaf of frozen bread.

Greatly to her surprise and much to her mystification, this loaf of bread

showed definite signs of having been badly chewed. A housewife's council of war was held and the problem was brought down to the barn.

One of the boys came up to the freezer box, which at Sunnygables is kept in the well house, and with the help of Mrs. Babcock and his wife removed, package by package, all the frozen food in it. Several packages—frozen meats, fruits, and vegetables, and baked goods—had been nibbled by something. Finally all the packages were removed. Still there was no sign of a mouse. At this point the plates over the cooling coils were tapped and after a little exploratory pounding, a nice fat mouse dropped down to the bottom of the box, and of course was instantly done away with.

The three witnesses agree that he was as fat and lively as a mouse could possibly be. We have positive evidence that he was in the box at least ten days and from the amount of food he consumed he could well have been there longer, and we know that during this period the highest temperature shown in any part of the box was eight below zero.

* * *

George J. Loeser of Vernon, N. Y., contributed the following first-hand experience with their farm freezer:

"I bought a 32-foot freezer with a built-in fan in the quick freeze compartment a couple of years ago. There is so much I could write on this subject I don't know where to begin. We have all the conveniences people in towns and cities have, but I think I have had more pleasure and satisfaction with our freezer than with anything else in the house. We freeze just about everything. What we don't have, like fish and ice cream, I get wholesale from a grocer in the city who takes our eggs, and bring it home to store in the freezer. I put in 100 pint boxes of cream last summer so our boy and his friends had ice cream on hand all summer long. It was no trouble for me to eat a pint in the middle of the afternoon in haying.

"Here are a few things I have to say about freezers from my experience with one. We used freezer paper for meats, but it didn't prove satisfactory after three or four months storage, as the meat would dry out. Now we use cellophane and an out wrapper of

any kind of paper available with sticky tape. We put paper around the outside to hold the other paper on and to label what's in the package, as it's easy to write on with pencil.

"We don't like boxes with cellophane bags for fruit—too many leakers. We prefer tubs. They take up more room but are a lot more convenient to use.

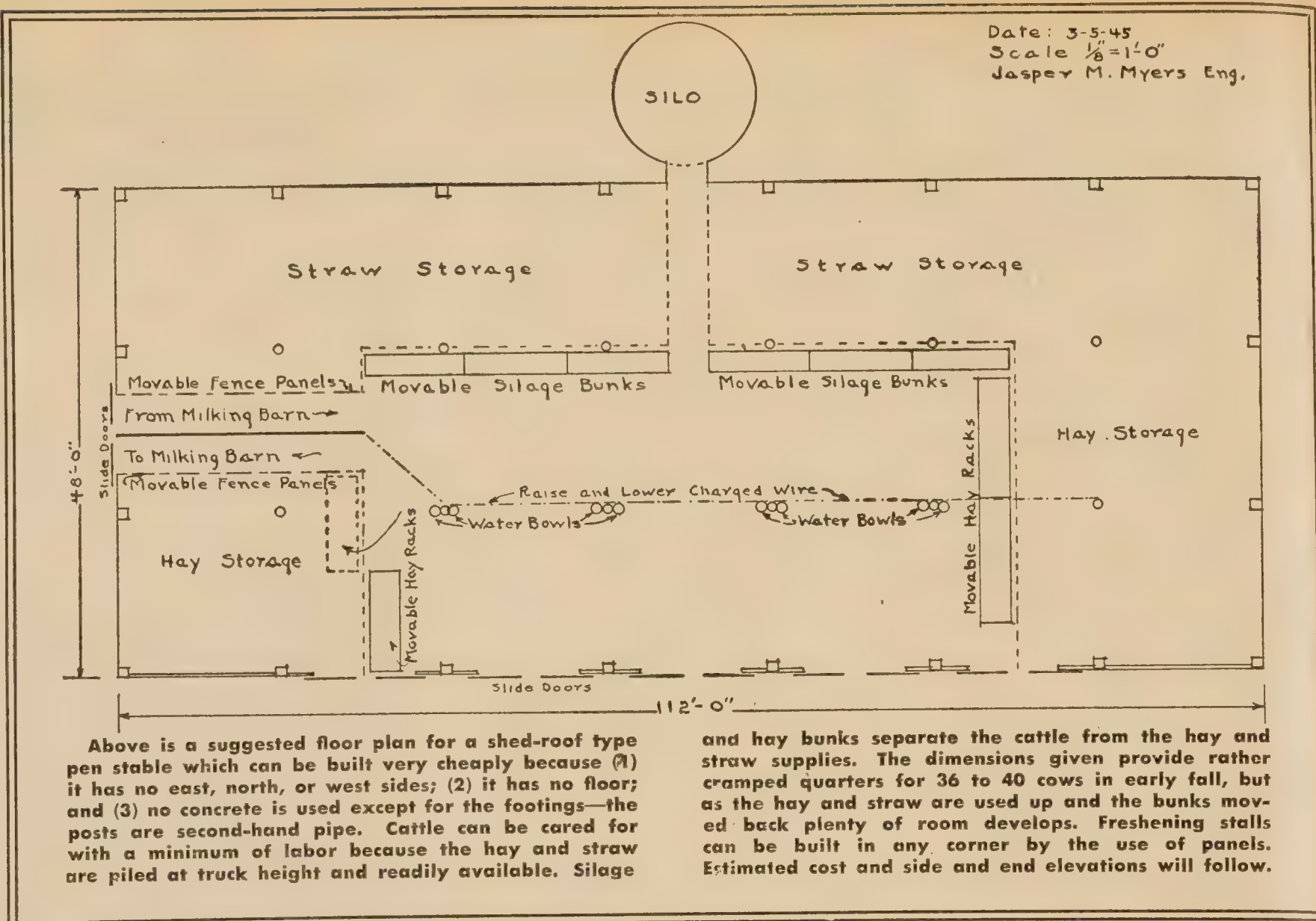
"Some of our broilers wrapped in freezer paper which had been in the freezer about six months began to dry out, so I plunged them in ice water one day. That put a film of ice all over them and we rewrapped them with cellophane and now they're fine after about 18 months in the freezer. Have done this with pork, too. I think pork or poultry glazed over with a coat of ice and wrapped in several thicknesses of cellophane will keep perfect an awfully long time. Starting last year we wrapped all meats in cellophane and used enough so there were at least two or three layers all over the entire package. The meat wrapped this way keeps perfectly with an outer wrapping of any kind of paper for protection. Don't spare cellophane—it doesn't pay.

"We like our freezer in the cellar. It's convenient and keeps an even temperature the year round—no extra running as if it were in a warm shed or garage in July and August.

"Our freezer covers open up the whole top. I wouldn't have one with little holes to put packages in and out. I wouldn't like a side door freezer. It loses too much cold air and all the warm air that goes in just adds to the frost on the plates. You also have to defrost too often I think. For a farm freezer, just a plain, well built, well insulated box with no fancy stainless steel tops, lids, etc., is best. Put the value in a built-in fan and a motor and a compressor that is plenty large for the size of the box it goes with so it won't have to be running too much.

"We think that cellophane is the only thing to use for a wrapper for frozen food. We wrap corn on the cob—about three or four in cellophane—and it keeps fine and doesn't dry out.

"We always try to keep some bread, rolls, and cakes on hand in our freezer all the time. I think there will be a large demand from farmers for freezers after the war. We have lots of friends that say they are getting one as soon as they can be had."





4415

ARE YOUR HENS LOUSY?

● Black Leaf 40 kills lice and feather mites on chickens. If you have these intruders in your hen house

● GET THE Black Leaf 40

Our "Cap Brush" Applicator spreads Black Leaf 40 on the roost in a thin film which saves waste... Use as directed on label for feather mites.

● Kills aphids and similar insects. Spray flowers and garden with Black Leaf 40 for aphids and similar insects. 1 oz. Black Leaf 40 makes 6 gallons effective aphid spray. Full directions with every package.

TOBACCO BY-PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION
Incorporated, Louisville 2, Ky.



LOOK FOR THE LEAF ON THE PACKAGE

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS.



A CONCRETE BARNYARD

helps you raise more beef with less feed and labor

With the United Nations appealing to American farmers to raise more beef and pork, many farmers are *paving their feed lots with concrete*. This saves feed and labor—leaves more feed for pigs following cattle—saves manure.

Authorities say a concrete feed lot is worth \$7 a head per year in direct savings.

A concrete pavement will last a lifetime, and the cost is surprisingly low. *Concrete farm jobs require a minimum of critical war materials.*

If you need help, get in touch with your concrete contractor or building material dealer.

Write for free booklet on feeding floors and barnyard pavements, or other lasting concrete improvements.

Paste coupon on penny postal and mail today

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

Dept. K3c-1, 347 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

☐ Yes, I am interested in paving my barnyard or feed lot. Send booklet.

Also "how to build" booklets on improvements checked:

☐ Milk house ☐ Dairy barn floor
☐ Manure pit ☐ Poultry house floor
☐ Granary ☐ Water tanks, troughs

Name _____

Street or R.R. No. _____

City _____ State _____

Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE.

GILT-EDGED SECURITY

"I have a very important question to ask. Were the Liberty Bonds sold during World War I invalidated after the war? If so, why? What did people do with them? Did they get their money back as expected? This is causing quite an argument in our house."

World War I Liberty Bonds were the best investment in the world—backed by Uncle Sam. Many people cashed their bonds after the war. Others held them until they came due and were paid off by the government. More than 24 billion dollars was subscribed by the people of the United States for the five Liberty Loans which the government floated from May 1917 to May 1919. Approximately 25,000,000 persons held Liberty Bonds at the end of World War I.

The only difficulty was that some bond owners sold bonds at less than par. That difficulty has been corrected in the present war as the Treasury will redeem bonds at current value on request.

—A. A.—

FENCING AGAINST SHEEP

"Will you please tell me what the law is in regard to fencing against sheep in New Hampshire?"—J. B. T.

There is no law in New Hampshire which specifically relates to fencing in sheep, but there is a general fence law which states that "all fences four feet high and in good repair, consisting of rails, timber, boards or stone wall, and all brooks, rivers, ponds, creeks, ditches, hedges and other things deemed by the fence-viewers to be equivalent thereto, shall be accounted legal and sufficient fences."

UNSIGNED ORDERS FOR PATTERNS

If you have ordered patterns from *American Agriculturist* and have not received them, read the list below. It is a list of unfilled orders we hold and cannot fill because there is NO NAME or ADDRESS. In some cases the only clue we have is the postmark on the envelope. Unless we have your name and address we cannot fill your order. Check the list and see if your missing order is there.

Ulster Park, N. Y., R. 1. Received 12c for pattern 3792, signed "Dorothy". No last name given.

No address—postmark unreadable. Received 15c for pattern 3419 from Miss Emma Farkas.

Port Byron, N. Y. Received 25c for pattern 3724 and Fashion Book. No name given.

Cherry Plain, N. Y., R. 2. Received 25c for pattern 2587 and Fashion Book. No name given.

No name and no address; postmark unreadable. Received 30c for patterns 3729 and 2554, Feb. 5.

Morris, N. Y. (Postmark). Received 25c for pattern 2562 and Fashion Book. No name given.

Alton, N. Y. (Postmark). Received 30c for patterns 3438 and 3457. No name given.

Gilboa, N. Y. (Postmark Middleburg, N. Y.) Received 30c for 16 crocheting instructions. No name.

Cambridge, Md. (Postmark). Received 15c for pattern 11214. No name given.

Gouverneur, N. Y., R. 1. Received 45c for patterns 3820, 3731 and 3834. No name given.

No name or address. Received 15c for 5 crocheting instructions. Postmark unreadable except "Pa."

Spencerport, N. Y. (Postmark). Received 25c for pattern 2793 and Fashion Book. No name given.

Utica, N. Y. (Postmark). Received 12c for Fashion Book. Signed "Jane Lachert". No address.

No. Tonawanda, N. Y. (Postmark). Received 30c for patterns A2728 and A2633. No name given.

No address, no postmark. Received 30c for patterns 3832 and 3731. Signed "Mrs. E. L. Camp."

Edmeston, N. Y. Received 55c for patterns 3783, 3835, 3742, and Fashion Book. No name.

No address given. Received 45c from "Mrs. Howard Conley" for patterns 3858, 3774, and 3783.

Syracuse 10, N. Y., 164 Westminster Ave. Received 15c for pattern 3858. No name given.

Postmark unreadable. Received 25c for pattern 3576 and Fashion Book, July 11, 1944. No name, address.

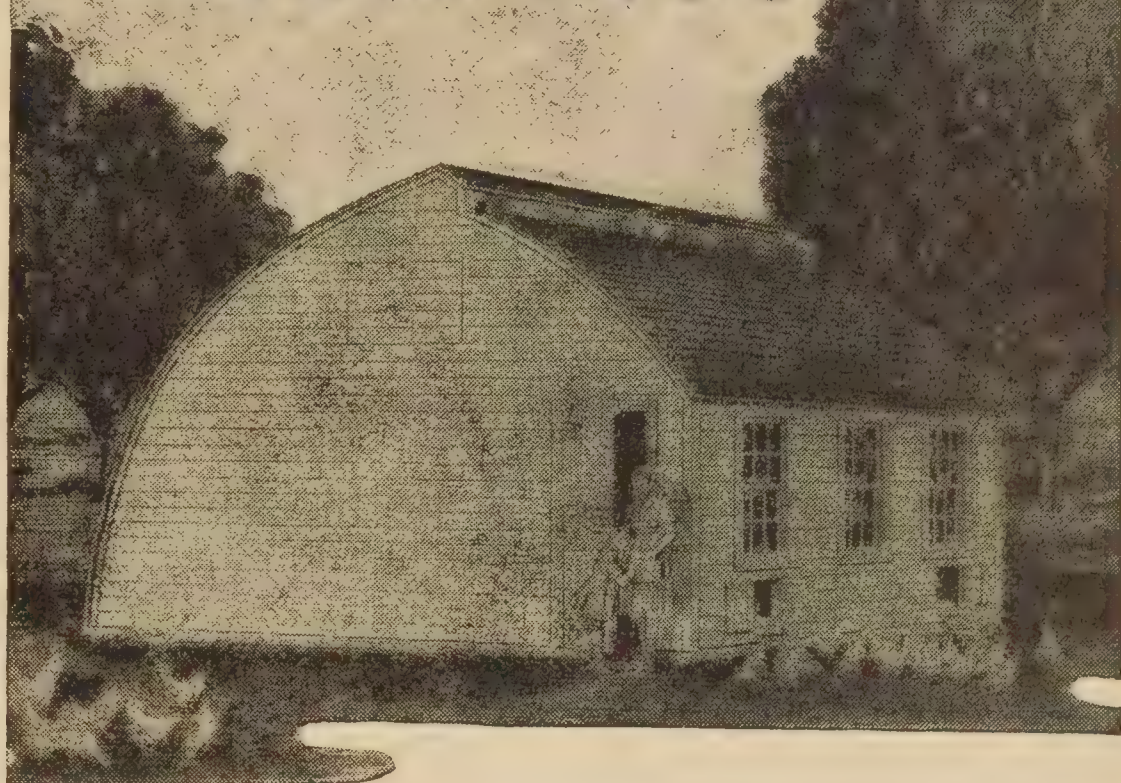
Fair Haven, Vt. Received 35c for patterns A3630, A3424, and 3633. No name given.

Brewerton, N. Y., R. 1. Received 30c for patterns 2081 and 2799. No name given.

In addition, we hold a number of orders for insufficient remittance or other details concerning your order. Write the Pattern Dept. immediately so your order may be completed. Write *American Agriculturist*, Pattern Dept., 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and sign your name and address distinctly.

GOOD BUILDINGS

Increase FARM INCOME



For most farmers, good buildings are number one on the post war list of things to get—because it has been proved in case after case, that good buildings produce greater farm income. Take poultry houses for example—farm families who rely on poultry for part of their income are planning now to build better laying houses because it has been proved on thousands of farms that comfortable quarters increase egg production. Those who practice year-'round confinement of hens report higher egg production as well as larger eggs of better quality, finer flavor and greater uniformity.

Good brooder houses help promote sanitation, reduce loss of chicks, assure strong, vigorous growth, produce more and better pullets. Good brooder houses protect your investment in chicks and feed. They get the flocks off to a strong healthy start, which is later reflected in greater cash income.

What is true of the examples above is true of every building on the farm. When properly designed to do the job, good buildings increase earnings.

Your 4-Square Lumber Dealer can help you get good buildings. His 4-Square Farm Building Service contains one hundred and twenty designs for practically every type and size of farm building and equipment. These buildings have been designed by Weyerhaeuser engineers working closely with Agricultural Authorities. There are accurate blue prints and material lists for every building.

Lumber is the best and most economical building material for the farm. See your 4-Square dealer and inspect his Farm Building Service for future building needs.

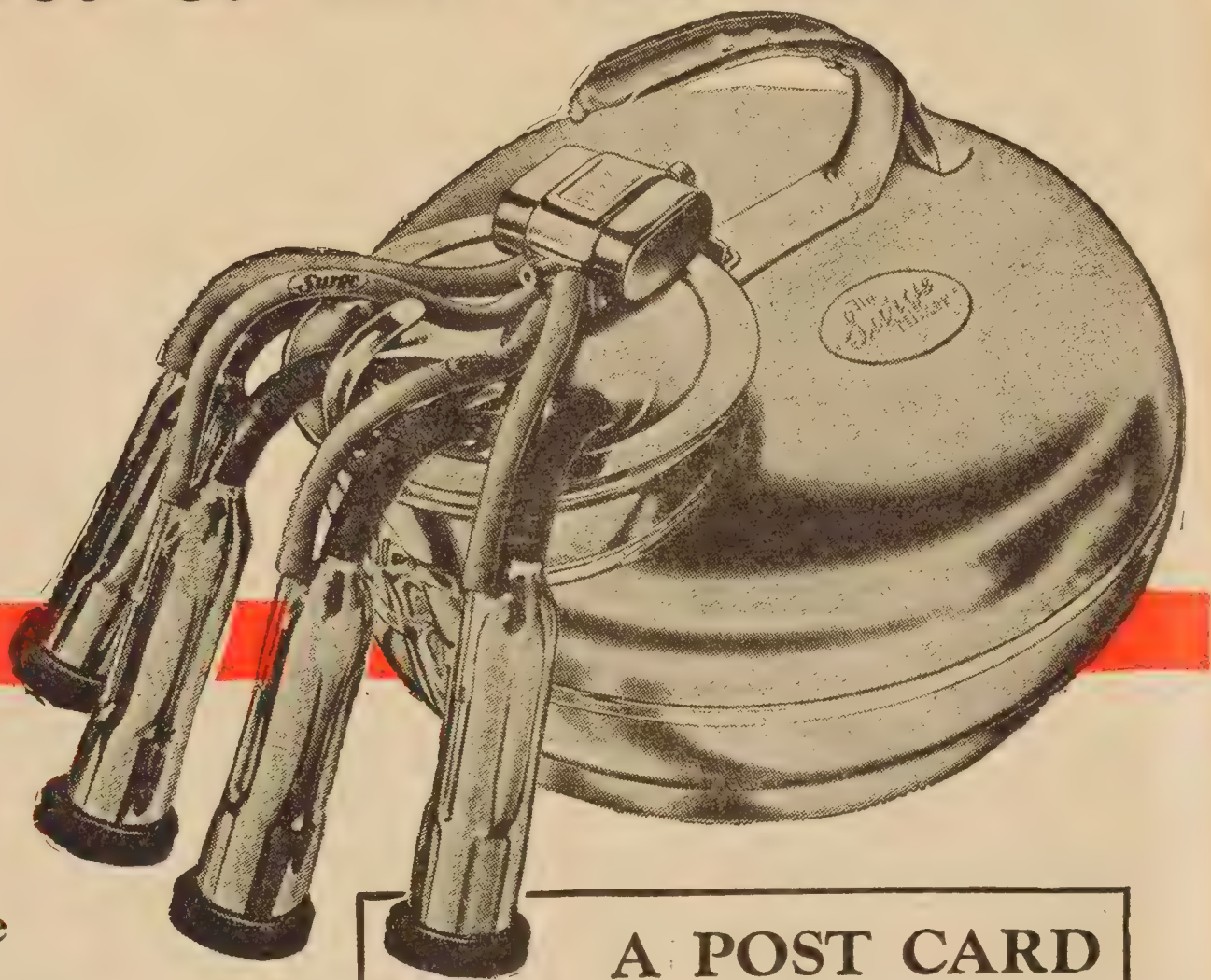
WEYERHAEUSER SALES COMPANY
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING • SAINT PAUL 1, MINNESOTA



WEYERHAEUSER

4-SQUARE LUMBER AND SERVICES

Nose Around a Little Bit and Find Out!



Naturally,

you want the best milking machine there is . . . your cows deserve it and your profits demand it . . . so . . . why not nose around a little bit and find out what eight or ten of your neighbors think about milking machines?

Many Thousands

of careful dairy farmers have bought Surge Milkers because *their neighbors were happy with the Surge* . . . we hope it will turn out that way with you.

Should You

decide that the Surge is the milker that you want you can be sure that you have a good machine and that it is backed up by SURGE SERVICE that will make it keep right on being a good machine.



HE WILL BRIGHTEN YOUR SUNDAY MORNINGS
RYM BERRY—Squire of "Stoneposts"

From across the barnyard fence, and through your radio, come the charming and amusing observations on farm life by a great American farm philosopher. Babson Bros. Co. takes pleasure in bringing you the truly unusual radio personality, Rym Berry, farmer.

Every Sunday
Morning at 9:15

WHCU
870 K. C.

WSYR
570 K. C.

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810 K. C.

Babson Bros. Co. of N. Y.

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**A POST CARD
will bring you any or all of
THESE—**

1—"Money-Making Milking"

. . . a booklet that every Surge user *should* have and one that will do other people no harm.

2—The Surge News

One of our Surge Service Men recently checked up on a number of Surge Outfits in Alaska . . . he tells all about them in the current number of **THE SURGE NEWS**. If you don't get **THE SURGE NEWS** and would like to have it, a post card will put you on the list.

3—No Stripping

Up in Canada there is a man who has proved that he doesn't have to strip his cows after the Surge. "Money-Making Milking No. 3" tells how he trains them.

THE Surge MILKER

CHICAGO

MINNEAPOLIS

KANSAS CITY

LOS ANGELES

HOUSTON

SEATTLE



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Mr. Hank Wagner's

Big Bean Project

By REUBEN OLDFIELD

(Ben Field)

ONE NIGHT after supper Mr. White and Mr. Hank Wagner came into our kitchen to see Pa about a bean. Mr. Wagner was awful excited. He opened his new seed catalog and showed Pa the picture of the bean.

"See what it says right there in black and white — 'Thousand-to-One Bean'."

"Sure enough," said Pa, "what about it?"

"What about it? Why good Lord, man, can't you see what that means? If you plant just one bean you get a thousand beans back — if you plant just one bushel you get a thousand bushels — and if you plant a hundred bushels you'll have a hundred thousand bushels to sell!"

"Oh, I see," said Pa, puttin' on his specs. "Now let me read this again and see if I see what you see. It's kinda smudged with purple ink."

"It's right there as plain as a knob on a door," said Mr. Wagner, "and this firm has been doing business for forty-'leven years. They're one of the best."

Mr. Wagner was so excited he wouldn't sit down in the chair Ma got for him.

"Whoopee! fellows, here's where we get out of the red!"

Mr. White said, "Hank wants me and you to go in with him and plant a hundred bushels — just for a starter."

"That would be some starter," said Pa. "Figuring a bushel of seed to the acre, that would be a hundred acres of nothing but beans. I'd call that a man-sized job."

"Aw, that's only thirty-odd acres apiece. We got the ground and we got the tools. So what's to hinder?" said Mr. Wagner.

"Mebby 'Thousand-to-One' is just the name of the bean," said Pa. "They don't say it yields a thousand to one."

"Supposin' they don't," said Mr. Wagner. "They wouldn't hardly dast come right out and take a chance of gettin' a garnishee put on 'em. They're smart."

Ma said, "I think Mr. Wagner is right."

Pa looked surprised. "Mebby he is. I ain't saying he ain't. But I wonder if the Experiment Station knows about this bean?"

"Taint likely they've even heard of 'em," said Mr. Wagner.

"How much be they a bushel?" asked Mr. White.

"They get ten cents for a hundred and fifty beans," said Mr. Wagner.

"How many beans in a bushel?" asked Mr. White.

"How in tarnation would I know?" said Mr. Wagner, "I ain't got time now to count a bushel of beans. We'll keep fiddling

around here until some smart sucker buys the whole crop — and we'll be out."

"I think I'll write the Experiment Station," said Pa.

"There you go again," said Mr. Wagner. "I'm gettin' a heap of help from you fellows. One of you wants me to count a bushel of beans for him and the other wants to drag in the Experiment Station."

"You got us wrong, Hank," said Mr. White. "We're with you, but we don't want to be too impecunious about it."

Ma snickered at something she saw in the catalog and then she said, "Wouldn't it be wonderful to have a hundred thousand bushels of beans next fall?"

"At six dollars a bushel, that would be six hundred thousand dollars," said Mr. Wagner.

"I'm afraid they might not turn out quite that good," said Pa.

"Probably not," said Ma, "but suppose we got only half that amount, we still would have three hundred thousand dollars."

"That's a hundred thousand dollars apiece," said Mr. Wagner. "That's a darned sight better'n buckwheat."

"Sure is," said Mr. White, "I'm about fed up on buckwheat. Mine blighted and got bit by the frost, and they wa'n't enough straw to bed down a rabbit."

Pa looked at the catalog some more. "I wish I knew," he said.

"Can't you believe what you read in black and white?" said Mr. Wagner.

Ma said, "I think that Mr. Wagner should write them at once and get their prices."

"I'll write 'em tonight," said Mr. Wagner. "I'll ask 'em for a price on a hundred bushels and a price on a thousand bushels."

"A thousand bushels?" said Mr. White, "What's the occasion?"

"That would give us a million bushels instead of a measly hundred thousand," said Mr. Wagner. "We may

as well go in good and

strong."

"Yes," said Ma, "that would be just ten times as good."

"Good heavens, woman!" said Pa, "a thousand acres of beans would cover all this hill and lap over onto the next one."

"But I think you three men could raise a thousand acres of beans without too much trouble," said Ma.

"Beans is a tricky crop to raise," said Mr. White. "You got to keep 'em clean and you got to spray and dust and . . ."

"You don't have to milk 'em twice a day like you do cows," said Mr. Wagner.

"And you don't have to climb a tree to pick them like you do apples," said Ma.

"You can't cultivate them when they're the least bit wet," said Pa.

"A field of beans has such a thrifty look," said Ma.

"They're the big money crop," said Mr. Wagner. "Now suppose we all go in together and stick in a thousand acres and supposin' we only get half a crop, and supposin' we only get five dollars a bushel — that'd be two million five hundred thousand dollars, and . . ."

"That would be over eight hundred thousand dollars each," said Ma.

"We might get over a million," said Mr. Wagner. "I for one ain't goin' to mess around with these picayune crops like taters and turnips when I can make myself rich by workin' a little over time."

"I might go in reasonable," said Mr. White, "but where we goin' to get a thousand acres of ground that's fit for beans?"

"Oh, just look at all the deserted farms around here," said Ma.

"The soil's pretty poor," said Pa. "I doubt your getting your seed back from land like that."

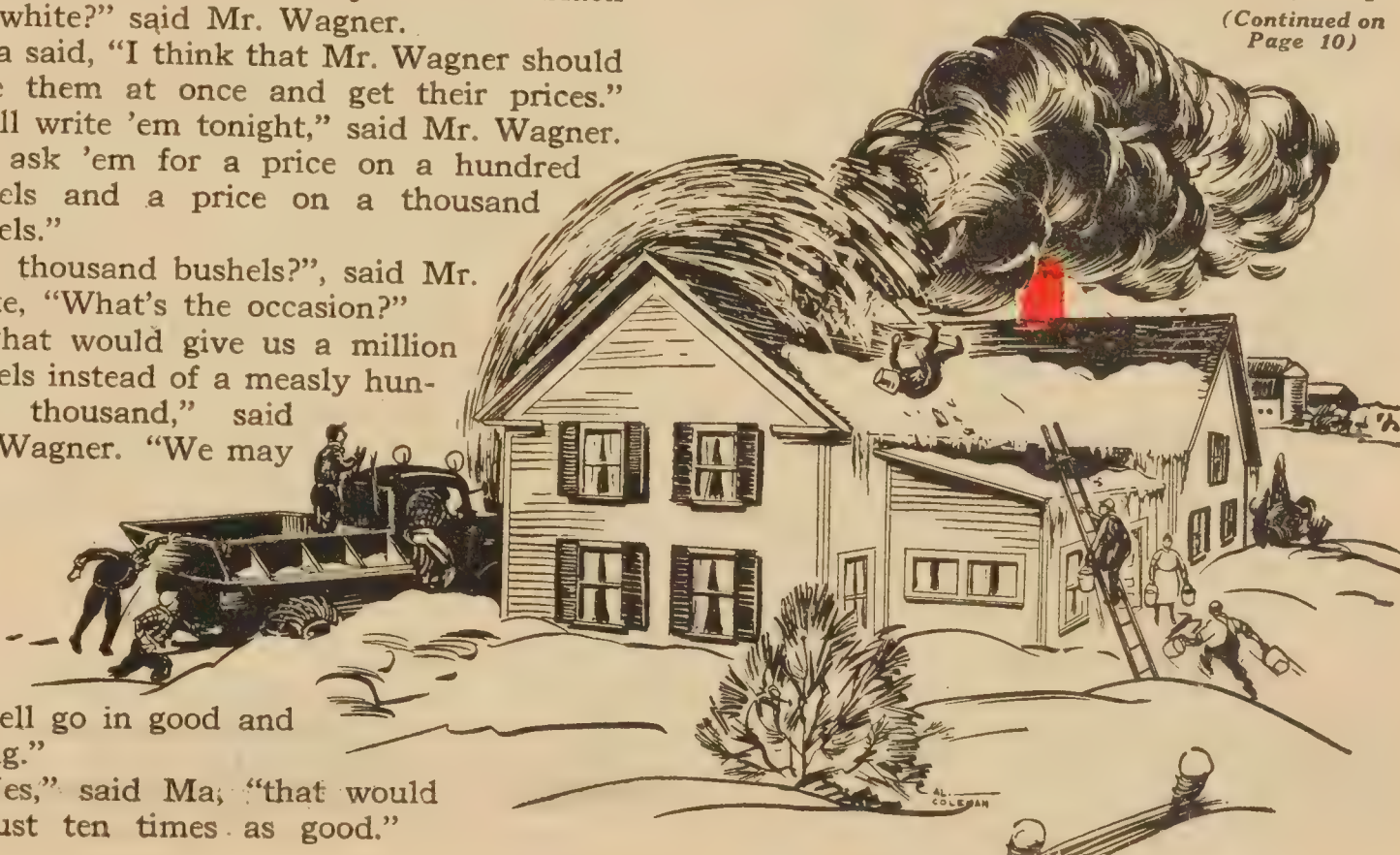
"Just think how you'll feel when you get a million dollars for your bean crop," said Mr. Wagner.

Ma said, "After all, 'Nothing ventured, nothing had.'"

"Well!" said Pa, and after a while he said "Well!" again.

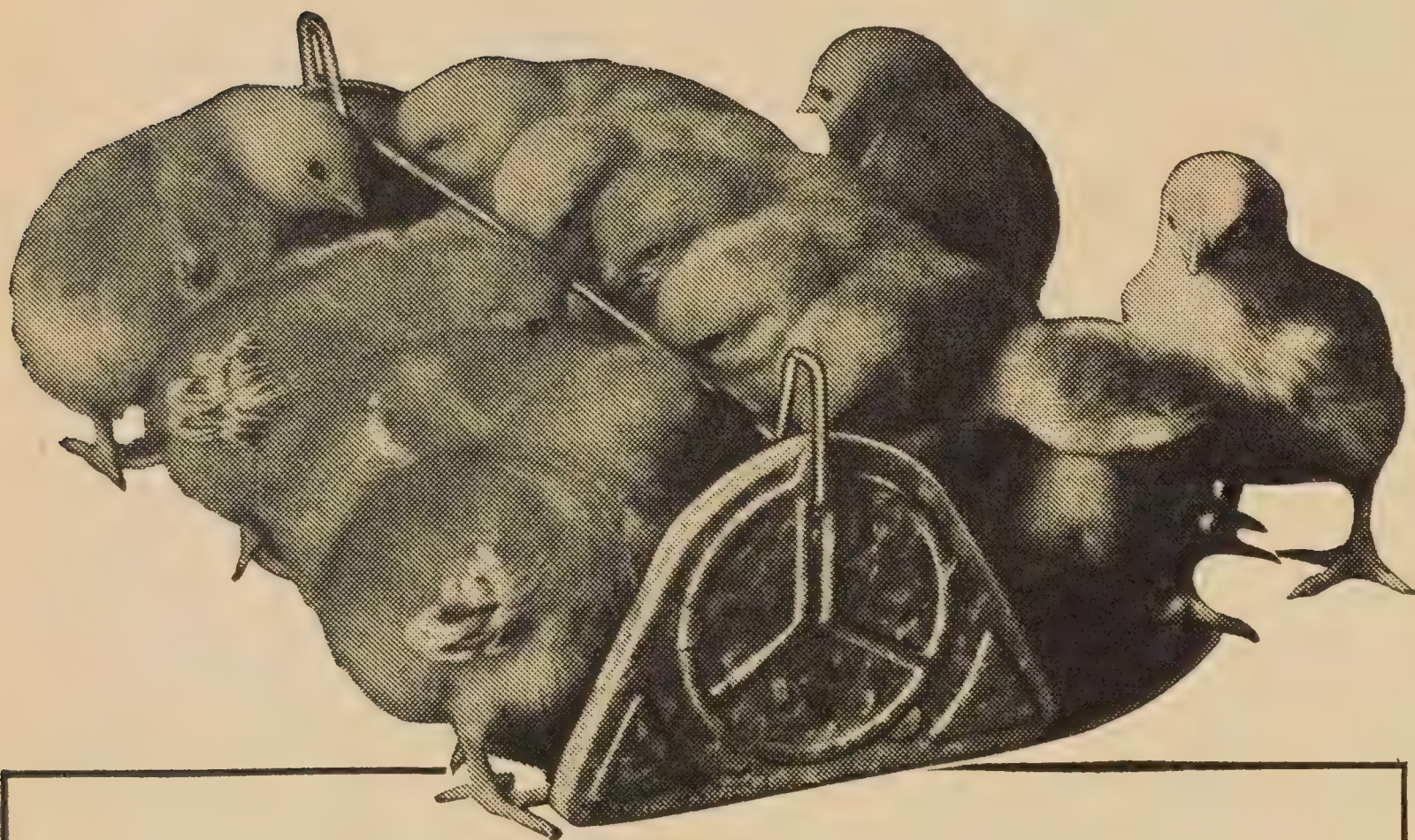
"I'm goin' right home and have Libby help

(Continued on Page 10)



The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

How to Feed Broilers



A good broiler feeding program has three main essentials. The ration and the feeding system must:

1. Produce fast, healthy growth
2. Get the birds to eat enough
3. Give maximum growth per pound of feed at low cost.

Men who make a business of raising broilers have their own proved methods of feeding. Because of the unusual interest in broilers this year, one successful method is outlined below.

First 2 Days

G.L.F. Chick Scratch and Shellfirmer or granite grit. This feed can be scattered on newspapers, egg case flats or fed out of small chick hoppers. The experience of most broiler raisers is that fewer chicks have bowel trouble and become pasted up in back when these are the first feeds. Both should be discontinued on the third day.

Third Day to 8 Weeks

G.L.F. Broiler Mash continuously available in open hoppers. This is a complete and highly nutritious feed. It should be the only feed given the broilers during this time.

8 Weeks to Marketing

At 8 weeks two feeds should be added—**G.L.F.** Coarse Scratch and **G.L.F.** Shellfirmer. A light feeding is given at first and increased daily until the birds are eating about equal parts of grain and **G.L.F.** Broiler Mash.

Straight Run Chicks

In the case of straight run chicks, put all the chicks on **G.L.F.** Chick Starter after the second day. As soon as the pullets can be distinguished from the cockerels, separate them. Leave the pullets on Chick Starter and put the cockerels on **G.L.F.** Broiler Mash.

NEWS NOTES

POULTRY PLANS FOR 1945

These things are giving poultrymen a lot to think about in planning the 1945 poultry year:

1. There's a tremendous demand for poultry meat.
2. Broiler production is paying well at present.
3. There is some uncertainty in eggs.

The demand for broilers depends largely on Army buying. Broiler production is booming, and may become too heavy for the dressing and processing plants to handle.

It's smart to keep a weather eye on these two things in planning your broiler production. The heaviest run of broilers will be hatched in April and marketed in July or August.

How about eggs? Johnny Huttar sizes it up about like this:

"Everything points to a strong egg market for the rest of 1945 and probably half of 1946.

"Egg prices should stay at or near ceilings.

"There's nothing in sight to indicate higher feed prices.

"Egg production should pay."

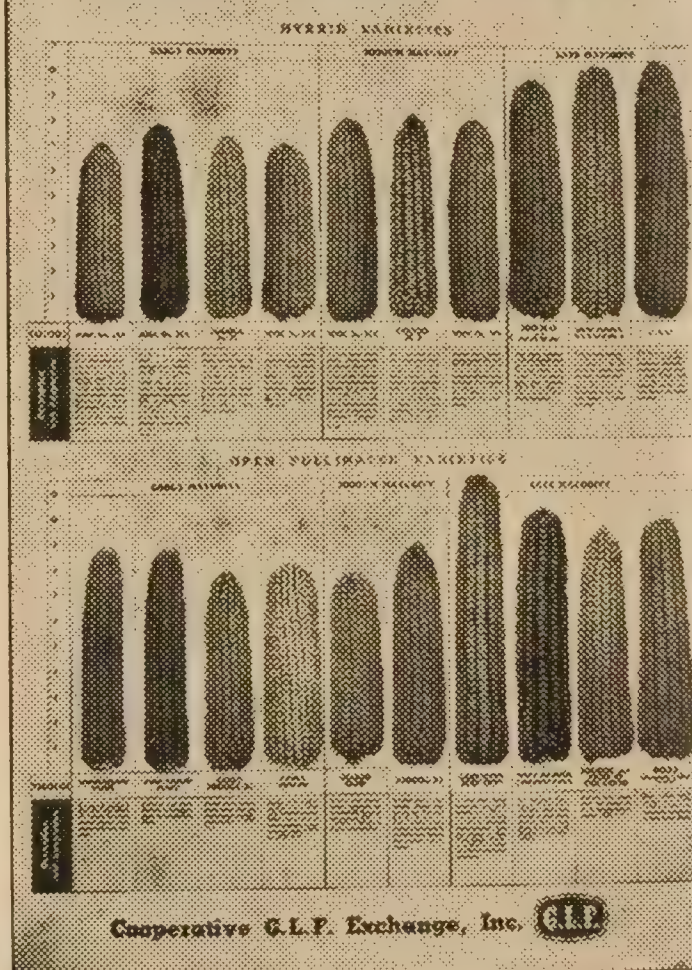
☆☆☆

PASTURES PAY OUT

A thousand pounds more milk from the average spring freshening cow is the reward for giving her all the roughage she can eat during the grazing season, George R. Serviss, **G.L.F.** Agronomist, points out. It makes little difference to the cow whether she gets the roughage in the form of hay, silage, or pasture, but it does make a difference to the dairyman's pocketbook. Pasture is by far the cheapest source of this feed, in labor as well as in dollars.

"One acre of well fertilized permanent or semi-permanent pasture per cow supplemented in mid-summer by second growth ladino, alfalfa and brome grass or Sudan grass makes a balanced program on most dairy farms," says Serviss. "It is never too late or too early to start a good pasture improvement program."

G.L.F. SEED CORN



Select your seed corn from this chart at your **G.L.F.** Service Agency. It shows ten hybrids and ten open pollinated varieties in natural color, with full description of each.

GLF

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania—
OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, N. Y.

EVERY FARMER NEEDS THIS INSURANCE PROTECTION

Merchants Mutual's Farm Personal Liability Insurance—Protects you and your family against damage suits and claims made by the public . . . either on your farm or resulting from your personal activities anywhere.

Merchants Mutual's Agricultural Personal Accident Insurance—will pay you or members of your family or hired help for loss of time, loss of life, limb or sight . . . resulting from accident.

Ask the Merchants Mutual Agent in your community for full information, or write to us and we will forward your inquiry to your nearest Merchants Mutual Agent . . . no obligation.

MERCHANTS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

C. W. Brown, Pres.
Buffalo 5, N. Y.

HARDER SILOS



**THERE'S STILL
TIME If You
Act Quickly**

The man of action will have his Harder Silo—delivered on time—ready to take every advantage of weather and saving of crops. But ORDER for Early Delivery—while supply lasts and trucking can be planned ahead.

Harder Quality—over 50 years—good as ever! You'll be satisfied. For protection, write today for prices, details.

HARDER SILO COMPANY, INC.
Box A, COBLESKILL, N. Y.

FENCING FOR THE FARM

E Poultry Fencing, Poultry Netting
N Welded Turkey Wire, Cello-Glass
C Steel Fence Posts, Field Fencing
I Barbed Wire, Electric Fence Controllers
N Chestnut Post and Rail Fencing
G Cedar Hurdle Fence.

ARNOLD-DAIN CORPORATION
Box A, MAHOPAC, N. Y.

**Because it is backed up by
Surge Service Dealers who
have been carefully selected and
thoroughly trained—a lot of
people like the Surge!**

New York Dairymen Join Nation-wide Advertising Program

DAIRY farmers of the New York milk shed and adjoining states recently formed the American Dairy Association of New York to join in a nation-wide program of advertising and research. The aim is to create a market in post-war America for 10 to 15 billion pounds of milk now being produced annually above pre-war levels.

H. M. Stanley, Skaneateles, N. Y., secretary of the New York State Grange, was elected president; Newell S. Hutchinson, Heuvelton, N. Y., a director of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, vice president; A. D. Hakes, Pitcher, N. Y., president of the Otsego Valley Milk Producers' Co-operative Association, Inc., secretary; and Leon A. Chapin, North Bangor, treasurer of the Dairymen's League was named treasurer.

Elected directors were: Assemblyman Frank E. Snyder, Liberty, Pa.; William Sadler, Blasdell, N. Y.; Howard Jensen, Melrose, N. Y.; Herbert L. Seeley, Knoxville, Pa.; Mr. Stanley; Mr. Hutchinson; Ernest C. Strobeck, Macedon, N. Y., and Thomas E. McKeary, Marilla, N. Y.

Seybolt Tonkens, Trenton, N. J., represented the United Milk Producers of New Jersey, Inc., of which he is treasurer, at the meeting.

"DO IT OURSELVES"

With the establishment of the ADA of New York, producers of the area will take part for the first time in an aggressive, coast-to-coast business-building program through the farmer-financed national ADA, now embracing 22 states with more than a dozen others, including other eastern states, preparing to join.

Back of the movement, Stanley said, are two significant facts:

ONE—widespread fear prevails that dairy markets will be hit hard when the government halts its heavy buying of dairy foods for war purposes while milk production is at an all-time peak—119 billion pounds a year, some 15 per cent above pre-war levels.

TWO—growing realization that no industry can expect unlimited financial support from a government burdened with a war-swelled debt approaching 300 billion dollars.

"For these reasons," Stanley said, "dairy farmers of the New York milk shed are moving to meet a business problem on a business basis—to meet an economic crisis before it arises. 'Do the job ourselves' summarizes the aim of the ADA organization.

A REAL PROGRAM

"Formed in 1940 by six states, the American Dairy Association has been tested, tried and proved on the business battlefield. Its steady, healthy growth has been the result of its soundness as a business instrument for milk producers, cooperating with every branch of the industry."

Stanley forecast "keen, tough and vigorous" post-war competition demanding research for new ways and means of selling, perfecting new products, uses, methods and markets. In this connection, he reported, The American Dairy Association has invested about \$100,000 of its funds to date in research. As the advertising-research fund grows, more projects will be added.

In time, Stanley said, such projects will provide new knowledge and sales facts that will "increase the nation's nutritional knowledge and increase the markets for the milk from five million dairy farmers."

SUPPORT THE RED CROSS

NO FLIES ON ME!..



Sanilac Cattle Spray For Double Protection

KILLS AND REPELS!



Sanilac Cattle Spray specially developed by Socony-Vacuum Research Laboratories, both kills and repels horn and stable flies, and many other infectious insects. *Insist on Sanilac!*

SO SAFE TO USE!



Sanilac Cattle Spray won't burn or blister the hide, stain or gum the hair, or taint the milk, when used as directed. It's harmless to everything but insects! *Insist on Sanilac!*

HELPS KEEP HERDS HEALTHY!



So effective that each spraying gives long-lasting protection. Easy to apply, too. And economical . . . use 1 to 1½ ounces per cow. *Insist on Sanilac!*

STEPS UP MILK PROFITS!



Cows eat and rest in comfort when protected with Sanilac Cattle Spray. It helps your herds produce more milk. And helps you get more profits. *Insist on Sanilac!*



Sanilac Cattle Spray is available in 5, 14 and 55-gallon drums, and in 1-gallon cans. *Insist on Sanilac Cattle Spray*

and other top-quality Sanilac farm products listed below.

SANILAC FARM PRODUCTS

Sanilac Cattle Spray • Sanilac Harness Oil
Sanilac Axle Grease • Sanilac Hand Separator Oil
Sanilac Insect Spray • Sanilac Compound Neatsfoot Oil
Sanilac Disinfectant

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

A. A. MARKETING GUIDE

NEARLY everyone who knows farming realizes the importance of successful marketing. It is no use to grow the stuff if you can't sell it. With that idea in mind, *American Agriculturist* is starting this new service in an effort to give you at a glance some of the high points of the farm market situation. In this service we shall attempt to suggest when to hold, when to sell, what to do and what not to do. Our suggestions will be based on many different contacts with men and organizations who know markets, on a world of reading, and on personal experience. But we want to make it plain that the final judgment and responsibility must be yours, not ours. We will tell you what we think. Then it is up to you. With these facts always in mind, here we go:

The Meat Situation

With the exception of last year, more meat is being produced than ever before. But government is taking 25% and is balling up the other 75% by red tape and mismanagement.

What to do? Sell all meat animals short this year, such as scrub cows. Probably not wise to buy young pigs at \$10 to \$15 except for your own meat supply. Unwise to increase meat animals for turning off next year.

Dairy

Outlook for milk prices this year is good. Butter is too cheap, but excessive number of ration points required for it is holding back consumer buying and increasing consumption of oleo. Watch long distance dairy planning. Milk prices will surely go down. Raise only very best heifer calves. New York milk cow prices average \$165; national average, \$108. Improve meadows and pastures to keep future costs down.

Poultry

Outlook this year is excellent. Eggs are at ceiling prices. Probably a shortage this fall. Some dealers are offering 40 cents a pound live weight for hens. Broilers will pay out well this year. Probably there will be a heavy demand for late chicks. Egg ceilings should be raised, but government will likely not get around to do it until too late. Suggestion: Stay in egg production conservatively.

Grains

Don't carry over heavy stocks of grains — corn, oats, wheat. Keep your purchased feed inventory low. Grains will be cheaper next year. The same goes for surplus hay. It never will be priced higher.

Vegetables

Raise the best garden ever. Early prices of commercial vegetables will be high, but lower with end of German war. Production of fresh vegetables has increased 20% and for canning 60% since war started. Government took half of all canned vegetables last year. On March 1 there were 26% LESS potatoes than a year ago, but 19% MORE than in 1943.

Fruit

Outlook this year in Northeast in both production and price is good in general. Unseasonably warm weather, which may be followed by heavy freezing, may affect peaches and some other small fruit crops. There are plenty of apples still to be sold. Sell them.

In General

Farm product prices are approximately twice what they were in the 1909-1914 average, which is a little higher than last year. Farm prices are not high comparatively, but they will not continue at this level and may drop off abruptly at end of Ger-

By E. R. Eastman

man war. Therefore, BE CONSERVATIVE. Don't buy farms or livestock at inflated values. Sell everything for which you have no use, such as secondhand farm machinery. Pay debts. Buy war bonds.

WHY THE FOOD SHORTAGE

CONGRESS is much excited about the serious shortage of food and has started investigations. It is high time! If the investigations are thorough they will show what farm leaders and *American Agriculturist* have been saying for years. Most of the food trouble is due to government muddling and failure to recognize that food production and distribution are highly essential. Farmers have done a marvellous job, but they cannot do the impossible.

Right in the face of a growing food shortage the drafting of farm boys is continuing and machinery is shorter than ever.

SPRING IS HERE — MAYBE

DAY AFTER DAY during March it has been almost perfect spring weather, with the result that Nature has advanced almost as far as she usually has by the middle of April. It is hard to believe that this is only March, and that Spring is really here. If we get severe freezing it will be hard on fruit.

On March 24 we planted four rows of peas in soil in perfect condition and did some plowing. Last year we planted peas on April 18, and after that there was quite a spell of bad weather and some snow. But still the peas did well.

Oats as well as peas should be gotten in the ground as early as possible.

NEXT YEAR MAY BE TOO LATE

AFTER WHAT may be an all-time record surplus of milk and its products piles up, it will be too late to do much about it. The time to prepare for it is now.

One way to take care of the future surplus is for every dairyman immediately to get behind the American Dairy Association in its nation-wide campaign to increase the consumption of milk by millions of pounds. Be sure to read the article on Page 3 about the organization of the New York branch of this Association and then write to Secretary A. D. Hakes, American Dairy Association, Syracuse, New York, for further information.

FOR BETTER RADIO SERVICE

IT HAS BEEN estimated that people in more than one-third of the area of the United States are not today receiving adequate radio service. By that we mean that there are some areas where, during the daytime, no broadcasting can be heard at all and, during the evening hours, only a secondary or more or less unsatisfactory service is received through the facilities of high powered, clear channel stations.

With the growth of the importance of radio, especially in the lives of rural folk, it would seem that this is a very serious problem. As an example, Station WHCU, owned by Cornell University, has the same channel as the larger clear channel Station WWL, located in New Orleans. Because of this, the government will not permit WHCU to broadcast after sundown or before sunrise. Obviously a New Orleans station is not much good in the Northeast, while smaller stations like WHCU carry a very large amount of local news and other information of particular value and interest to their listeners.

During the past bad winter it was the local stations, cooperating with the daily newspapers, that carried the news of the storms, the drifted roads, and announced the necessary closing and opening

of schools influenced by the storms. These smaller stations also broadcast local farm news, which cannot be done in most cases by the far-away clear channel stations.

At last realizing some of this unfair situation, the Federal Communications Commission has ordered an examination of the whole policy of allocating air channels to radio stations, and it is certainly to be hoped that the smaller stations will get better treatment. Leaders of farm organizations, who should be particularly interested in this situation, have an opportunity now to improve radio service in general by taking the matter up with the FCC.

THEY PAY DIVIDENDS

LAST FALL we dug two long diversion ditches across the upper end of two of our main hillside fields. Great has been my curiosity as to whether or not the ditches would work.

Last year we were unable to get on to either of these fields until late, because there were several sink holes and swampy spots. This year, as you know, we had the heaviest snowfall in years, and on the warm days the woods above our fields just poured out the water as never before. Well, the ditches caught practically all of it and drained it off to gulleys on the sides of the fields. Without the ditches the sink holes would have been worse than ever, but as a result of the ditches I started plowing on one of these fields after I got home from the office last night.

A WARM BLANKET

AFRIEND reports digging some most excellent radishes this spring which were planted late last summer. This is another example of what happens when a heavy body of snow covers the ground all winter. With the protection of this great warm blanket the ground never froze until the snow was gone, so some vegetables lived over without freezing.

Incidentally, the entomologists report that this may be a very bad season for all kinds of bugs because so many of them wintered in the warm soil.

HAVE YOU READ IT?

"I spent half the night reading *Tough Sod* the first night I had it."—Dr. J. F. R., *New York*.

"No one unless he had really lived among kindly, upright people could portray these fast-vanishing scenes of rural drama in such a natural way as is done in *Tough Sod*. May we continue to have such novels! We need to be reminded not only of the integrity of the past but the great need for idealism for the future of a war-torn world."—L. J. P., *New Hampshire*.

"A book so interesting, so full of human nature, and so true to life that I just sat up extra hours at night reading it."—M. L. U., *Massachusetts*.

THE ABOVE are excerpts from a few of the many letters received about *TOUGH SOD*. This book would make a great present for boys overseas, particularly for farm boys—a great present for anybody for that matter. A copy will be mailed promptly on receipt of \$2.50 sent to *American Agriculturist*, Department TS, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

A LOT of farmers will sympathize with the sentiments of an ex-farmer who was in an insane asylum. Another farmer was driving by and the inmate said to him:

"You're a farmer, ain't ye?"

The farmer said he was.

"Well, I used to be a farmer once," said the inmate.

"Did you?"

"Yes. By the way, stranger, did you ever try being crazy?"

The farmer, a little embarrassed, said that he never had, and started to move on.

"Well, you ought to try it," yelled the inmate after him. "It beats farmin' all hollow!"

What's New in Oats

By George H. Serviss

ALL OF the reasons why oats sometimes yield 75 bushels to the acre, but much more often yield only 25, have probably not been worked out, but some of them have. Late planting, rust, unadapted varieties and low soil fertility all contribute to some extent. These facts have been known for years, but it now appears that "rust" has been a more important factor than previously realized, at least that was true in 1943 and 1944.

There is no practical way of predicting when rust will strike and nothing that can be done after it has. Dusting with sulfur is an effective means of prevention, but requires the use of special equipment, and it is doubtful if farmers would adopt such a program.

Rust resistant varieties seem to be the logical answer. Fortunately, plant breeders started breeding resistant varieties several years ago. From this work, we now have some oats that are resistant in varying degrees to some of the common strains of rust. They are certainly at least worth a trial where old varieties have not been yielding well.

Varieties

VICLAND, a variety introduced from Wisconsin, is becoming very popular. It is early maturing, is resistant to both stem and leaf rust, and has a yellow kernel. It does have a short straw which is a disadvantage on farms where oat straw is the only source of bedding. Its short straw and early ripening should make it an excellent oat to seed with. It appears to be a very good oat where sowing is late. Vicland seed is in fairly good supply this year.

ERBAN and **VANGUARD**, both of which are Canadian varieties, have done well in some parts of the Northeast. Erban is highly resistant to leaf rust and Vanguard to stem rust. These oats ripen a little later than Vicland and have a taller straw. There is very little seed of Erban or Vanguard on the market. There are several other rust resistant varieties that are of considerable importance in some parts of the country, but the above three are among the most promising for a good part of the Northeast.

The **VICTORY** variety has been quite popular in the Northeast for years. It is a late season oat, producing a good yield of straw. The kernels are large and white. It should be planted early

and on fairly fertile soil.

The **CORNELLIAN** has been used widely in New York and northern Pennsylvania. This is a mid-season oat, producing small gray but heavy kernels. It produces a fairly good yield of straw, and is an excellent oat for sowing in combination with barley.

LLENROC and **ITHACAN** are two very good varieties for New York. They are white kernelled and produce good yields of straw.

KEYSTONE is a Pennsylvania variety that was widely grown for years. It has a small yellow kernel and is a good straw yielder.

In years when there is no rust, the older varieties such as Victory, Cornellian, Ithacan, Llenroc, and Keystone will usually outyield the rust resistant varieties, but in rust years, the reverse is true and often by quite a margin. The rust resistant varieties appear to be worth a trial, at least in a small way. A good one for that trial is Vicland.

It is well to remember that the use of a good variety is only one link in the chain leading to high yields. Early planting is very important and so is reasonable fertilization.

— A. A. —

GRASS SILAGE

I would like to find out what grasses can be used in silos for summer feed, how they should be put in the silo, and if anything should be added.

GOOD SILAGE can be made from any of the common grasses and legumes. You may make silage from timothy, smooth brome grass, orchard grass, bluegrass, oats, wheat, etc. You may also make it from alfalfa and clover.

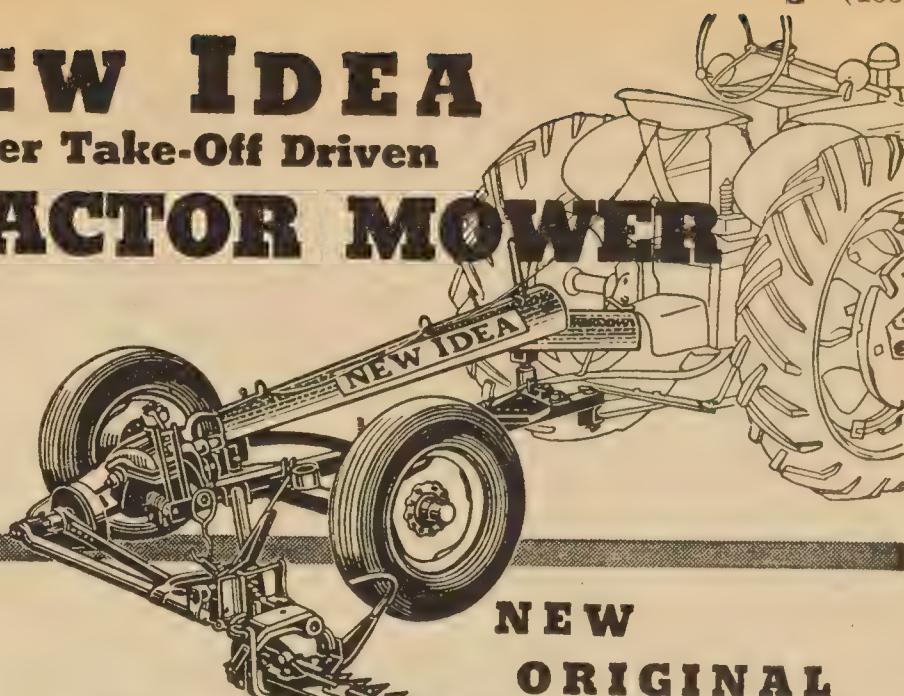
When a true grass such as timothy, bluegrass or oats is used for making silage, no preservative is necessary. The moisture content should preferably be from 60 to 70 per cent and should be chopped fine and well packed in the silo. You should see to it that the knives on your ensilage cutter are sharp. If the silage is made when these grasses are just heading out, the moisture content may be between 75 and 80 per cent. Wilting for about 3 hours on a reasonably good drying day is likely to be desirable, if a large amount of the material is to be put

(Continued on Page 16)

NEW IDEA

Power Take-Off Driven

TRACTOR MOWER



NEW ORIGINAL BETTER

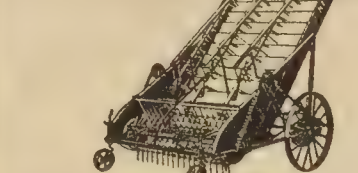
HAY RAKES



FARM WAGONS



HAY LOADERS



FREE BOOK Your dealer can supply full information about **NEW IDEA** Rakes, Loaders and Wagons. Ask also for free book, title "Better Hay" — or write to us direct.

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A tractor pulled, take-off powered mower with highly improved performance, easier operation and greater protection against wear and accidental breakage. Has a power lift to raise cutter bar over obstructions. Quick hitch, absolutely universal—works with any tractor equipped with standard power take-off.

Be sure to see this new, original, **NEW IDEA** Tractor Mower at work. Production limited this year. Contact your **NEW IDEA** dealer for further particulars. Literature will not be available for some time.

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FOR BEST MILKING RESULTS

Fast and uniform milking gets the best milking results. That is the sum total of all the accumulated knowledge and experience in the science of milking dairy cows. It is a proven fact . . . and can be demonstrated by any dairyman for himself.

And . . . these two qualities are built-in features of the De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker which . . . in fact . . . is the only milker that gives you both fast milking . . . and absolutely uniform pulsations controlled by magnetic force. Consider this important point in selecting your milker . . . and be sure of best milking results.

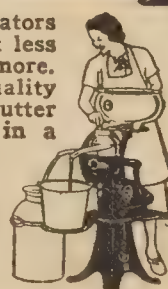
DE LAVAL STERLING MILKER

The De Laval Sterling Milker is a worthy companion to the great De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker and is particularly adapted for those to whom lower price is an important consideration. The Sterling Pulsator has only two moving parts, gives positive milking speed and action. De Laval Sterling single or double units may also be used on any other make of single pipe line installation.



DE LAVAL SEPARATORS

De Laval Cream Separators skim cleaner, last longer, cost less per year of use and earn more. They produce highest quality cream for highest quality butter and may easily be washed in a few minutes' time under ordinary farm conditions. De Laval Separators are made in a wide variety of sizes and styles and at prices to meet every need and purse. Hand or motor drive.



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61 BEALE ST.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

I AIN'T no poet but the spring makes all my nerves and innards sing. I stand in joy on our back stoop and watch the martins dip and loop, and listen for the first frog croak and watch the raindrops splash and soak my stubble-fields and pasture sod and yearn to grab my fishing-rod. I call Mirandy out to share the soothing zip of sun and air, but she is busy at the sink and so I stand alone and think of all the chores I oughta do but lack the pep to see 'em thru. I go back in and fetch my chair and light my pipe and squat right there 'cause I can't feel this happy spring while grubbing at some routine thing.

And then at dawn I stop my snore to listen for spring signs once more, and while Mirandy fries the eggs I ease right back and stretch my legs. I bask like crocus in my bed and think of white clouds overhead. But down below the tempting smells of breakfast cooking give me spells of indecision what to do — to lie and starve or roust and chew. But finally the inner man decides upon the nicer plan, and I hop out and grab my duds and scrub my face in frothy suds so I can fill that empty spot while eggs and toast and coffee's hot. The poets starve and dream in spring, I want my bed and board, by jing!

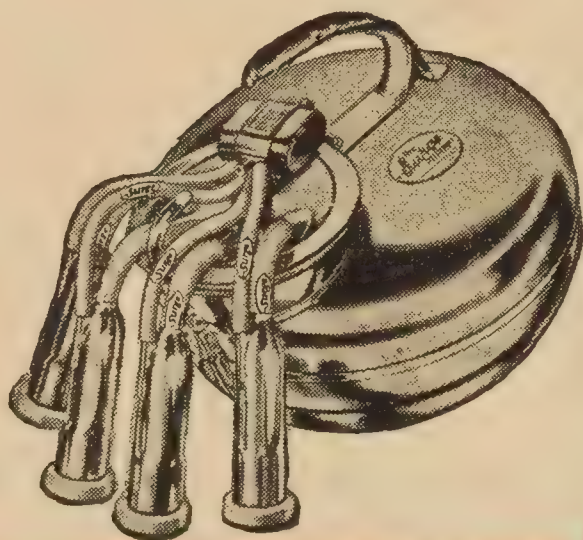




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Nothing Else Like It!

The FMC High-Pressure Fog Fire Fighter easily maintains 800 lbs. pump pressure—better than 600 lbs. nozzle pressure.

This 600 lbs. nozzle pressure gives you a combination of high velocity and finely-atomized fog—just what you need to cool and smother flame. Every droplet is broken up into thousands of tiny particles that can be "blasted" into the source of the fire.

70 Gallons of Water Knocked This Fire Down

This five room house at Endicott, N. Y., was tinder dry and burning inside and out when the local firemen went to work on it with two 600 lb. nozzle pressure FMC Fog Fire Fighter Guns. They knocked the fire down in about one minute with less than 70 gallons of water in fog form.

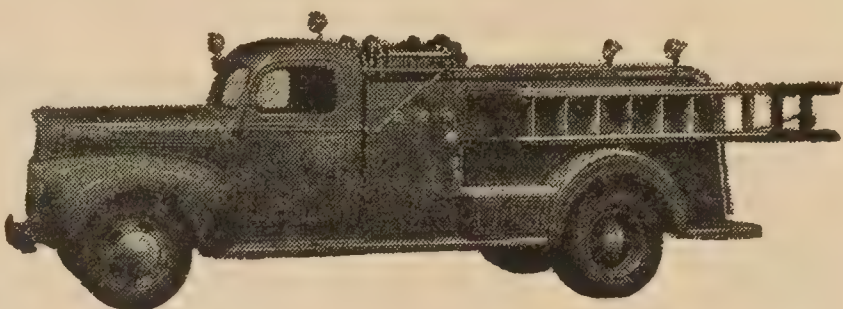
That's the speedy efficiency of FMC High Pressure Fog. Any fireman can use

it effectively and get into fire killing action instantly upon arrival.

Records show that total losses in rural sections served by Bean High Pressure Fire Trucks are 10% or less. Total losses for state wide fires in rural communities without Bean High Pressure protection run up to 74% of total fires.

Investigate! Get the facts about this revolutionary fire fighting protection.

STANDARD FMC FOG FIRE FIGHTER. A self-contained fire-fighting unit. Carries its own water supply and complete fire-fighting equipment. Provides two guns of 30 gallons each at 600 lbs. nozzle pressure.



FMC Original HIGH-PRESSURE FOG FIRE FIGHTER

CAN BE MOUNTED ON MOST STANDARD TRUCK CHASSIS
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BUILDERS OF BEAN HIGH-PRESSURE PUMPS FOR OVER 60 YEARS

Home Garden Strawberries

Some weeks ago we brought some Forsythia branches into the house, put them in water, and before long they were filled with yellow blossoms. In this case, it is obvious that the branches had stored in them everything that was necessary to grow the blossoms except water and warmth.

You may ask what that has to do with strawberries. Here is the answer. The strawberry plants you grew last summer also have stored in the roots the nutrients for growing berries. There isn't much you can do this spring (unless you have a drouth, and can supply extra water) to increase the crop.

You CAN do something about growing plants this summer that will give better production in 1946.

First, you can provide a good seed bed. Incidentally, if you can harrow the ground a number of times, you will kill a lot of weeds that you will not have to hoe out later.

Second, you can set your plants out early. I never could understand why people set strawberry plants out in July or August. It does not give them time to grow runners, set new plants, and store up nutrients to grow a good crop of strawberries the following summer.

Third, you can choose a fertile spot and supply additional fertility. You cannot grow good strawberry plants without plant food. An important detail is to have a soil well supplied with humus. One reason is that such a soil will hold extra water, and the amount of water available in the fruiting year goes a long way toward determining the size of the crop.

Fourth, you can thin your plants as they grow during the summer. If your soil is as fertile as it should be, many more plants will develop than should be left. Leave the early plants, being sure there is at least six inches between plants; but pull out those that develop late in the summer. They will not have time to develop into sturdy plants; and if they did, they would compete with other plants for plant food and moisture, and your total crop would be reduced.

Fifth, keep strawberries cultivated and hoed. Weeds and strawberries do not mix.

Sixth, late next fall cover them with several inches of straw so that the ground will not freeze and thaw and heave the berries out. A mulch also holds them back in the spring and may help the blossoms to escape a late frost.

Seventh, there are many excellent varieties, but few can agree as to which are best. Howard (Premier) is an excellent early variety. Fairfax has excellent quality, but yields are only moderate. Catskill is an excellent mid-season berry. Culver is said to do well in a dry year.

The main thing is to set out some strawberries and to handle them so you will get a satisfactory crop.—H. L. C.

—A. A.—

HOME GARDEN FRUIT SPRAYS

Has there been any attempt to work out a spray program for fruit that could be followed by a man who has a few trees in his garden?

Cornell Bulletin 665, "Fruit Disease and Insect Control in the Home Garden", is a four-page folder with a spray schedule worked out in five-gallon batches. Probably it will not give as good control as a schedule for commercial growers, but at least it is practical for the man who has just a few trees. You can get this bulletin by writing to the Mailing Room, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.



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CORRECT
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SMOOTH FLEXIBLE...STERILE

Smooth, flexible, ivory-like Bag Balm Test Dilators are shaped to the normal milk-duct contours, hold tissues correctly during healing. They will not dissolve, come apart or slip out. CANNOT ABSORB PUS INFECTION or snag tender tissues. Fluted sides carry in healing ointment in which packed. 60¢ at stores or from Dairy Association Co., Inc., Lyndonville, Vt.



BAG BALM
DILATORS

Relieve Lameness due to bruises, sprains, puffs



Farmers know there's nothing like Absorbine for lameness due to shoulder galls, strains, bruises, puffs. A stand-by for 50 years, it's used by many leading veterinarians.

Absorbine speeds the flow of blood to the injury to help carry off the congestion. It usually brings swellings down in a few hours!

Absorbine is not a "cure-all" but a time-proven help in relieving fresh bog spavin, windgall, collar gall and similar congestive troubles. Absorbine never blisters or removes hair. It costs only \$2.50 for a LONG-LASTING BOTTLE that will prove its value many times. At all druggists.

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110 volt AC-DC; welds, brazes, solders, cuts all metals; easy to use; full directions. Complete with power unit, flame and metallic arc attachments, carbons, fluxes, rods, mask. Only \$19.95. Used by the Navy. Splendid for farm use. **MAGIC WELDER MFG. CO., 2414 CANAL ST., NEW YORK CITY**

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A tremendous bearer of almost seedless berries, up to 2 ins. long. Write for free catalog. **STERN'S NURSERIES, Dept. W. Geneva, N. Y.**

Say you saw it in American Agriculturist.

We Must Grow Better Hay and Pasture

By R. H. LUSH,
Pasture Specialist, The National Fertilizer Association.

PRODUCTION of United States meat and livestock products in 1944 was the highest in history but promises to be much less this year. There are about 14 per cent less grain-consuming animal units on farms than a year ago. There are about 2 per cent MORE roughage-consuming animals in the nine Northeastern States than a year ago or the average for the previous 10 years. Thus the need in this area for pasture, hay, and other roughage is more acute than previously.

Shortage of feed for three consecutive years has reduced hay supplies per animal unit below last year and 5 per cent below the previous 5-year average. New England hay supplies are estimated as 26 per cent less per animal unit and 63 per cent higher in price than a year ago. Every dairyman knows the fear of the empty hay mow before grass comes.

The dairymen of the Northeast must grow more hay and pasture if livestock are to be well and cheaply fed now and after the war. The Northeastern States have approximately 6,400,000 acres of plowable pasture and 9,600,000 acres of "other" pasture. Disregarding woodland pasture, there are only 1.2 acres of plowable pasture and 1.8 acres of other pasture available per roughage-consuming animal. That is not enough unless it is well managed and fertilized.

These same States had slightly over 9,000,000 acres of hay last year which produced an average of 1.3 tons per acre but provided less than 2.2 tons per roughage-consuming animal unit. That again is not enough hay for maximum production or for feed safety. With combined labor and seed shortage, it is difficult to expand hay acreage this year. But in spite of nitrogen shortage due to the war there are probably sufficient supplies of recommended fertilizer grades to meet the demand of dairy farmers whose feed shortage is or will be acute.

FERTILIZING GRASSLAND

Colleges of agriculture recommend manure utilization and top dressing with 300 pounds per acre or more of a 7-7-7 or equivalent for early grazing and hay production on good grassland, and proportionate amounts of superphosphate-potash grades for legume hay and clover pastures.

New York recommendations include early top dressing of timothy or pasture with 30 pounds of nitrogen per acre or 30 pounds of nitrogen for each three cows to be pastured where no manure is applied; and for alfalfa at time of seeding or as a top dressing and at 3-year intervals thereafter, 500 pounds of superphosphate, 0-20-20, or 0-10-20; and for Ladino-clover pastures, 300 pounds of 0-20-20 or 500 pounds of 0-10-20 every other year.

There has been a 20 per cent increase in the use of fertilizer in the past 2 years, but only 12 to 13 per cent is used on grass and legumes. It has been recently estimated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture that in the post-war period nearly half of the plantfood should be applied on close-growing crops like hay and pasture. Whether that estimate is too high may be questioned, but if experiment station data and successful dairy farms are studied, it is evident that not nearly enough fertilizer is being used on grassland. The dairy farmer has always made the cheapest milk by feeding cows on grass. He is now learning to feed the soil to grow more grass.

In your case it may not be as much...or it may be more than \$2,000.

The point is that through needless rust and wear, an average farmer who operates a tractor and owns an average amount of tractor-drawn equipment can lose about half the money he invested. A \$2,000 loss on the average.

His equipment should last twice as long with the best of care. And the best of care is easy to get. Take your Moldboard Plow, for instance:

WHY THROW AWAY \$2000 OR MORE?...

STOP RUST! Regularly, brush unpainted surfaces clean of dirt, coat with Esso Farm Rust Preventive. Bright and rust free, they'll last longer, work better!

PROTECT DISK AND WHEEL BEARINGS! When in use apply Essoleum Chassis Lubricant daily—flushes out yesterday's dirt; lubricates for today. Use in all pressure fittings.



SAVE THAT EQUIPMENT! Equipment manufacturers report new equipment will be increasingly hard to get. It's just good sense to take care of what you have!

To help make all your farm equipment last longer...use the products of the world's leading petroleum research. You'll discover a great difference. Try Essolube Motor Oil in the crankcase of your truck, car, tractor. Insist on Esso Marketers Kerosene for your range, space heater, brooder, and water heater.

care saves wear...save that equipment

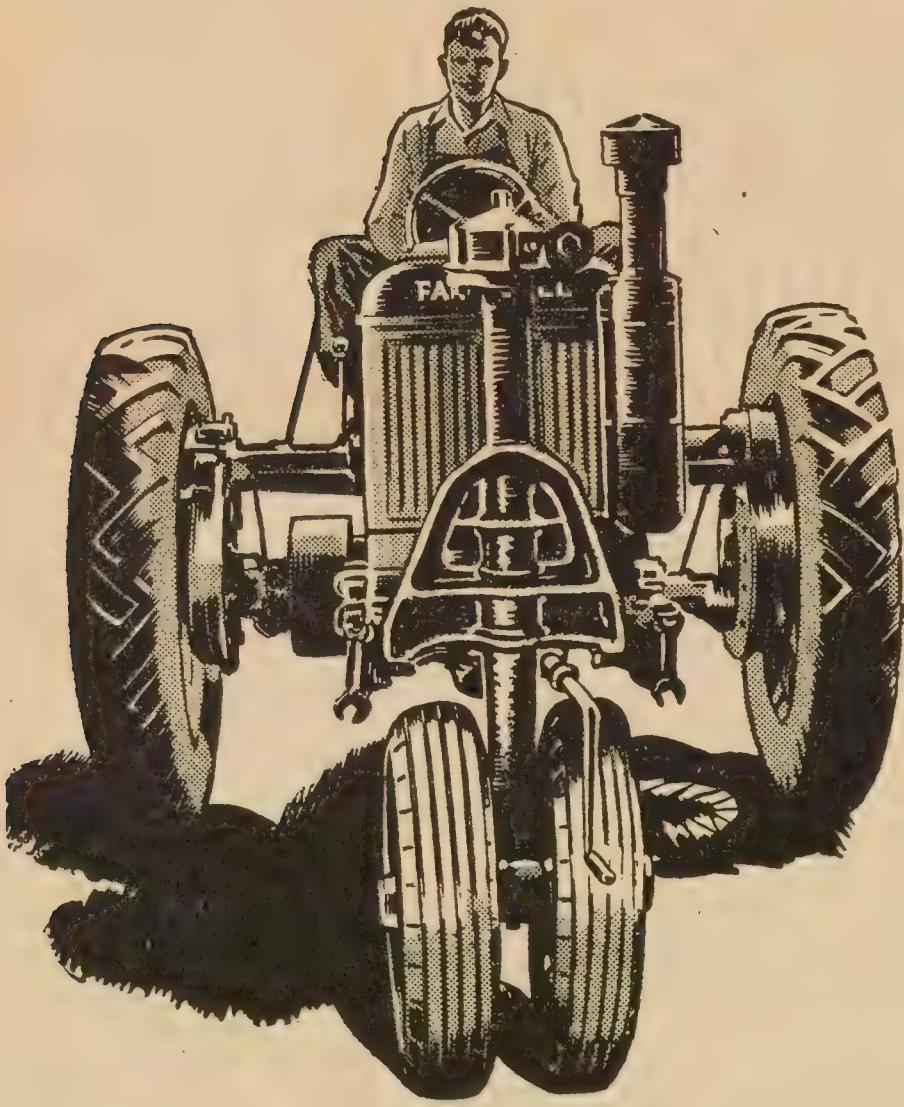


COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY

Our Thanks to

MRS. WINNIE MOORE

for the spirit and good will that prompted her to send us the following message:



Drawn from a photograph of Jacob V. Moore on the family's Farmall 20 tractor. Mrs. Moore says, "It is not a very good picture. We had a better snapshot but I misplaced it and never did find it."

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Gentlemen:

I have read the statement by International Harvester about how business has been criticized by some people in this war. But I say this—what would our country have done without tools or machinery to farm or fight with? I am so thankful that the U. S. has companies like yours.

I am just a farm woman who knows what it is to do a hard day's work, or get on a tractor seat and drive all day long, day after day. I do it to make a living, and I am so thankful we chose a Farmall, back in 1937. When we go out for a day's work I know we can depend on it, for it is always ready to go and never breaks down. I know our boys at the fighting fronts feel the same way about their equipment. If it has your trademark for accuracy and dependability, people can depend on it.

My husband, Jacob V. Moore, and our two children and I have farmed over 100 acres, and 25 of it in vegetables, and I don't know how we would have managed without our Farmall to prepare our land with. But we plan to buy more equipment to go with our tractor after the war.

AN INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER BOOSTER,

Mrs. Winnie Moore,
Bangor, Alabama, Rt. 1

THE MOST valuable thing International Harvester can have is the good will of the millions of farm families in this nation. Now, after three years of war—during which we have built war machines on government order and every possible farm machine we could build—it is good to know the view of the folks on the farms. They are interested in our problems, and we are interested in theirs.

Last fall we published a statement in which we said there were many false stories circulated about profits in wartime. The fact is that Harvester's profit, as an example, was 16% lower in 1944 than in the year before Pearl Harbor, although our sales were 75% higher.

We had many good letters in answer to that

message. This month we would like to have you read the letter from Mrs. Winnie Moore, above, which she has given us permission to reprint.

Thank you, Mrs. Moore, for the fine spirit of your letter, for your appreciation of what Harvester is trying to do for Agriculture, and for your tribute to the good old Farmall.

We are all fighting this war together, in the factory and on the farm. America is proud of its farmers, and proud of the dealers who serve them in this emergency... Our best wishes to your family for early Victory and an easier time to come on the farm!

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago 1, Illinois



THIS SYMBOL MEANS:

"Product of International Harvester." Mrs. Moore says, "If it has your trademark for accuracy and dependability, people can depend on it." We want everyone to feel that way about the Farmall Tractor, the International Truck, and every farm machine made by International Harvester.

BUY MORE BONDS AND KEEP THEM

CUT AND SELL YOUR PULPWOOD AND SAWLOGS—FOR WAR

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

In the driver's seat—



"HELP US EAT OUR MEALS IN PEACE"



Quiet your cows at milking time by spraying them with *Gulf Livestock Spray*. It kills flies, gnats, lice, ticks, and mosquitoes by contact; repels stable flies, horn flies, mosquitoes, and buffalo gnats.

GULFLEX CHASSIS LUBRICANTS



These lubricants are specially made for protecting chassis bearings. Because they're resistant to heat, cold, water, and heavy pressures, they give better protection against wear. They're fine for pressure fittings on all kinds of farm machinery, too.

GULFLEX WATERPROOF GREASE



Use this special lubricant for water-pump bearings. When engines heat up, it stays firm. Won't melt to clog cooling system.

WHERE TO GET GULF FARM AIDS

Gulf fuels and lubricants and other Farm Aids are obtainable at your Good Gulf Station or at Gulf distributing plants. You can get Gulf-spray, Gulf Livestock Spray, and other products for home and farm at Gulf Stations, grocery, drug, and hardware stores, and at milk gathering stations and feed stores.

Careful attention to the proper lubrication of your tractor will help you spend more time this busy season *in the driver's seat*, less time on the "anxious seat" waiting for repairs.

For the engine, you'll need Gulfube Motor Oil, the tough oil that protects against wear *longer* because it resists oxidation and sludge formation.

Check the oil in the crankcase before you begin the day's work. Keep it at the proper level, and drain and refill periodically with Gulfube, the *premium* motor oil at the *thrifty* price.

And there's a Gulf lubricant specially made for preventing wear at every other "break-down point" on your tractor—for transmission, axles, all types of bearings and bearing surfaces.

These specialists are listed below, along with other Gulf Farm Aids that will save you time and money—help you do a better job.

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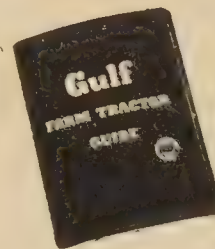
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Aids

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| Gulfpride Motor Oil | Gulf No-Rust No. 1 |
| Gulfube Motor Oil | Red Top Axle Grease |
| Gulf Dieselube H.D. | Gulf Penetrating Oil |
| Gulf Transmission Oils | Gulf Electric Motor Oil |
| Gulf Transgear Lubricant | Gulfoil—Household |
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| Gulflex Waterproof Grease | Gulfspray Insect Killer |
| Gulf Livestock Spray | |

A FREE BOOK TO HELP YOU KEEP YOUR TRACTOR ROLLING



The Gulf Tractor Guide is a 60-page book of detailed information on tractor care and maintenance, written by experts. It tells you how to do things for yourself. And it's **FREE!** Write Gulf Farm Aids, Room 3800, Gulf Bldg., Pittsburgh 30, Pa., and let us know what kind of tractor you have. We'll send your copy right away!

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has PROVED an A-1 defender of

TRUCK CROPS

Start NOW to Kryocide those insect pests! Kryocide has proved its dependability for large growers everywhere. Protect your crop with this effective, economical insecticide... easily applied with standard spraying or dusting equipment.

Kryocide is NATURAL GREENLAND CRYOLITE. Cryolite is recommended by agricultural authorities for control of many chewing insects. Use Kryocide as a spray, dust or bait according to the recommendations of your local experiment station.

Purchase your supply of Kryocide NOW. Comes in 4 lb. and 50 lb. bags... at your dealer.

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MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE
TOMATO FRUITWORM
TOMATO PINWORM
and many others



Mr. Hank Wagner's Big Bean Project

(Continued from Page 1)

me write that letter," said Mr. Wagner. "Where'n the devil did I lay them mittens?"

"They're under your feet," said Mr. White.

"Good place for 'em," said Mr. Wagner. "Just look at them ragged old mittens! Next year I'll be wearin' kid gloves and carryin' a cane."

"We'll all be millionaires," said Ma. "Or in the county-house," said Pa.

"Some folks are always bound to hang back," said Mr. Wagner.

"I ain't throwing no cold water, Hank, but this thing looks too good to be true," says Pa.

"I can't see how I'm goin' to get all that cultivatin' did," said Mr. White. "It's goin' to take me all summer to get over 'em just once."

"Don't worry about nothin'," said Mr. Wagner. "Where there's a will there's a way, accordin' to the Old Testament."

Mr. White put on his coat and looked at Pa. "It's the cultivatin' that sticks in my crop. Three hundred and thirty-some acres is too damn many beans if'n you ask me."

"The billionaire bean growers, that's what they'll be callin' us," said Mr. Wagner as they went out.

Ma opened the door and called, "Mr. Wagner! You've forgotten your catalog."

Mr. Wagner came running back. "I'd forget my ears if they wasn't tacked fast to my head," he said.

Pa sat down, lit his pipe, and said, "I'll bet they cost twenty dollars a bushel. That would be twenty thousand dollars."

"We don't have to decide about it tonight," said Ma.

"We'd all have to mortgage our farms to raise that amount," said Pa.

"The letter will go out tomorrow and we ought to hear inside of a week," said Ma.

"That Hank is just like a hound dog," said Pa. "When he starts after something, that's all he thinks about."

THE NEXT day the snow was so deep the school bus didn't come, the mail man couldn't get through and our phone wouldn't work. Mr. White and Mr. Wagner came and helped Pa buzz wood. Ma said they spent more time shoveling snow and talking than they did cutting wood. She had a big dinner. Baked potatoes, ham and eggs and a big pan of baked beans and two apple pies. All Mr. Wagner talked about was beans.

"Beans built the railroads," he said. "I'm Irish on one side and I've heard my granddad tell all about it. Beans built the navy, too. Beans is the only grain that don't go mouldy in salt air."

"I know they have a navy bean," said Pa, "but I didn't know whether they named the bean after the navy or the navy after the bean."

"There you have it!" said Mr. Wagner, "I'll bet that if the truth was known, old Columbus never'd found this country but for beans. Pass that pan over this way."

"Did you mail your letter, Mr. Wagner?" asked Ma.

"I put it in the mailbox out front and this morning I couldn't find the dumb mail-box. The road gang had been along with that new-fangled snowplow that's got a snoot on it that blows snow higher'n Gilroy's kite, and they buried it complete. It took me half an hour to shovel it out and then the mailman didn't come."

"They're too darned precocious with that plow," said Mr. White. "They plugged my driveway full and squirted snow all over my milk house. I ought to sue the town."

"Here they come now," said Pa.

We all looked out of the windows

and saw the big red snow plow come down the road. It was blowing snow clear over the fence.

"She's a ring-tailed rip-snorter!" said Mr. Wagner. "I bet they buried my mail-box again."

"What are they coming in here for?" said Pa. "They're swinging right into our driveway."

"They're yelling 'Fire!'" said Ma.

"Good Heavens, our house is a-fire!" yelled Pa. "Hear it roar!"

Everybody ran out and looked, and fire was coming out around our chimney.

"Get a ladder and some water!" yelled Mr. Wagner.

Pa ran into the woodshed and brought a ladder and Ma brought two pails of water, and Mr. Wagner grabbed one and ran up the ladder to the roof of the lean-to and up on top of the house and threw the water on the fire.

"More water! More water!" he kept yelling, and Mr. White ran up the ladder and handed him the other pail.

"Form a bucket line down there! Get the men off the plow and form a bucket line!" yelled Mr. Wagner. Ma made me stand back.

MR. BENNETT was the head man on the plow. He was a big man with a red mackinaw and he was moving levers and hollering to his men. He couldn't see Mr. Wagner from where he was.

"All set!" he yelled. "Give her the gun!"

The big snow plow let out an awful roar and butted into a high snow bank and Mr. Bennett swung the big spout and a big squirt of snow poured over the chimney, hit Mr. Wagner and covered him up, all but his arms, and he rolled off the house like a snowball. He hit the ladder Mr. White was on, and they both went head over heels into a big snow bank.

Mr. Wagner hollered "Whoa!" just as loud as he could.

Mr. White got up first and pulled Mr. Wagner out by his leg. Mr. Wagner's head was in the pail and the bail was under his chin. I had to laugh.

"What the devil happened? Where'd all that snow come from?" asked Mr. Wagner. Then he saw what it was.

Ma came running. "Are you hurt, Mr. Wagner?"

"I ought to be, but I ain't," said Mr. Wagner, shaking himself good and poking some snow out of his collar. "That's the first time I ever got blowed off a house by a snow plow."

Pa put the ladder back against the lean-to, but the fire was all out.

Mr. Bennett came around the house. "How's that for a fire engine?" he laughed.

"Hunky-dory!" said Pa. "But you didn't see the funny part. Hank was up on this side of the roof throwing water and you blew him clear off the house."

"Hurt you anywhere, Hank?" asked Mr. Bennett.

"Just bruised my pride a little," said Mr. Wagner.

"I didn't know what you was up to," said Mr. Bennett.

"And I didn't know what you was up to, so that makes us even," said Mr. Wagner.

MR. CLARK, who was one of Mr. Bennett's men, talked to Pa and they got some sand and cement and fixed the chimney, and Mr. Clark nailed a piece of roofing on and said it would do till Pa could get a carpenter.

Ma made the snow plow men come in and have dinner and they ate everything up. Ma made Mr. Bennett take the last piece of pie.

The next Saturday we was buzzing

(Continued on Page 19)

Dibble's

TESTED FARM SEEDS

The BEST is still yours, if you order today! Acclimated to YOUR needs—hardy, northern grown—therefore best for ANY weather. Order today.

**ALFALFA --- CLOVERS --- GRASS SEEDS
SOY BEANS — BARLEY — OATS
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Insure the BEST, under Dibble's famous 10-day-any-test-or-money-back guarantee. One Quality—the BEST possible. One price—the LOWEST possible.

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EDWARD F. DIBBLE SEEDGROWER, BOX C, HONEOYE FALLS, N.Y.

EVERY BAG has a TAG showing PURITY and GERMINATION TEST

4 BUCKLE ARCTICS

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The "U.S." label on Farm Boots means that rubber science has perfected, through 100 years' experience, the way to fortify rubber for long wear under tough usage. 6 plies of rubber and fabric. Buckles firmly fixed. Heavy cord reinforcement at back.

Makers of "U.S." ROYAL Rubber Footwear



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No Runts among these grunts



A lot of credit goes to our Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations where men spend their lives working out improved methods of breeding and feeding. For example, E. F. Ferrin, head of the swine division of the University of Minnesota, recently ran a feeding test with seven lots of pigs. He found that *too small an amount of protein in the ration produces more runts, slower gains and less profit.*

All pigs in the test started at an average weight of 50 pounds and were self-fed without pasture for 14 weeks. All seven lots received the same kind of protein supplement which was tankage and soy-



E. F. Ferrin

bean meal in equal parts with 10% alfalfa meal to supply adequate amounts of B vitamins. Some lots got a high-protein ration (18% of the total feed); others were cut down to 15% and 12% protein. As pigs get heavier they need less protein, so in some lots the amount of protein was reduced as they gained in weight.

The best results came from an 18% protein ration until the pigs reached 100 pounds, and 15% protein after that weight. The hogs on low-protein rations made smaller gains and were more uneven in individual weights when the test ended. By just such careful experiments, the "know-how" of hog raising has reached its present efficiency.

There's More Money in Eggs if you: 1) collect them often, 2) cool them promptly, 3) keep them clean. All this improves their grade and therefore means more money to you.



SULPHUR FOR LAMB COCCIDIOSIS

Coccidiosis in lambs may be successfully prevented by the addition of ground crude sulphur to their feed in proportions ranging from ½% to 1½% of the ration, claims the Idaho Wool Growers Bulletin. Effectiveness of this sulphur treatment has been demonstrated by the U.S.D.A. working in co-operation with large lamb feeders, the report states.



Catfish Can't Raise Corn

Nature has equipped catfish with feelers so they can find their way about in muddy, silt-laden rivers. Most of that mud and silt is rich topsoil from once fertile farmlands. The type of soil that should still be producing 50 to 100 bushels of corn.

Catfish can't use that fertile mud to raise corn, and that's too bad. Because right now, America needs all the corn it can produce. There's no need to let catfish have any part of your farm. Your topsoil can be saved. Soil conservation practices hold the raindrops where they fall, control water erosion, stop gullying, stabilize the soil. The Agricultural Extension Service of your State University will be glad to help you work out a special program to fit your farm.

Through soil conservation practices fertility is maintained, crops make better yields, carrying capacity of pastures is increased, more and cheaper feeds are provided for livestock. All this means more money in the farmer's pocket. Swift & Company believes that whatever helps livestock helps all of us—producer, meat packer and consumer. To you as a producer, we earnestly suggest that an investigation of soil conservation land management may be worth your while.

F. M. Simpson.

Agricultural Research Dept.

SODA BILL SEZ:

That money invested in **WAR BONDS** buys tanks today—tractors for you tomorrow!

\$5 • IDEA WINNER • \$5

1. Keep first aid articles—tape, gauze, iodine, etc.—handy in a glass jar in the kitchen, workshop or barn. Also keep nuts, bolts, and nails assorted as to size in glass jars.
2. Use a salt shaker in planting small seeds in vegetable or flower gardens. They are distributed more evenly.

—Z. A. Dine, Borger, Texas

U.S. is Top Beef Producer

Farmers and ranchers in the United States raise more cattle for beef than in any country on earth. We have a third more cattle than Russia, twice as many as Argentina or Brazil.

Swift & Company CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

Keep Your Cream Checks Up!

If you've noticed that the cream content of your milk goes down at this time of year, it may indicate that your dairy cows are not getting all the feed they need for heavy production. Those first blades of grass aren't as good as they look, for they won't give the cows all the proteins they require. So don't turn your dairy cattle out to graze and expect them to take care of all their feed requirements with early pasture.

Supplement their spring ration of grass with grain and protein supplement mixture, and hay ... grain and protein supplement for milk production, hay for necessary roughage. This tonic is sure to put new spring in the step of an undernourished cow.

The best indication of contentment in the dairy herd is the butterfat test of your milk!



\$5 IDEA Salvage metal pails or tubs which have holes in the bottom by pouring in a half-inch of concrete. Let stand a week before using. Makes them a trifle heavier, but serviceable.

—Mrs. A. L. Miskimon, Wellsville, Kans.

A Martha Logan Recipe for PARTY-STYLE MEAT PIE

To serve four, buy ½ pound of table-ready meat loaf—either minced ham, New England cooked specialty or bologna. Dice. (Or, if you prefer, use 1½ cups of cubed beef.) Mix 2 tablespoons flour with 1 teaspoon salt and dash of pepper. Dredge cubes of meat in flour mixture. Brown in 2 tablespoons of melted fat. Add 1 medium onion which has been diced, and brown. Combine with ½ cup each of cooked green peas and cooked sliced carrots. Cover with hot water or leftover gravy. Pour into a deep, wide casserole. Top with mashed potatoes. Bake in a hot oven (450° F.) about 20 minutes, or until potatoes are browned. Serve with a fresh fruit salad, hot rolls and dessert.

STAMP 'EM OUT!

EVERY YEAR—
CATTLE GRUBS
IN THIS COUNTRY SPOIL
ENOUGH LEATHER TO PUT
SOLES ON THE SHOES OF
ABOUT 12,000,000 MARCHING MEN



LOST! A MILLION EXTRA ANNUAL MEAT RATIONS

Approximately 200 million pounds of meat a year are being wasted as a result of bruises, crippling and death losses of livestock in transit to market, according to H. R. Smith of the National Livestock Loss Prevention Board. This Board has found that all of us who have to do with the handling of livestock can help save much of this needed meat by following these simple rules:

1. Inspect chutes, trucks and cars for nails and rough corners.
2. Do not overload or jam animals. Partition mixed loads of livestock.
3. Never beat or prod with whips or clubs.
4. When trucking, start and stop with caution; watch for bumps, ruts and sharp curves.
5. Check your load frequently. Livestock shift in transit.

By observing these simple rules, we can all cooperate in cutting down this loss of a million extra meat rations a year; and we can help contribute to the nation the additional meat supplies which it needs so greatly right now!

DINO

on the FARM



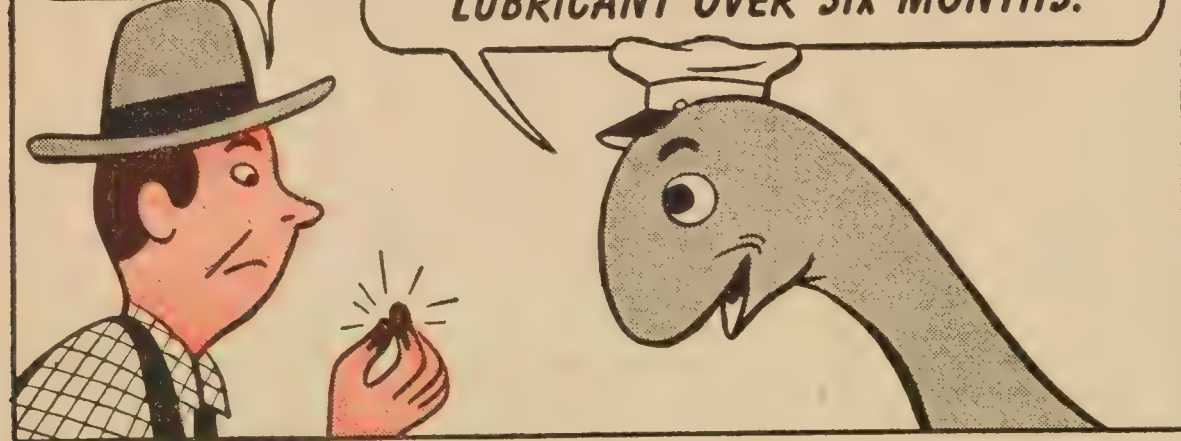
Sinclair Refining Company

WORN GEARS, EH? I'LL BET THE LUBRICANT IS FULL OF GRIT AND SLUDGE.



FEELS GRITTY.

SURE IT DOES. THAT'S WHY IT'S NOT SAFE TO USE GEAR LUBRICANT OVER SIX MONTHS.



SO TO SAVE WEAR AND BREAKDOWNS, DRAIN, FLUSH AND REFILL THE REAR AXLE WITH SINCLAIR OPALINE GEAR LUBRICANT AT LEAST TWICE A YEAR.



PHONE OR WRITE YOUR LOCAL SINCLAIR AGENT FOR

SINCLAIR

FARM LUBRICANTS

Double French Lilacs
and other lovely shrubs, trees and flowering vines. Write for FREE CATALOG.
STERN'S NURSERIES, Dept. W. Geneva, N. Y.

Quintuplet Apples
Bearing 5 different kinds, all on the same tree. Write for FREE CATALOG.
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Because it is so quickly and easily scrubbed clean—a lot of people like the Surge!

Say you saw it in American Agriculturist.

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Guaranteed big, strong, fluffy chicks. From finest A. P. A. bloodstock flocks. 10 million sold yearly. Guaranteed complete satisfaction. We pay all postage if you send cash in full with order. If we ship C. O. D. you pay postage. Prices subject to change without notice.

GRADE	As Hatched Cockerels	Pullets
White Leghorns	\$8.90	\$2.90
Austra Whites	\$8.90	\$2.90
White, Barred and Buff Rocks, S. C. Reds, White Wyandottes, Brown and Buff Leghorns, White and Buff Minorcas	\$9.90	\$4.90
New Hampshires	\$10.90	\$10.90
White and Black Giants, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Buff Orps, Mixed Heavies	\$6.90	\$4.90
no sex guarantee	\$6.90	\$4.90
AA Grade 2c higher, 10 free with each 100; AAA Grade 4c higher, 15 free with each 100. 90% sex guarantee.		

SCOTT HAYES CHICKS

Dept. 5, Vandalia, Illinois

2⁹⁰

per 100 and up

LOCKER CARTONS for frozen fruit and vegetables. Latest thing out. Send for free circular.
LOGANSPOUT PAPER COMPANY, LOGANSPOUT, INDIANA

Question Box

POLLINATING APPLES

Is Baldwin a good apple variety for pollinating other trees?

No. Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, Gravenstein and Tompkins King are rated as poor pollinators. McIntosh, Northern Spy and Cortland are good. However, the ones that are good should not be planted alone as they also need cross-pollination. In fact, most fruit trees do better if cross-pollination is provided. On pears, Bartlett and Seckel do not cross-pollinate well, but any other combination seems satisfactory. With plums, Japanese and European varieties do not cross-pollinate, so it is necessary to have at least two of the Japanese varieties and two of the European varieties to get cross-pollination. Even fruit trees that set fruit from their own pollen often produce a better crop when cross-pollinated.

—A. A.—

PLANT FOOD FOR GARDENS

How can I figure the amounts of fertilizer and manure to apply to the garden? What is the best way to apply? Most recommendations I find are in tons per acre.

The regular Victory Garden fertilizer is a 5-10-5, and you can use this at the rate of 4 to 5 lbs. per 100 sq. ft. Manure can be used at the rate of about 100 lbs. to 100 sq. ft.

There are several methods of applying fertilizer. One good way is to plow half of it under and to spread the balance of it on top of the ground after it is plowed but before it is harrowed. We hear a lot about applying fertilizer in bands along the rows. You can apply part of it this way, but you should use care that the fertilizer does not come into contact with the seed. Two or three pounds of fertilizer can be used in this way for each 100 sq. ft. of area. Put the bands about 3 inches from the row and about 2 inches deep. This is a rather slow way of putting on fertilizer by hand.

If the manure is fresh, you had better plow it under. If it is well rotted, it can be put on top of the plowed garden before you harrow it.

—A. A.—

DISCING

Can you make a good seed bed without plowing by using a disc harrow?

This is a good labor saver on land that grew a cultivated crop last year and which is not too weedy. Discing for oats often makes it possible to get them in the ground early and early oats usually yield better. If corn was grown last year, some thought should be given to corn borer control. If you had a lot of corn borers last year, you are likely to have more this year unless the corn stubble is turned under.

—A. A.—

CAULIFLOWER FOR GARDENS

Is it possible to grow cauliflower in upstate New York?

The three New York State commercial cauliflower growing areas are Long Island, Delaware County and Erie County. However, good cauliflower can be grown in the home garden in other sections. The crop objects to hot weather, so it is a question either of maturing the crop early or of setting out plants late and having them mature in the cool fall days.

If you decide to try early cauliflower, you will probably want to buy the plants and get them set out just as soon as you can work the ground. For the late crop, you can sow seed and set out the plants about the first of July.

IT PAYS TO BE SURE ABOUT IODINE

Sufficient Iodine in the rations of your livestock and poultry is a wise and desirable "safety first" measure. It protects against goiter and related troubles.

Where goiter occurs, Iodine is essential. In other areas it is positive insurance... and its cost is negligible.

Most manufacturers include sufficient Iodine in their feeds, so this message is just a friendly reminder that it pays to be sure.

Write us about any Iodine problems. Also... your experiment station and your county agent are always anxious to help.

Tincture of Iodine is a safe and reliable germicide... the foe of infection. Always keep a bottle in the house and in the barn.

Iodine Educational Bureau, Inc.

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Wonderful Success

Raising Baby Chicks

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers. Read her experience in her own words: "Dear Sir: I think I must be one of the very first to use Walko Tablets. Some 35 years ago when I started raising chicks I saw Walko Tablets advertised as an aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated drinking water. I tried a package for my baby chicks with happiest results. I have depended on Walko Tablets ever since." Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Danger of Disease Among Baby Chicks

Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of infection in the drinking water. Baby chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbor germs. Drinking water often becomes infected with disease germs and may spread disease through your flock before you are aware. Use preventive methods—use Walko Tablets. For over forty years thousands of poultry raisers have depended upon them. You, too, can rely on Walko Tablets as a valuable antiseptic to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated drinking water.

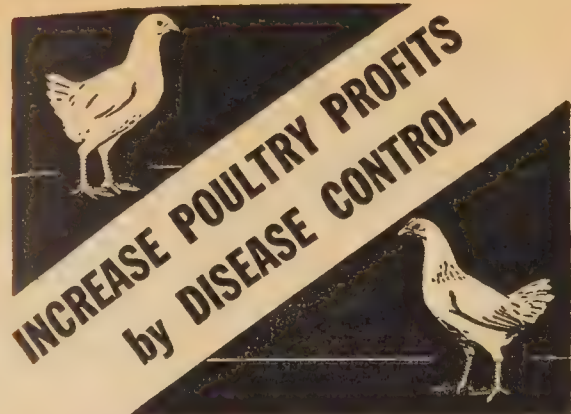
You Run No Risk

Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Use them in the drinking water to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated water. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend upon Walko Tablets year after year in raising their little chicks. You buy Walko Tablets at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you are not entirely satisfied with results. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer cannot supply you. Price 50c, \$1.00, \$2.50 and \$4.00.

Walker Remedy Company
Dept. 406, Waterloo, Iowa

EUROPEAN LINDEN

and other beautiful trees that provide good shade quickly. Write for FREE CATALOG.
STERN'S NURSERIES, Dept. W. Geneva, N. Y.



Poultry disease control is essential to a successful poultry enterprise! Poultrymen must constantly be alert to control and eradicate disease.

Use modern scientific methods for eliminating controllable diseases that cut your profits. Products you can count on to secure protection for your flock are Lederle's

Fowl-Pox Vaccine
Pigeon-Pox Vaccine
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Pullorum Stained Antigen (T. G. formula)
Phenothiazine for cecal worms
Sulfaguanidine for coccidiosis
Sulfathiazole for coryza (colds or roup)

You can rely upon Lederle quality products for poultry disease control. They are laboratory tested and prepared with the same care given to Lederle products for the control of human diseases.

We will gladly send free illustrated booklet, "Control of Poultry Diseases," upon request.



LEDERLE

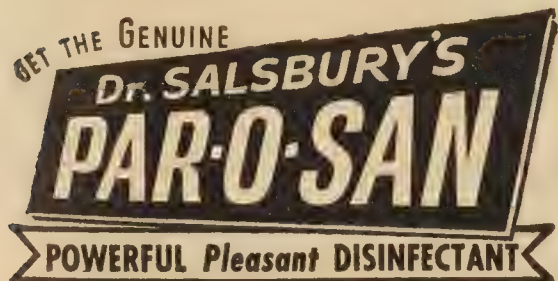
LABORATORIES INC.

A Unit of American Cyanamid Company
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.



New and different disinfectant spray... Has a PLEASANT ODOR... Kills common poultry disease germs* on contact, spore bearing organisms excluded. Used as directed, won't harm chicks.

*Germs destroyed include pullorum, cholera, typhoid, fowl pox, laryngo. Use Par-O-San for laying houses, too. Economical; quart dilutes in 25 gal. water. Stainless. Used by leading hatcheries, poultry raisers. Good chicks repay good care, so disinfect early. Don't risk needless loss. Get genuine Dr. Salsbury's Par-O-San now, at hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.



Grow Pullets on Pasture

AN ACRE of good poultry pasture will provide forage for 1000 pullets. There are several advantages. The birds eat less grain and mash, they are healthier, grow better and, if there is any deficiency in the ration, it is less likely to cause trouble. You save money by buying less feed and by losing fewer pullets. Good poultry pasture resembles a good lawn or an improved dairy pasture; the pullets will get relatively little feed from a meadow that would grow a good crop of hay.

HOW

There are two ways to start a poultry pasture. An area of permanent cow pasture or meadow can be improved by broadcasting a ton of limestone and 600 lbs. of superphosphate per acre, or a suitable area can be plowed and seeded. It takes several years to get full results from an improved permanent pasture, and of course it takes time to plow and seed a permanent pasture and get it in the best possible shape.

One of the quickest ways to get a poultry pasture is to seed 2 lbs. of Ladino clover to the acre without a nurse crop. Choose an area at some distance from the old hens, prepare a first-class seedbed and make the seeding as early in the spring as you can. The Ladino will give the birds a lot of feed the first year and then it can be left to form a permanent pasture. One trouble is that Ladino clover seeded alone is more likely to winterkill than where it is seeded along with grass.

Another method is to seed 12 lbs. of Kentucky bluegrass and 2 lbs. of Ladino to the acre without a nurse crop, or with a light seeding of barley or oats which you plan to cut shortly. A nurse crop will do more damage to the grass if the season happens to be dry.

FERTILIZER

We have already mentioned the fertilizer for improving a permanent pasture. The same fertilizer (and lime if needed) is used where a pasture is plowed and seeded, though 600 lbs. of an 0-20-20 fertilizer can be substituted for the superphosphate. The 0-20-20 is better on poor soils or on soils that have not had manure recently. The fertilizer can be drilled in or broadcast and harrowed in. Another method of providing plant food is to use from 6 to 8 tons of superphosphated barnyard manure per acre. Poultry manure should not be used as it may spread disease.

MANAGEMENT

It is not enough merely to improve some old pasture or seed some new, and then forget all about it. It is important to mow the pasture occasionally when it gets to a height of 5 to 6 inches, usually once or twice before the middle of June and again once or twice between the middle of August and the first of October.

If you leave the colony houses at one edge of the pasture, the pullets are likely to stay relatively close to them, the ground near the houses will get bare and make a disease hazard, and the grass at some distance will get too big. It pays to move the colony houses frequently. You can also put the feeders, fountains and range shelters at some distance from the houses to encourage the pullets to range. Move them every week to prevent bare spots of ground around them.

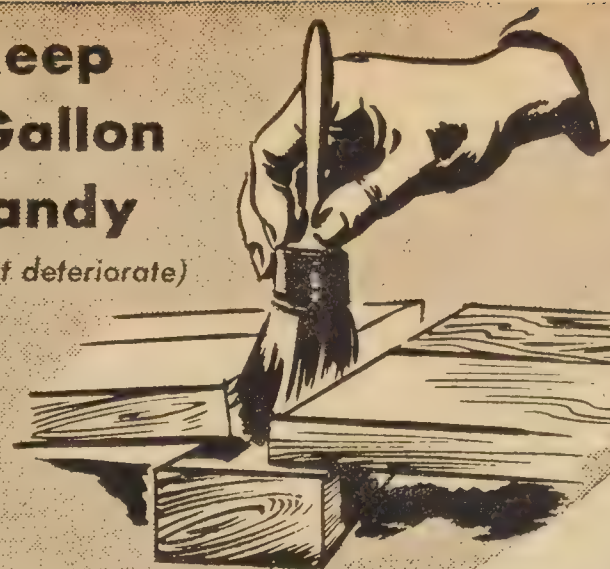
There are three feeding systems commonly used for pullets on range. They are:

1. A regular mash and grain before the birds in hoppers all the time.
2. Grain in hoppers and a cheaper

(Continued on Page 16)

Keep
a Gallon
Handy

(It won't deteriorate)



CUPRINOL

STOPS ROT

Apply Like Paint With a Brush

Brush the surface and daub the ends—Cuprinol will protect the wood by penetrating the fibres and eliminating the nourishment on which rot fungus and insect borers feed. Wherever you have wood replacements or new construction, use Cuprinol.

But you won't use Cuprinol if you don't have it handy. It does not deteriorate, so keep a gallon or two always ready. It will reduce future repairs and replacements, whether you apply it by brush, by spray or by dip.

Cuprinol treated wood is harmless to animals, poultry and plants, and will not affect ensilage, stored grain or other farm products. Cuprinol can be used either by itself, or as a priming coat, and the greater the dampness the greater the need for Cuprinol.

Cuprinol is regularly carried by many farm supply stores in One and Five Gallon containers—50 gallon drums promptly on order. The cost is low, the protection lasting. Treat your wood and stop the rot!

CUPRINOL, Inc., 30 Spring Lane, Boston 9, Mass.



WITH Sterling Salt Blocks in your pasture, you know your cows not only get adequate quantities of this all-vital mineral. You can count on it, too... they get only top quality as well... in this white gold that's a "must" to successful farming!

Fifty lb. Sterling Salt Blocks are compressed under 600 tons pressure from pure granulated salt... and firmly resist dissolving action. Hand grips on the sides further prevent moisture accumulation. Each block

has a drilled stake hole... placed to give a low center of gravity. Plain, sulphurized or iodized.

A WORD FROM YOU BRINGS THIS FREE HANDY FARMERS' GUIDE—

Farmers depend on salt in countless ways. Send in coupon today for this handsome pamphlet that's chock-full of facts on feeding salt to cattle and all other livestock for better health and productivity. Contains complete directions, too, for curing meats... pickle and sauerkraut recipes... vegetable salting... and dozens of helpful household hints. No obligation on your part.



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★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

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HOLSTEIN BULLS

Ready for service. By our best herd sires and from dams with good D.H.I.A. records.

E. P. SMITH

SHERBURNE, CHENANGO COUNTY, NEW YORK

FOR SALE: Registered Holsteins
ALL AGES, BOTH SEXES. ALL STAGES OF LACTATION. EXCELLENT QUALITY FOUNDATION STOCK. POPULAR BLOOD LINES.
PAUL SMITH, Newark Valley, N. Y.

ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM

Offers for sale both Carnation and Pathfinder bred bull calves from high record Carnation daughters. Sires, Carnation Homestead Hazelwood, Pioneer Pathfinder Fobes.
M. R. KLOCK & SON, FORT PLAIN, N. Y.

FOR SALE: REG. HOLSTEIN SERVICE BULLS
from high producing dams and grand dams up to 700 lbs. fat. Sired by bulls with dams up to 1000 lbs. fat. Also promising bull calves for future herd sires. Due to shortage of barn room we also have a few nice cows and heifers for sale.
PETZOLD FARMS, OWEGO, N. Y., PHONE 90.

EIGHT REGISTERED HOLSTEINS.
FIVE TO FRESHEN IN APRIL, BALANCE IN EARLY FALL.
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GUERNSEY

BULL CALF—BORN OCT. 16, 1944.

Both grandsires are proved bulls. Three nearest dams have six records averaging 11653 lbs. Milk and 576.4 lbs. Fat. Two maternal sisters in production. Backed by blood of Langwater Valor and Foremost Prediction. Complete pedigree sent on request.
WYCHMERE FARM, ONTARIO, NEW YORK

BULLS one month to serviceable age.
Sired by FOREMOST PEACEMAKER, 64 A. R. daughters, and ANTIETAM BRIGHT LAD—son of LANGWATER VAGABOND and BRIGHT LAD'S FRANCES ROSE, 738 lbs. fat—A.A. Dams have high records and are closely related to PEERLESS MARGO, 1013 lbs. fat at 3 yrs., and ROYAL LENDA, 1109 lbs. fat at 4 years. ALSO A FEW HEIFER CALVES.
Smithville Flats, New York.

Tarbell Guernsey Farms,

Increase Production and Your Profit.
GET A BULL CALF RICH IN VALOR, FOREMOST, MAY ROYAL AND MIXTER FAITHFUL BLOOD, FROM A HEAVY MILKING TESTED COW.
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GUERNSEYS: 3 yr. old bull, Foremost breeding. Dam has 5 D.H.I.A. records from 9,881 lbs. milk, 469 lbs. fat to 12,739 lbs. milk to 590 lbs. fat, sold for \$1,400.00. Bull calf of Foremost Prediction, Broadland Baron breeding. Dam has record of 10,181 lbs. milk, 584 lbs. fat, G. G.
HARRY SYMES & SON, WALWORTH, N. Y.

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Y.B. AND BLOODTESTED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
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Fancy Dairy Cattle: 200 to 500 cows and heifers on hand at all times.
Horses: 50 to 100 high class mated teams, singles, seconds and saddle horses.
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Close and Fresh Cows: Every animal personally selected to build customers' good will. No cash needed. No sales on Sunday.
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FOUR REGISTERED BULL CALVES
and a few registered cows and heifers, all strong in blood of Repeater of Wheatland 9. Gd. Champ. Kan., Mo., N. Y., 1st at Iowa, Ind., and Ft. Worth. CERTIFIED LENROC SEED OATS.
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Always on hand from 25-50 head. Fancy farm teams and single horses. Some saddle horses. Also Approx. 300 head good dairy cows and first calf heifers. Mixed breeds. Reasonable terms. We will buy entire dairies and farm equipment at all times.
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Pedigreed Chester Whites
SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS. ALL AGES. WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. MUST PLEASE.
C. E. Cassel & Son, Hershey, Penna

Chester Whites or Berkshire & Chester Cross
6 to 7 wks. old \$12.00 ea.; 8 to 10 wks. old \$13.00 ea. Will ship any number C.O.D. or send check or money order. Inoculated if desired—75c extra. Buy pigs that live and grow.
WALTER LUX, 44 ARLINGTON ROAD, WOBURN, MASS.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES

Spring Pigs, either sex, sired by the 1944 Eastern Grand Champion from sons of best proven blood lines. Prolific, easy keeping, quick maturing, top foundation breeding stock.
Send for folder.

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FOR SALE—Spotted Poland Chinas
and BLACK POLAND CHINA, both pure breeds. Bred gilts, service boars, sows all ages. Out of prize winning stock. Healthy and ready to ship.
C. W. HILLMAN, Vincenttown, N. J.

Several Young Chester-White Boars.
135-150-175 lbs. each, \$35.00, \$40.00, \$45.00. Bred your sows. Young pigs are short this year. Many brood sows have been slaughtered. Return crate promptly by express collect.
CHAS. C. DAVIS, Singing Hills, Concord, Mass.

Registered Hereford Hogs
BREEDING STOCK ALL AGES. SPRING PIGS. UNRELATED PAIRS AND TRIOS. Write for prices.
DON GRAVES
189 SYCAMORE ST., EAST AURORA, N. Y.

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FOR SALE: LIMITED NUMBER OF REGISTERED KARAKUL SHEEP.
THAT PRODUCE PERSIAN AND BROADTAIL LAMBS. MORE PROFITABLE THAN ANY OTHER ANIMAL THAT EATS GRASS.
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PUPPIES: COCKER SPANIELS, COLLIES, SHEPHERDS. Grown stock let out on "puppy profit plan."
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ONE YEAR OLD, WITH LICENSE. FINE WATCH DOG. HOUSE BROKEN. \$20.00. VERY GOOD TO CHILDREN.
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Collie-Shepherd. Cattle Dogs and Pups
WITH HERDING INSTINCT. 20 YEARS RAISING CATTLE DOGS.
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GERMAN POLICE PUPS—Purebred.
FOR SALE: Male—\$20.00, Female—\$17.00.
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Select Collie-Shepherd Dogs.
Pups, Males and Spays, 10 wks., \$15.00. Three full grown Spayed Females \$15.00, \$20.00, \$25.00. Best one gets cows alone. Others partly trained. Rabies vaccinated.
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WANTED: FARMALL M TRACTOR
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HAY and STRAW—Immediate Delivery.
Fancy Clover, Timothy, Alfalfa Mixtures. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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WANTED: SINGLE MAN
to work with pure bred Brown Swiss Herd. Must be experienced dairyman and able to take responsibility. Wages \$125.00 per month plus room and board.
ERWIN ENGST, CUYLER, N. Y.

Man Wanted: General Farm Work
ON SMALL VILLAGE DAIRY FARM. WITHIN THIRTY-FIVE MILES OF NEW YORK CITY. SMALL FAMILY OR SINGLE MAN. Write **MAYER FARMS, SUFFERN, N. Y.**

EXPERIENCED POULTRYMAN
INTERESTING PROPOSITION FOR FIRST CLASS MAN. EXCELLENT SALARY, PLUS BONUS. PLEASANT COTTAGE.
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WANTED: For 200-Acre Gen. Farm; experienced self-reliant farmer; post-war permanent position; possibly grown son. 150 apple trees; vineyard; 750 chickens; sheep; modern equipment; fine living conditions; privileges; Salary; Share. April 1st. Write. Apply week-ends.
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TWO WOMEN FOR JOBS NOW ESSENTIAL TO FOOD PRODUCTION EFFORT.
Cook and houseworker wanted immediately on Hudson River Valley dairy farm, owned and operated by old American family, 30 miles from Poughkeepsie. Adults only, table plentiful, modern accommodations, central heating, individual rooms, eat with owner and fellow-workers. Servant-type not wanted. No liquor. Salaries commensurate with experience and proven capabilities. Permanent openings for right type women looking ahead to post-war job security. Give full qualifications, age, experience, nationality, references, availability, telephone number. BOX 514-0 c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, ITHACA, N. Y.

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CASTER'S PARMENTER REDS
and **ROCK-RED CROSS.**
Known for exceptional livability and consistent production. Circular available.
RED-W-FARM, Box W, Wolcott, N. Y.

PEDIGREED WHITE LEGHORNS
PRODUCT OF 40 YRS. OF SCIENTIFIC BREEDING. BIG FOWLS, BIG EGGS, HIGH LIVABILITY. Illustrated folder free.
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RED-ROCKS, ROCK-REDS & NEW HAMPSHIRE
make outstanding layers of large eggs—and rapid growing broilers, roasters, or capons.
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OUR 35th YEAR. 12000 BIRDS.
One of New York State's Oldest and Largest Breeding Farms. Write for Catalogue.

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Noted for health, vigor and vitality. Great layers of big white eggs. No paralysis, no pickouts, 4,000 Breeders up to 6 years old. Our 35th year. EGGS AND STOCK. CATALOG FREE.
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RHODE ISLAND RED
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN
N.Y.-U.S. Approved, Pullorum controlled. They will give you HIGH PRODUCTION, HIGH LIVABILITY, and HIGH PROFIT.

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BARRED ROCKS—CROSSES
"BRED TO LAY—LAY TO PAY"
Write for descriptive catalog and prices.
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Walter Rich's Hobart Poultry Farm
LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY.
Our circular shows you the type of bird it will pay you to put in your laying house next fall.
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S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—50 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN BREEDING PROFIT-PRODUCING BIRDS. WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER.
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Pedigreed White Leghorn Cockerels
FROM OUR FINEST MATINGS. HALF AND FULL GROWN. WE ARE RAISING 500 TO SELL BETWEEN NOW AND DECEMBER 1st.
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RHODE ISLAND REDS
R.O.P. OFFICIAL BREEDING. 500 BIRDS TRAPPED, YEAR AROUND. Circular on request.
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Breeding Cockerels, S. S. W. LEGHORN and S. C. R. I. RED
exceptional birds individually banded from our best producing and transmitting families.
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Bodine's Pedigreed Leghorns

Our Leghorns are especially bred for livability, high egg production of large white eggs. Also a limited number of Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Crosses.
Please write for Catalog and price list.

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MATURE BREEDING COCKERELS.
CERTIFIED SEED BEANS. ALPHA BARLEY.
EGG & APPLE FARM, Trumansburg, N.Y. Box A.

NATHAN BREEDING FARM
LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS, R. I. REDS, CROSSES.

Bred especially for livability and production. 100% Pullorum Free stock. Pedigreed ancestry. For strong, healthy, profitable stock—order from

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Box 400, CUDDEBACKVILLE, N. Y.

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THE WHITE EGG FARM
LEGHORNS—NEW HAMPSHIRE
N.Y.-U.S. Pullorum Clean. Family Testing.
Write for Folder.

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Parmenter Reds—Hanson Leghorns
For meat and lots of eggs. All stock blood tested. Write for price list.
FAR VIEW POULTRY FARM
R.D. 2, SENECA FALLS, N. Y.

Brooks Poultry Farm—N.Y.-U.S.
PULLORUM CONTROLLED. NO REACTORS. LARGE TYPE LEGHORNS THAT PRODUCE 95% LARGE EGGS. WRITE FOR CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST.
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One of the outstanding breeding farms in the Northeast. Noted for exceptional livability and egg production. Leads all breeds in egg weight at Farmingdale contest.
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MATTITUCK, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

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PLANT HYBRID CORN FOR THE BEST YIELDS.
Certified Cornell Double Cross Hybrid 29-3 and Cornell Double Cross Hybrid 34-53; Cornelian oats; Spring wheat; Japanese buckwheat. Prices quoted by return mail. Telephone Poplar Ridge 3610.

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Vicland Seed Oats. Outyields all other varieties. Smut and rust resistant. Produced from University Foundation seed. Re-cleaned, tested. Guaranteed. Direct from Grower.

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WISCONSIN "W" tagged CERTIFIED SEED
direct from University's foundation seed. Vicland oats \$2.10 and Wis. No. 38 barley \$2.35 per bushel. Sacked in new bags F.O.B. Cleveland.

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SPRING AND EVERBEARING VARIETIES.
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TO SETTLE ESTATE. 290 ACRE FARM
in Yates County, west of Lake Keuka, suitable for poultry, dairy and gen. farming in potato raising section. Large house, barn, henhouses, and garage, all in good condition. Electricity. Well watered. Near school bus line. Reasonable. For details write
Evelyn Hunt, Branchport, N. Y. (Yates Co.)

For BETTER COWS

Ayrshires sire profitable cows that give most 4% milk

Write for literature and list of breeders near you with stock for sale

Ayrshire Breeders' Association
85 Center St., Brandon, Vt.

Use an AYRSHIRE BULL

AYRSHIRE AUCTIONS

N. E. INVITATIONAL SALE
FAIR GROUNDS, NORTHAMPTON, MASS., SATURDAY, APRIL 28, AT 12:30 P. M.
53 SELECTED AYRSHIRES—25 cows (mostly fresh); 22 bred heifers (due from sale date to early fall); 4 of the best National Sale Bulls, 2 Heifer Calves. T.B. Accredited—Bang's Negative—Many vaccinated.
Ayrshire Sales Service, Box 85, Brandon, Vt.

Say you saw it in *American Agriculturist*.

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Farm Chunks 1250 to 1500 lbs., heavy drafters 1600 to 2500 lbs. Percherons, Belgians; chestnuts, sorrels, roans, bays, greys, blacks. Singles, matched pairs or carload. Quick shipment, main line railways. Saddle horses, all-purpose large ponies, large and small Shetland ponies, jet blacks, black and white, brown and white, bay and white, sorrel and white, chestnut and white, snow white, cream colored, red sorrels, seal browns, blood bays, sorrels, chestnuts, greys; shipped singly in crates by express. How old are children you want pony for? Satisfaction fully guaranteed on thirty days trial at your own home or your money back.

HOWARD CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA



Second Annual FILLMORE FARMS SALE

To be held at the Farm, located just off
U. S. Route No. 7 on Vermont Route No. 9.
Frequent Albany buses pass the Farm.

Saturday, April 21, 1945, 1 p. m.

CATTLE: 30 Cows, fresh or heavy springers.
20 Heifers, some vaccinated yearlings, some
calves. Mostly Fillmore-bred Ayrshires, some
Holsteins and Guernseys. Tuberculosis Ac-
credited and Certified Bangs Free Herd. All
sale cattle tested within 30 days of sale; can
go anywhere.

HORSES: Suffolks, some registered. One 2-year
old mare, 2 yearlings, 2 foals.

MACHINERY: Plows, harrows, cultivators,
grain drill, corn planter, wagons, sleighs,
harnesses, etc.

Lunch available at the sale.

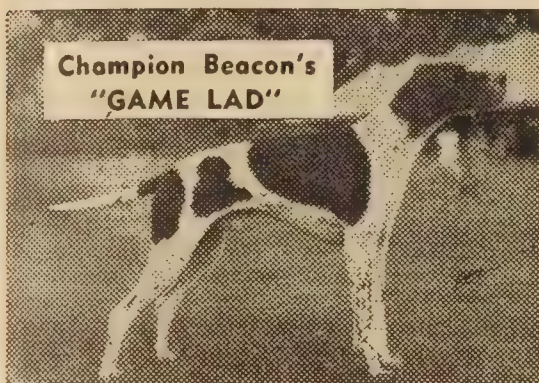
Fillmore trucks for deliveries if desired.

E. M. GRANGER, JR.,
Auctioneer.

TOM P. WHITTAKER
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For further information write

Fillmore Farms, Inc.

BENNINGTON, VERMONT



Champion Beacon's
"GAME LAD"

Raised exclusively on BEACON Dog FOOD

The qualities of championship are bred
in—true—but without proper feeding
those qualities never have a chance to
develop. All known requirements of a
balanced diet for all dogs are met by
BEACON DOG MEAL. The same meti-
culous selection of ingredients, the same
laboratory research and preparation that
mark as superior the famous BEACON
Dairy and Poultry Feeds—make BEA-
CON DOG MEAL an excellent, all-
around food for your dog. Ask your BEA-
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THE BEACON MILLING CO., INC.
Cayuga, N. Y.



**50 HEAD
at ITHACA,
New York
on April 14**

**The 5th Annual
Hereford Sale**

Catalogs: Write
J. E. REDMAN, Sales Manager.
N. Y. HEREFORD BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION,
P.O. Box 84, Brighton Station, Rochester 10, N. Y.
The Northeast Greatest Hereford Sale

DE-HORN YOUR CALVES

with
**Dr. Naylor's
deHORNING
Paste**



Get rid of Horns
this easy, quick and
economical way
ONE application
prevents horn
growth on young
calves, kids, rams.
4 oz. jar will dehorn
many calves. \$1.00.
At your dealers or
write:

H. W. NAYLOR CO.
MORRIS 14, N.Y.

MILKING SHORTHORNS FOR 4% MILK & GREATEST SALVAGE VALUE

Official as well as "on the farm" re-
cords under average farm conditions
prove that Milking Shorthorns are best
all-around breed! Produce 4% milk and have
greatest salvage value of all milk breeds!
Get the facts—FREE! Or read Milking
Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription six months 50¢, one year \$1.00.
MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY, Dept. AG-5,
608 West Exchange Ave., U. S. Yards, Chicago 9, Ill.



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

HAY and livestock competing with
each other again brings out the
true value and importance of our hay
every year. Unfortunately, in too
many minds it is raising the question
of whether to carry livestock as plan-
ned, or as usual, or whether to sell.
Fundamentally there is never a time
when livestock should be sold for the
sole purpose of selling hay.

Here are some figures on just how
the livestock and feed situation is de-
veloping:

CORN on farms January 1 in just
six Midwest States was about five hun-
dred million bushels greater than for
the ten year average—with wheat one
hundred and six million bushels great-
er. We are still buying old (1943)
corn after that "shortage" (?) of last
winter, yet corn is being piled on the
ground with no market for it in some
areas this year. There is also a world
of corn still unpicked, due to weather,
labor conditions on farms, car short-
ages, etc. Last year we were told "no
feed," while this year there is feed to
spoil, with nothing to feed it to. Nice
planning!

HOG receipts since January 1 are
running about 65% off. Markets that
on Mondays a year ago were handling
around one hundred and sixty thousand
hogs are now handling around fifty
thousand. Everyone concedes the
worst of the hog shortage has not yet
arrived—in spite of Government figures
that hogs are only 28% short of a
year ago.

CATTLE on feed were short to start
with, then price ceilings were placed
(Continued on Page 19)

WARD C. LOOMIS Dispersal 50 Registered HOLSTEINS

TUESDAY, APRIL 17

T.B. Accredited, blood tested, younger
animals Bang's vaccinated.

OWNER'S FARM, BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.,
At 12:30 P. M.

30 MILKING COWS

10 BRED AND OPEN HEIFERS

10 HEIFER CALVES OF ALL AGES.

15 cows due again in August, some fresh and
close springers. This is an absolute dispersal
of one of the oldest Holstein herds in New
York State. Sale held in tent, lunch served.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS

Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

SEND FOR BOOKLET TODAY *Make More Money*
with **CORRIEDALE SHEEP**
Hardy • Thick Lined • Prolific
Long-lived • Premium Fleeced
Heavy Shearing • Easy Keeping
AMERICAN CORRIEDALE ASS'N
10th and Sheridan
Laramie, Wyo.

GREYMOOR

Will be at ITHACA with 3 excellent heifers
APRIL 14th for the NEW YORK STATE HERE-
FORD ASSOCIATION SHOW AND SALE.

One polled heifer with calf at foot, of Marvel Pride
breeding; 2 horned heifers of Publican Domino, Dundy
Domino breeding. Selling open.

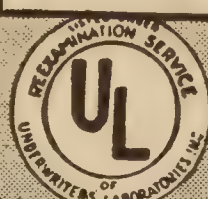
Also a few bulls and heifers for sale at home.
GREYMOOR FARM, CANAAN, N. Y.

NEWTON'S VETERINARY COMPOUND
The Old Reliable
Used for over 60 years, for
coughs due to colds. Powder
form. Easily given. Eco-
nomical. 13 oz. size, 65¢—
2 lbs., \$1.25 (25 days treat-
ment). At dealers or mailed
postpaid. Write for FREE
circular.
For Horses, Cattle, Hogs
Newton Horse Med. Co., 5170 Hillsboro, Detroit 4, Mich.



Elmer the Bulthorn
—strong as a bull,
big as a horse,
slippery as a hog.

Underwriters' La-
boratories seal of
approval for safe-
ty on all Prime Hi-
line Controllers.



More Shock

— plus quality you can depend on
as you farm the modern, profitable way—

PRIME Hi-line Electric Fence Controllers

More shock — longer shock and stronger shock — in
fact, twice the shock of many controllers. Animals really
respect the Prime. . . . Your Prime-controlled fence
system is safe and dependable, too, backed by quality
construction and eleven years of leadership. . . . Use
the flexibility of electric fence to support more animals
per acre, get more out of your land through
modern farming methods. And to get all the
benefits of electric fence, buy a Prime now. Hi-
line and battery models.

THE PRIME MFG. CO., 1669 S. First St., Milwaukee 4, Wis.

FREE BOOK "Electric Fencing" tells you how to
build and maintain a successful elec-
tric fence system. 32 pages of facts, pictures, and dia-
grams help you avoid mistakes. Write for your free copy.



HARNESS HARNESS REPAIRS COLLARS

Available this Spring for essential farm use.
See your local Implement Dealer, Hardware
Store or Harness Shop today. **ACT NOW!**
Avoid costly breakdowns later.

★ MANUFACTURERS SINCE 1879 ★

W. W. GLECKNER & SONS COMPANY

Your Tower of Independence

Today silos are hard to get. Tomorrow they may
be harder to pay for. If they are—that will make
ensilage feeding even more important, which is
the reason forward-looking dairymen want to
"get set" with a dependable Craine as soon as
they can be supplied.

Craine is the quality silo backed by 35 years of
experience . . . the trouble-free silo that gives
years of extra service.

If you are going to need a silo, don't delay, but
start planning for a Craine today. A post card
will bring you full information.

CRAINE INC., 415 Pine Street, Norwich, N. Y.

CRAINE better built SILOS

Combined Bull Halter and Controller

Makes any bull safe. Turn him out with complete
safety. Stops fence jumpers. Money-back guarantee.
Write for circular. RUSSELL MANUFACTURING
COMPANY, Dept. 2, PLATTEVILLE, WISCONSIN.

LAKE VIEW JERSEYS Again awarded N. Y. S. J.
C. C. Silver Cup for high butter fat herd for past year.
All records made on two-time milking. Progeny tested
Bulls, 6 mos. to 19 mos., \$100.00 to \$300.00. T.B. Ac-
credited. Bangs Approved.
E. A. BECKWITH & SON, Ludlowville, N. Y.

CHURN CREEK FARMS

Aberdeen - Angus

FIRST ANNUAL DRAFT SALE

at the farms, Worton, Maryland, Saturday, May 12, '45

5 BULLS — 70 FEMALES (cows, bred heifers, open heifers)

HERD T.B. AND BANGS' ACCREDITED

For catalog write to above address. **FRED CHANDLER, Auctioneer**

SUNNYBROOK CHICKS

ALL BREEDERS U. S.
Approved Officially
PULLORUM CONTROLLED

STARTED CHICKS
Three weeks and up. Thousands available—reared under ideal open range and housing conditions. 5 popular breeds, also crosses.

SEXED PULLETS
20,000 various ages, day old and up. All from stock bred for egg production, full of health and vitality. Good future profits for you.

BABY CHICKS
From one of finest poultry plants in East—365 acres of fine shaded ranges and buildings with every facility for quality stock. Hatches weekly all year. Be sure to place your

ORDER WELL IN ADVANCE.

NEW HAMPSHIRE • R.I. REDS
WHITE LEGHORNS • WHITE ROCKS
BARRED ROCKS • CROSSES

Write for free folder and prices today.

SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM
A. HOWARD FINGER, Owner.
Box A, Phone 1309-J1, Hudson, N. Y.

HALL'S BARRED HALLCROSS SEXED PULLETS

READ RECORDS OF 71 FARM FLOCKS

New folder on BARRED HALLCROSS SEXED PULLETS shows 97 per cent satisfaction among 71 flock owners! Gives details. Send for free copy. Pure-bred Barred Rock males on Pure-bred Rhode Island Red females produce these early, prolific layers.

Hall Brothers Hatchery Inc.
Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.

Wayside Farm

BUSINESS BRED R. I. REDS

This is our 19th year devoted to the breeding and production of profitable R. I. Reds. 4,000 blood tested breeding birds all on our own farm. Our birds have given a high rate of production and entire satisfaction to a host of customers throughout the East and South. They have also made very excellent records in Official Egg Laying contests with individual records up to and well beyond the 300 egg mark. This is the kind of stock you must have in these uncertain times.

STRAIGHT RUN CHICKS, SEXED PULLETS and SEXED COCKERELS AVAILABLE.

Illustrated circular and price list on request

WAYSIDE FARM, J. C. Smith, Prop.
R.D. 2, Box Z, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thurs. Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat. Non-Sexed Pullets Cockerels

	per 100	per 100	per 100
Hanson or Large Type	\$11.00	\$20.00	\$3.00
English S. C. W. Leghorns	12.00	20.00	3.00
Black or White Minorcas	12.00	20.00	3.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, W. Wy.	14.00	18.00	13.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	14.00	18.00	13.00
N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.)	16.00	22.00	13.00
H. Mix \$12.; HEAVY BROILER CHIX, no sex guar.			
\$10. Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. 100% live del. Postp'd. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy. C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.			

TRUTT'S BABY CHICKS

Hatches Monday & Thursday.

	100	100	100
Cash, or C.O.D.	Unsexed	Pits.	Ckls.
Large Eng. White Leghorns	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$3.00
Br. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	12.00	16.00	12.00
New Hampshire Reds AAA	14.00	20.00	14.00
Rock-Red Cross AAA	14.00	18.00	14.00
H. Mixed \$10.-100. H. Broiler Chicks no Sex Guar. \$9.			
All Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. Our AAA Chicks are from N. H. & U. S. Approved & Pullorum clean breeders and are practically Non-Broody, Lay well, Feather and grow fast with good Livability. 95% Guarantee on Sexed Pullets. 98% Livability on A.A.A. Chicks for first two weeks.			

TRUTT'S POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Box A, HUMMEL'S WHARF, PENNA.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

95% Guar. Pullets, 100% Live Delivery. 1945 CAT. FREE. Non-Sexed Pullets Ckls.

	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100
Special AA Grade	\$12.50	\$22.50	\$4.00
White Leghorns	11.50	20.50	4.00
Special A Grade Wh. Leghorns	14.00	24.00	5.00
Black Minorcas	14.00	18.00	14.00
Barred Rocks & Wh. Rocks	16.00	20.00	15.00
Red-Rock Cross	16.00	20.00	14.00
N. H. Reds	12.50-100; Mix, no sex guar.		
H. Mix, Non-Sexed \$12.50-100; Mix, no sex guar.			
\$10.00-100. We have been satisfying a steady list of prosperous poultrymen for years. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Parcel Post prepaid.			

CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. Leister & Son, Owners, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

GRAYBILL'S HI-GRADE CHICKS

Cash or C.O.D. Post Paid Non-Sex Pits. Ckls.

	100	100	100
Large Type Wh. Leghorns	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$4.00
Eng. and Hanson Strain	12.00	22.00	4.00
AAA Hanson Mating Wh. Leg.	12.00	22.00	4.00
Large Eng. Black Leghorns	12.00	22.00	4.00
Bar. & Wh. Rox, Wh. Wyand.	14.00	18.00	14.00
Red-Rocks & Rock-Red Cross	14.00	18.00	14.00
AAA N. H. Reds (Specials)	16.00	24.00	14.00
100% live arrival guar. Sex guar. 95%. Hatched in modern elec. incubators from free range tested breeders. Order direct or write for Free Photo (Cat.). 4 wk. old Wh. or Bl. Leg. Pits., \$40.-100. Ship exp. col.			

C. S. GRAYBILL HATCHERY, Box A, Cocolamus, Pa.

SUNNY SLOPE CHICKS

Cash or C.O.D. Shipped Prepaid Parcel Post Str. Pits. Ckls.

	100	100	100
Large Eng. White Leghorns	\$9.50	\$19.00	\$4.00
Barred Rocks	11.50	16.00	12.00
White Rocks & R. I. Reds	12.00	16.50	12.50
Special N. H. Reds direct from N. E.	14.00	19.00	14.00
Special Rock-Red Cross direct from N. E.	14.00	19.00	14.00
Mixed Chicks	8.00	12.00	6.00
Assorted Chicks, our choice, \$5.50 per 100. Better Chicks mean Better Profits. All Breeders Blood Tested. Sexing 95% guar. Order today. Folder Free.			

Sunny Slope Hatchery, Dept. A, Thompsonstown, Pa.

HANSON OR HOLLYWOOD WHITE LEGHORNS

Postage Paid Free NON-SEXED PITS. CKLS. Catalog describing breeders.

	100	100	100
Hollywood or Hanson	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$4.00
White or Barred Rocks	14.00	17.00	14.00

C. M. SHELLENBERGER'S POULTRY FARM
Box 37, Richfield, Pa.

GROW PULLETS ON PASTURE

(Continued from Page 13)

mash also in hoppers. On a really good pasture the mash does not need to carry the amount of vitamins otherwise needed.

3. Mash and grain in hoppers which are kept closed part of the day to encourage them to eat more grass.

This idea of providing plenty of grass for growing pullets and hens is relatively new. It is being practiced by more and more poultrymen and they are enthusiastic about the results they are getting.

—A. A.—

THE FIRST WEEK IS THE HARDEST

A BABY CHICK can get around by itself within a few hours after it picks itself out of the shell. It is mighty helpless none-the-less, and needs almost constant watching for at least a week.

A chick is a bundle of instincts with no sense of judgment, and no sense at all. It is up to the mother hen or to you to help the chicks form good habits and to prevent them from forming bad habits. Most of this is done during the first week.

A chick instinctively moves toward the heat when it is cold, away from the heat when it is too warm. Also by instinct chicks attempt to crowd under one another when they are cold. Thus the bad habit of "piling up" comes about through uneven brooding temperatures. If you keep a steady even temperature of 95 beneath the hover, shading off to 85 a little way outside the canopy, you need not worry. Each chick will find its own best spot to rest. A draft regulator in the pipe is almost a necessity.

A chick instinctively picks at things and thus learns to eat. It instinctively throws its head back when its beak dips into a liquid. Thus it learns to drink. Your part is easy. Merely see that the chick has feed to pick at from the start. Otherwise you may have a lot of litter-eaters. Also see that there are plenty of mason-jar founts at the start.

A chick instinctively avoids a draft. Do your chicks stay mostly at one side of the brooder, avoiding the other side? Floor drafts are probably the cause. Surround the brooder with a guard of solid material at a distance of 2 feet. Keep the windows closed during the first week. If the air blows under the door, nail a board across the bottom of the doorway.

After the first week give the chicks more room, more feeders, larger waterers. Put these up on wire platforms where litter won't be scratched into them. Now you can visit the chicks less frequently.—L. E. Weaver.

—A. A.—

GRASS SILAGE

(Continued from Page 5)

into the silo. If these grasses are more mature; that is, at about the stage when farmers normally cut them for hay, no wilting may be necessary. In fact, it is likely that the moisture content may then be down to the minimum for good preservation and they should be cut into the silo as rapidly as they are mowed.

It is a little more difficult to make really good silage from the high protein crops such as clover and alfalfa and soybeans as the sugar content is low and there may not be quite enough sugar for the development of sufficient acidity for good preservation. It is a little safer to use a preservative when making silage from pure stands of these crops. The moisture content, when they are just coming into bloom, will sometimes be as high as 85 per cent. This should be reduced to be-

(Continued on opposite page)

KERR CHICKS WIN AGAIN

• Kerr birds have again won top honors in Vineland, N. J., hen contest. 13 Kerr-bred S. C. White Leghorns laid 2382 eggs (2561.3 points)! High egg production is characteristic of the Kerr strain.

Every contest bird bred on 240-acre Kerr breeding farm. 120,000 breeders are blood-tested annually for Pullorum (B.W.D.). 100% live delivery guaranteed. Fair dealings for 37 years. Advance order discount offer. Write for price list, free Poultry Raisers' Guide.

KERR'S LIVELY CHICKS

N. Y.: East Syracuse, Binghamton, Kingston, Middletown, Schenectady; CONN.: Danbury; N. J.: Paterson, Jamesburg, Woodbury; PA.: Lancaster, Belleville, Dunmore. (Dept. 21.)
21 RAILROAD AVE., FRENCHTOWN, N. J.

KERR CHICKERIES

REDBIRD FARM

35 YEARS OF PRODUCTION BREEDING

98% Livability Guaranteed 1st 4 Weeks on Champion, Grade A and Grade B Chicks. All Breeders Pullorum Tested—All Bred and Reared on Our Own 300-Acre Farm.

R. I. REDS—Original strain, bred 35 years.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—Dual-purpose, improved type.
ROCK-REDS—Barred Cross; broilers and eggs.
SEXING: Guaranteed 95% accurate.
Write for Free Folder and Price List.

REDBIRD FARM, Route 11, Wrentham, Mass.

SAVE MORE NOW ON WENE R.O.P. Sired CHICKS & PULLETS U. S. APPROVED

Mail postcard now for (1) WENE'S SERVICE and POSTWAR PROFITS PLAN (2) WENE'S NEW ECONOMY PLAN (3) Full details WENE'S 1945 Super X R.O.P. Sired Chicks, covered by

FREE REPLACEMENT GUARANTEE
Any losses 1st 14 days replaced without charge.

WRITE FOR WENE'S "BIG 3" OFFER
Big savings early orders, besides. Leading pure or crossbreds. 4 priced-to-sell matings. PROMPT SERVICE. Big color CATALOG FREE.

WENE CHICK FARMS
BOX D-4, VINELAND, N. J.

TOLMAN'S WHITE Plymouth ROCKS

May Chicks \$12.00 per 100

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for Rapid Growth, Early Maturity, Profitable Egg Yield. Ideal combination birds for broilers, roasters or market eggs. 1 Specialize—One Breed, One Grade at One Price.

JOSEPH TOLMAN, Dept. B, ROCKLAND, MASS.

THE BUSINESS BREED AT ITS BEST MOUL'S NEW HAMPSHIRE

Product of 21 years progressive breeding. Outstanding in growth, livability and high average production. Can't be beat for egg or broiler profits or for flock improvement. Write Today for descriptive catalog

MOUL'S POULTRY FARM, Box A, EXETER, N. H.

CHICKS ONLY. U. S. Certified. U. S. Pullorum Clean.

For some time to come we will have only baby chicks to offer; Nedlar New Hampshire chicks have a background of progeny-test breeding with highest long time R.O.P. average production for the breed—records over 250 eggs per bird for flocks of 500 to 800 R.O.P. candidates. Catalog.

E. N. Larrabee, Nedlar Farm, Box T, Peterborough, N. H.

Holser's Pedigreed White Leghorns

are making a good showing in current egg laying contests. Carefully bred, progeny-tested, high hen-housed R.O.P. average. Also New Hampshires. Catalog.

HOLSER'S VALLEY FARM, R4-Z, TROY, N.Y.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

from high record trap-nested, blood-tested stock; imported and bred this strain for 29 years. Sexed or Unsexed chicks. Free circular.

DAVID M. HAMMOND
Rt. 3, Cortland, N. Y.

Hampton's Black Leghorn Chicks

Greatest healthiest breed. No cannibalism. Circular free.

A. E. HAMPTON, Box A, PITTSBURGH, NEW JERSEY

Started Chicks: 3 to 6 weeks old. U. S. R.O.P. sired large type English Barron and Hollywood strain Leghorns. Write Fairview Poultry Farm, R. 1, Richfield, Pa.



Make More WITH PINE TOP R.O.P. Bred Chicks

PUT PINE TOP'S "BASIC 5" PROGRAM TO WORK FOR YOU

Better livability, high egg production, high hatchability, rapid growth and feathering, prime meat quality—all the profit factors you need for lowered production costs, higher poultry income are the result of Pine Top's great R.O.P. and Progeny Test breeding program. Find out how you can secure genuine R.O.P. breeding in five popular U.S. Approved breeds at new low prices.

WRITE TODAY
—for valuable book of breeding facts. Sent free without obligation.

PINE TOP POULTRY FARMS
BOX E-11, MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE
"New England's Great R.O.P. Farm"




FREE CHICK BOOK

RED-ROCK CROSS BRED and R. I. RED CHICKS
Embodying the best of Parmenter-Lake Winthrop and Cohen blood lines.

Sand Hill Farm N.Y.-U.S. Pullorum Passed.
All eggs set from our own breeders. **C. W. WIGHTMAN**
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Progeny work this past year at Horseheads. Highest pen for average eggs and second place for value of eggs over feed cost. Also a limited number of White Holland Turkey Poults from our U. S. Approved Breeding flock.
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Buck Up Your Profits with BUCK'S CHICKS

The "CREAM OF THE CROP"

High production and Livability are the profit makers. BUCK'S chicks are sired by males from R.O.P. Dams with records of from 200 to 300 eggs. Breeders Officially bloodtested. Chicks guaranteed Pullorum free.

White Leghorns—New Hampshires
Barred Rocks
Rock Red Crosses—Red Rock Crosses
BUCK VAN DUZER POULTRY FARM
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CLEMENTS BROS. FARMS CHICKS

RESERVE YOURS NOW!

The Sensational Clem-Cross sex-linked pullets are proving themselves real profit makers. Clements Reds, Barred Rocks and Barred Cross are also "way ahead" in the money-making characteristics. Maine-U. S. Pullorum Clean. Write today for free catalog. Be sure of the best—at a reasonable price.

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Cooperating FOR YOUR BENEFIT



JUNIATA LEGHORNS

CHICKS
COCKERELS \$5.00 PER 100.

Our 31st year of Breeding Juniata Leghorns. Bred for size, type and egg production. Write for our large Catalog showing actual photos of our Farm and Breeders. UNSEXED \$10. & \$11. per 100; PULLETS \$20. & \$22. per 100.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, RICHFIELD, PA.





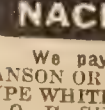
TOM BARRON CHICKS

We are direct importers of Barron Leghorns. Hens mated with males from R.O.P. hens. Low Prices on Straight Chicks and Pullets. Chks. \$5.-100.

NORTH SIDE POULTRY FARM, Box A, Richfield, Pa.



R. C. ANCONAS: CHICKS 14 CENTS EACH.
Sold only as ordered. Eggs—8 cents each.
G. A. FAIRBANK, McGRAW, NEW YORK



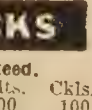
NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

We pay postage. Safe delivery guaranteed.

TYPE	Unsexed	Pts.	Chks.
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE	100	100	100
TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	100	100	100
S. C. P. SIRE	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$4.00
S. C. Everpay Br. Leghorns	10.00	20.00	4.00
Bar. & White Rocks	12.00	16.00	10.00
N. H. & R. I. Reds	12.00	16.00	10.00
Heavy Mixed	10.00	13.00	10.00

From Free range flocks. Sexed Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. Order from ad or write for Catalog.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
BOX A, RICHFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA



(Continued from opposite page)
tween 60 and 70 per cent for best preservation. If you wilt them beyond that point you are quite likely to have moldy silage.
Either molasses or corn meal may be used for preserving. With molasses some wilting will be desirable. If, though, about 200 pounds of corn meal is added per ton of green forage, the corn meal will take up the surplus moisture. In fact, when corn meal is used very little wilting should be permitted. Mixtures of clover and alfalfa with about an equal quantity of timothy will not ordinarily need a preservative. If the moisture content is a little high, the silage may have an off odor, but this does not seem to make very much difference to the cows. They eat the silage and do well on it. The odor from such silage is very similar to that from peavine silage. The use of a preservative is not nearly as important when the silage is to be fed out in the summer, shortly after it has been made as when it is to be kept until late in the winter.—George H. Ser-viss.

GET HORSES READY TO WORK

A BASEBALL coach who sends his team into the first game without any practice would be foolish. It is just as unreasonable to take a horse that has been in the barn all winter and expect him to do a heavy day's work the first day you put a harness on him. It takes from two to four weeks to get a horse in condition, and it is certainly time to start.

The first step is to increase his grain ration and make it somewhat more laxative. Many horsemen like to feed a little linseed oil meal in the spring and of course the roughage should be first quality. At the same time, see that the horse gets some exercise or start him in on light work.

Some men work horses without shoes. Whether shod or unshod, a horse's feet need care. Allowing feet to get out of shape, or broken or cracked, can ruin a good horse.

A harness that fits is the first step in preventing shoulder sores. Every horse is entitled to his own collar, and it will pay if you give him one that fits. A good old-fashioned rule is that there should be room enough at the throat to run your hand under the collar and room enough at the sides to run your fingers under the collar when it is pressed firmly against the horse's shoulders. It is a good idea to soak a new collar before it is put on the horse. Then it will adjust itself to his shoulders.

Prevent Sores

You can spoil a collar that fits perfectly by using the wrong hames. They should fit snugly, and the straps at the top and bottom should be drawn tight. The pull on a collar should come about two-thirds of the distance from the top of the shoulder to the bottom; and, as nearly as possible, at right angles to the slope of the collar. After the collar and hames are fitted, you can change the line of draft by lengthening or shortening the traces. When the line of draft is too low, you are likely to get sores at the point of the shoulder; whereas, if it is too high, sores may start on top of the neck.

Even with a harness that fits, you will need a little management to prevent sores. When spring work starts, it will pay to lift the collar occasionally, rub the horse's shoulders, and give them a chance to cool. It pays, too, to take a harness off at noon and to wash the horse's neck and shoulders each night with cold salt water. This may seem like a lot of fussing, but it will result in more and better work from any team of horses.

HUMPTY-DUMPTY EGGS ARE A WARNING!



Cracked and broken eggs are a sign that your hens may not be getting enough calcium. When hens are entirely deprived of calcium, egg production ceases in one or two weeks. An inadequate supply results in poor shells or a production set back.

LIME CREST CALCITE CRYSTALS

Feeding Lime Crest Calcite Crystals is leaving other methods of supplying supplemental calcium behind, just as the automobile left "the surrey with the fringe on the top." It is the modern way of free

feeding calcium for egg production, egg shell quality, and flock health.

Many successful poultrymen will use no substitutes for Lime Crest Calcite Crystals. They know from experience that when they use Lime Crest Calcite Crystals they get the minimum number of cracked and broken eggs.



Uncle Sam Needs Your Timber
See Your County Agent for Particulars

LIMESTONE PRODUCTS CORPORATION OF AMERICA • Box 141, Newton, New Jersey

Get...WOLF "FARMERS' FRIEND" CHICKS

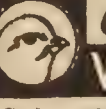
SEND FOR FREE CATALOG
Celebrating our 35th anniversary we offer a 24 page GUIDE BOOK TO YEAR 'ROUND PROFITS absolutely FREE! Packed with money making information. Get this big book TODAY.

SAVE MONEY BY ORDERING NOW AT THESE LOW PRICES

BREED	"A" Mating	"AA" Mating	"AAA" Mating
S. C. White Leghorns	\$11.00	\$12.00	\$13.00
Leghorn Pullets	20.00	22.00	24.00
Leghorn Cockerels	3.50	4.00	4.50
White or Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds and White Wyandottes, Rock-Red Hybrids	11.50	12.50	13.50
White or Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons	11.50	12.50	13.50
White or Black Giants	12.25	13.25	14.25
Heavy Mixed	10.00	11.00	12.00
Light Mixed	9.00	10.00	11.00
Assorted Mixed	8.00	9.00	10.00

Take advantage of the above low prices by ordering NOW. Only \$1.00 books order. Balance C.O.D. Prices are for 100 chicks. For less than 100 add 50c to price. All breeders Blood-tested and under APA Supervision. Don't wait. Order NOW. Write for prices on Heavy Breed Sexed Chicks.

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Chester Valley Chix

VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

Cash or C.O.D.	Non-Sexed Pts.	Chks.
S. C. Hanson or Gasson	100	100
Special Mated White Leghorns	\$11.00	\$21.00 \$2.00
Large Eng. S. C. White Leghorns	10.00	20.00 2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	13.00	18.00 13.00
N. H. Reds, SPECIAL AAA	17.00	22.00 13.00
Red-Rock Cross	13.00	18.00 13.00
Heavy Mixed	11.00	11.00


All Breeders Blood Tested. Post-Paid. Sexing guar. 95% accurate. Order direct from adv. or write for our NEW 1945 Catalog and Price List. Hatches Monday and Thursday of each week. **CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box A, McAlisterville, Penna.**

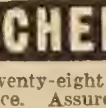


Schwegler's "THOR-O-BREDS"

HOLD 20 OFFICIAL WORLD RECORDS.
Stock from 200-324 egg Pedigree Breeders 2 to 5 years old—Leghorns, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, New Hampshires, Wyandottes, Giants, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Rock-Red Cross, Pekin Ducks—Blood Tested Breeders. Write for free Catalog and Price List.

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY
208 NORTHAMPTON, BUFFALO 8, N. Y.





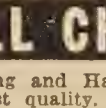
CHERRY HILL CHICKS

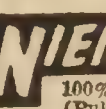
Twenty-eight years of Breeding and Hatching Experience. Assures you the highest quality. Postage Paid. Circular FREE. Live delivery guaranteed.

Pullets Guar. 95% accurate	Per 100	100	100
BIG R.O.P. SIRE GRADE AA	St. Run	Pts.	Chks.
WHITE LEGHORNS	\$11.00	\$20.00	\$3.00
White or Barred Rocks	12.00		
New Hampshires	13.00		

Less than 100, add 1c per chick. Also started chicks.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
WM. NACE, (Prop.), Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.






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100% del. Cash or C.O.D. STR. PITS. CKLS.

Pullets Guar. 95%	100	100	100
Special Mating White Leghorns	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$ 2.00
Utility Mating White Leghorns	9.00	18.00	2.00
Bar. & Wh. Box & Reds	13.00	14.00	12.00
H. Mix \$10. Breeders Blood Tested. Free Cir. Postpaid.			

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CHICKS \$2.90

per 100 and up

Guaranteed big strong fluffy chicks. From finest A. P. A. bloodtested flocks. 10 million sold yearly. Guaranteed complete satisfaction. We pay all postage if you send cash in full with order. If we ship C. O. D. you pay postage. Prices subject to change without notice.

A GRADE	As Hatched	Cockerels	Pullets
White Leghorns			
Austra Whites	\$8.90	\$2.90	\$17.80
White, Barred and Buff Rocks, S. C. Reds, White Wyandottes	\$8.90	\$8.90	\$10.90
Brown and Buff Leghorns, White and Buff Minorcas	\$9.90	\$4.90	\$19.80
New Hampshires, White and Black Giants, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Buff Orps.	\$10.90	\$10.90	\$12.90
Mixed Heavies	\$6.90	Mixed Any Breed, no sex guarantee	\$4.90

AA Grade 2c higher, 10c free with each 100; AAA Grade 4c higher, 15c free with each 100. 90% sex guarantee.

SCOTT HAYES CHICKS
Dept. 5, Bloomington, Illinois



WHITE LEGHORNS

We Specialize In 4 Week Old Pullets

Baby Pullets	Straight Run	Broilers
\$20.00 per 100	\$12.00 per 100	\$2.95 per 100

RICE LEGHORN FARM
Box 401 Sedalia, Missouri



Ducklings. MAMMOTH PEKINS. HARRY BURNHAM, North Collins, N. Y.



Raise Chin-Chins

The Big Money-Making Rabbit. Big Demand For Fur and Food. We pay Cash for your youngsters. Easy Work. Big Profit. Small Capital. An Ideal Business for Anybody Anywhere.

WILLOW BROOK FARM, R 61, Sellersville, Penna.





Stands Shock of Braking 2-Mile Drops

Our bomber crews have learned a lesson the hard way.

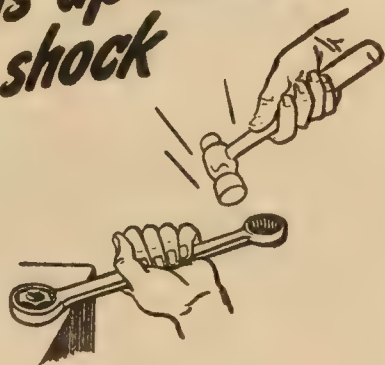
It's not enough to bail out. Before pulling the rip cord, they've got to drop like a rock, sometimes for miles, to evade enemy planes that try to pick them off like clay pigeons.

Then as the earth hurtles up to meet them, the ring is yanked and . . . WHAM! with a jerk the big umbrella mushrooms out, pulls them up short, lets them down easy.

In that moment of impact, terrific stress is placed on harness buckles and hardware. That's why they always contain Nickel—the tough metal that gives alloys high resistance to shock.

*...just as it stands up under
everyday shock*

Tools of all kinds, particularly those that must take a daily beating, rely on Nickel to help them stand up under sudden impact. In this, and many other ways, versatile Nickel is your "unseen friend" . . . one of the things that serves you every day . . . like the tubes in your radio or the spark plugs in your car.



The International **Nickel** *Company, Inc.*
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International Nickel—world's largest miners, smelters and refiners of Nickel and Platinum metals . . . the producers of INCO Nickel Alloys, including MONEL and INCONEL.

**CUT MORE WOOD
TO CUT THE
PAPER SHORTAGE**

HERE'S A SENSIBLE WAY
TO RELIEVE
**cramps,
headache
backache**
OF 'CERTAIN DAYS' of the month.



**Helps Build Up Resistance
Against Such Distress!**

If you suffer this way due to female functional periodic disturbances, try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms. This famous liquid formula does more than relieve such monthly pain. This great medicine also relieves tired, cranky, nervous, blue feelings of such days—when due to this cause.

Taken regularly—Pinkham's Compound helps build up resistance against such symptoms. A VERY SENSIBLE THING TO DO!

HELPS NATURE: There are positively no harmful opiates or habit forming ingredients in Pinkham's. This medicine helps nature. It's one of the most effective and best known medicines of its kind. Also a grand stomachic tonic! Follow label directions. INEXPENSIVE!

**Lydia E. Pinkham's
VEGETABLE COMPOUND**

If Ruptured Try This Out

Modern Protection Provides Great
Comfort and Holding Security
Without Torturous Truss Wearing

An "eye-opening" revelation in sensible and comfortable reducible rupture protection may be yours for the asking, without cost or obligation. Simply send name and address to William S. Rice, Inc., Dept. 71-N, Adams, N. Y., and full details of the new and different Rice Method will be sent you Free. Without hard flesh-gouging pads or tormenting pressure, here's a Support that has brought joy and comfort to thousands—by releasing them from Trusses with springs and straps that bind and cut. Designed to securely hold a rupture up and in where it belongs and yet give freedom of body and genuine comfort. For full information—write today!

New OTTAWA WOOD SAW
For Tractors
—Makes wood sawing fast and easy. Can cut enough wood to pay for itself quickly. Easily moved while attached. Big heavy blade. FREE details. **OTTAWA MFG. CO.**
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The BLUE book—132 pages—1,263 bargains in 25 states. Mailed Free.

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MAGNOLIA TREES

with flower buds to bloom for you this spring. Write for FREE CATALOG.

STERN'S NURSERIES, Dept. W. Geneva, N. Y.

Say you saw it in American Agriculturist.

MR. HANK WAGNER'S BIG BEAN PROJECT

(Continued from Page 10)

wood and the mailman came along and Mr. Wagner asked if he had any mail for him, and there was the answer to Mr. Wagner's letter about the beans.

Mr. Wagner was so excited he could hardly open the envelope. Just the minute he read the letter he jumped up and down and said a lot of big words and got red in the face.

"I'll be everlastingly confounded if I don't have the darndest luck! Read that," he said to Pa.

Pa read it and shook his head. "Too bad, Hank. I guess that just about busts that idea to smithereens." It said they didn't have any beans and that Mr. Wagner's catalog should of been stamped with purple ink, "No seed available."

Pa said, "I noticed that purple smudge, but you couldn't make it out."

Mr. Wagner said, "What do they mean puttin' out a catalog of things they ain't got!" He tore the letter into little bits and tromped the snow over it.

"That's the end of my business relations with that firm," he said. "They're in the purple with me from now on. 'No seed available'—that's the kind of an outfit they turned out to be! I wouldn't take their word for Good Morning. I never did like welchers, the double-crossin' two-faced mongrels."

"I wouldn't let it bother me, Mr. Wagner," said Ma. "Perhaps the beans weren't as represented."

"I wouldn't doubt it," said Mr. Wagner. "I wouldn't put it past 'em. Anyway I ain't got my eggs all in one basket. I got a poultry deal in mind that's got them beans beat all hollow. I sent for catalogs. When they come I can show you how we can clean up three million dollars in two years."

That night at supper Pa said to Ma, "Did you notice that purple smudge?"

And Ma said, "I hope Mr. Wagner gets his poultry catalogs promptly. I'm just dying to be the wife of a millionaire."

Pa said, "You got more sides to you than any other woman I ever heard of."

—A. A.—

DOWN THE ALLEY

(Continued from Page 15)

on live cattle, and immediately cattle slaughter was extremely heavy. Cattle men felt they had no chance with the cattle they did have. These cattle were sacrificed at about the lightest weights on record. If their weights had equaled even last year's per head, they would have made twenty-three million more pounds of beef, or, at weights of two years ago, fifty-five million more pounds. How long can this sort of thing continue?

SHEEP numbers were reduced in 1944 by the greatest number in any year of this century. Even that doesn't give the real picture, for ewe lambs were not kept for replacement. This increases the age of average flocks and means more liquidation during the next few years.

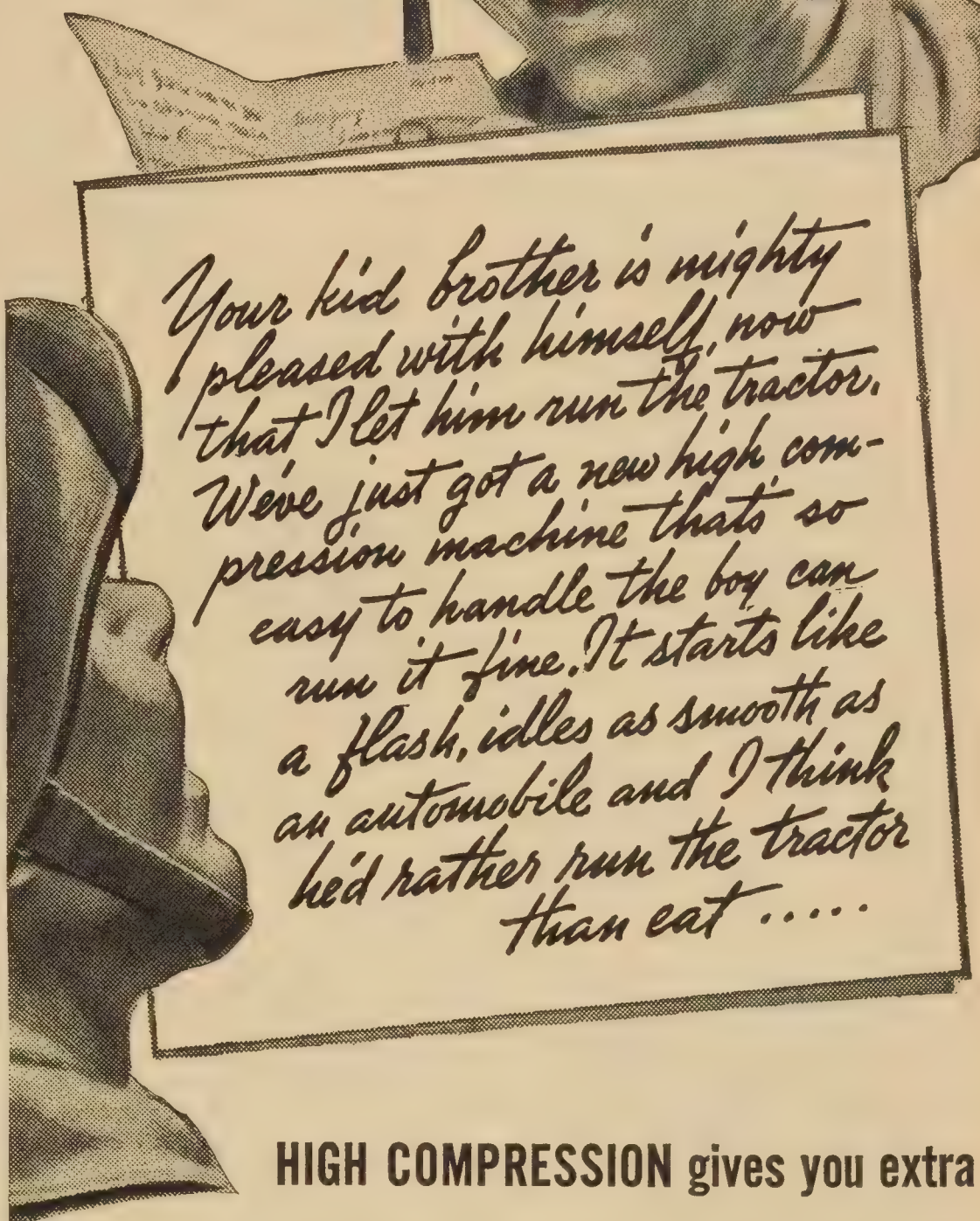
It begins to look from where I sit that by May or June city people will have more (red) points than food. When and if this happens, all food rationing will have to be abandoned—like it or not.

—A. A.—

CORRECTION

In a table on page 3 of the March 17 issue, we gave milk subsidies for this year. However, there was an error in the table. The 70c subsidy applies for October, November and December, and the September subsidy is 45c instead of 70c.

Here's news
from home



Your kid brother is mighty pleased with himself, now that I let him run the tractor. We've just got a new high compression machine that's so easy to handle the boy can run it fine. It starts like a flash, idles as smooth as an automobile and I think he'd rather run the tractor than eat.....

HIGH COMPRESSION gives you extra tractor power to help meet wartime production goals

While sons and brothers are away, short-handed farmers are depending more and more on their high compression tractors to get work done on schedule.

High compression tractors are helping set new production records because they're engineered to get more power out of every drop of gasoline. With the same size tractor you can do more work in a day, use a higher gear or pull heavier loads with maximum economy. In addition to these extra advantages, you get the features common to all gasoline-fueled engines—easier starting, quicker warm-up and better idling.

Investigate high compression before you buy a new tractor. If you are having your present tractor overhauled, look into a Power Booster (high compression) Overhaul, next best thing to a new high compression tractor.

ETHYL CORPORATION, Agricultural Division
Chrysler Building, New York 17, N. Y.

Manufacturer of antiknock fluids used by oil companies to improve gasoline

ARMY-NAVY BARGAINS

Shot gun nipples, 4 for..... \$1.00
Flints, assorted, 10 for..... 1.00
Eagle buttons, old style, 6 for..... .25
Cartridge belt, cal. 30 double row..... .60
Watering bridle, bit and reins, black..... 1.00
Krag rear sight, Model '92..... 1.00
Prices do NOT include postage. Special circular mailed for 3c stamp. 1945 catalog, 308 pages, mailed for one dollar.

FRANCIS BANNERMAN SONS,
501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 12, N. Y.

CESSPOOL TROUBLE?

Use "SURSOLVENT"

A chemical solvent when mixed with the contents of a cesspool, septic tank or drain pipe will quickly liquify all forms of solids and replace it back to its original leachability. . . contains no lye or lime. Write for prices, etc.

ELECTRIC SEWER CLEANING CO.,
Allston 34, Massachusetts.

CHICKS \$2.90
per 100 and up

Guaranteed big strong fluffy chicks. From finest A. P. A. bloodstock flocks. 10 million sold yearly. Guaranteed complete satisfaction. We pay all postage if you send cash in full with order. If we ship C. O. D. you pay postage. Prices subject to change without notice.

A GRADE	As Hatched	Cockerels	Pullets
White Leghorns			
Austra Whites	\$8.90	\$2.90	\$17.80
White, Barred and Buff Rocks, S.C. Reds, White Wyandottes	\$8.90	\$8.90	\$10.90
Brown and Buff Leghorns, White and Buff Minorcas	\$9.90	\$4.90	\$19.80
New Hampshires, White and Black Giants, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Buff Orps	\$10.90	\$10.90	\$12.90
Mixed Heavies	\$6.90	Mixed Any Breed	\$4.90
no sex guarantee	\$6.90	no sex guarantee	\$4.90
AA Grade 2c higher, 10 free with each 100; AAA Grade 4c higher, 15 free with each 100. 90% sex guaranteed.			

SCOTT HAYES CHICKS
Dept. 5, Centralia, Ill

Housewives! Bake with
**SUCCESS
INSURANCE!**

Use
MACA...

The Amazing Fast, Dry Yeast!
Use Just Like Compressed Yeast

Mother Maca



Acts Extra Fast!

Requires No Special Tricks!

• Nothing new to learn when you bake with this fast-acting, quick-rising dry yeast. Use it just like compressed yeast—and turn out a batch of delicious, golden-crust bread and rolls in a few hours. You'll love the wonderful, old-fashioned flavor Maca gives.



Always Handy!

Keeps Without Refrigeration!

You'll find Maca Yeast a marvelous convenience! Keep a supply on your pantry shelf and avoid extra trips to the store. Yes, even though Maca is used just like compressed yeast, it stays fresh for weeks without refrigeration! Every package is dated for your complete protection.

So enjoy the advantages of compressed yeast and dry yeast combined! Bake with success insurance. Use Maca, the original fast, dry yeast!

TODAY... Maca is serving fighters overseas, so your grocer may not always have it. If he doesn't, ask for Yeast Foam (Magic Yeast). It, too, gives bakings a grand old-fashioned flavor.

**NORTHWESTERN
YEAST COMPANY**

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600 MODERN ROOMS.

HOTEL SYRACUSE
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Look to Your Floors

By
**MRS.
GRACE
WATKINS
HUCKETT**



Equipped with dry suds, clear warm water, scrubbing brush and spatula, cleaning of small rugs is easy if spread on a table top or other flat surface.

—Photo courtesy of Cleanliness Bureau

TO BANISH winter gloom from rugs, start with the spots. The ordinary spots and methods of removal are:

Grease spots—Commercial "dry" spot remover.

Sugar or other non-greasy spots—try sponging with clear water first, then soapy water if necessary.

Spots made up of several kinds of ingredients, such as ice cream, gravy, salad dressing, etc., try both dry and wet treatments.

Chewing gum—dry cleaning fluid, gasoline or kerosene.

While removing spots, take care to taper the strokes out onto the rug.

Sometimes, the whole rug requires cleaning and a general shampoo is in order. First, remove all dust and grit from the rug by going over it in long slow strokes with the vacuum ON BOTH SIDES. Take up the rug and sweep the floor where the rug has lain and cover the floor with several thicknesses of newspaper. Put down the rug again, right side up. Make a bowl full of stiff dry lather from soap jelly. This jelly is made by bringing to a boil one part soap (flakes, bar, chips, or shaved soap) and five parts water and allowing to cool. Besides the bowl of soap lather, have a large pan of warm water, a spatula or knife and a brush alongside the rug. Then using a soft brush, put some of the lather on the corner of the rug and scrub with a light circular motion. Lift off the soiled suds with the spatula or knife back. Then wring out the cloth with clean water and wipe off all the lather. With the second cloth rub over the cleansed area, drying thoroughly. Continue this method until the whole rug has been covered, always overlapping the space to avoid streaks. Prepare fresh dry suds often, rinse immediately, remove every trace of soap and dry thoroughly. When the rug is dry, brush the nap all one way with a soft broom.

Small pile rugs may be done in the same way, spreading them on a table top or other convenient flat surface. Chenille or rag rugs can be put into the washing machine or, if a machine is lacking, worked with a plunger in a tub full of suds, then rinsed thoroughly and hung evenly to dry. Putting them through the wringer a number of times helps to make them lie

flat. As they dry, they should be smoothed and stretched back into shape.

There may be worn seams in the carpet; if so, have it thoroughly shampooed and dried, then apply to the worn spots very lightly with a bristle brush dissolved and strained dye heated to scalding. It may be necessary to repeat the application more than once. In some cases where the rugs are too faded for any use whatever, hot dye may be applied all over with broom or brush, observing necessary precautions about testing to see how the dye takes, and drying the rug afterwards to avoid rotting of the fibers.

To Improve Old Floors

If it is a painted floor, a fresh coat of paint is usually all that is needed. But if the floor is old and has never been painted, it should be scrubbed clean, then sandpapered, given a coat filler made by melting one pound of glue in hot water and mixed with five pounds of yellow ochre paint until of the consistency of paint. While being used, keep it in a dish of hot water. After this coat has dried thoroughly, follow with a regular floor paint of the desired color. If after the last coat



This crocheted bumper-type hat and "bandbox" bag (Set No. 3501) are extremely smart and entirely worth your time to make. Send three cents for instruction leaflet to Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

THEY CAME UP LAUGHING

By Genevieve K. Stephens.

Less than a whisper
The last breath;
Yet the small ones knew
Of winter's death.

And even before
The corpse was laid
They came up laughing,
Unafraid:

The daffodil
With yellow luster,
The hyacinth
In purple cluster.

has dried completely it is rubbed with a soft cloth which carries a film of equal parts of turpentine and linseed oil, a soft lustrous finish is given which makes the paint last longer.

Cracks in floors may be filled, and the filler—either homemade or commercial—made to stay in place in this manner: first, nail loose boards securely and remove all dust and dirt from the cracks. Use a small brush and paint the sides and bottom of the cracks with linseed oil, floor paint or varnish to prevent the dry boards from absorbing the moisture from the crack filler, which would cause it to shrink and come out.

Make the crack filler the same color as the finished floor by using powdered or oil colors. In pressing the filler into the crack, let it round up a little higher than the floor level to allow for shrinkage when drying. An ice pick or a putty knife or the handle of a strong spoon helps to press the filler into all crevices. When the filler is completely dry, sand it off to the level of the floor, then finish the floor in any desired manner. From the New York State College of Home Economics comes this formula for

Home-made Crack Filler

Throw in enough shredded newspapers to take up three quarts of hot water. Let it soak until soft and pulpy. Mix one-half pound flour and one-fourth pound powdered alum and stir into the pulp, cooking until it is as thick as putty. Stir to prevent burning. Color it to match the finished floor. One-half of this quantity is usually enough for a single room.

Floor Finishes

The floor must be made clean and smooth before applying any new finish, whether the method used is power sanding, buffing with steel wool, chemical treatment or whatever. The newer method of finishing is to use one of the penetrating floor seals which sink into the wood and preserve it by forming a hard surface that resists any kind of wear. After the floor has been prepared, sanded to remove all scratches, all cracks and holes filled, wipe thoroughly with a rag wet in turpentine to remove all dust; the seal can be brushed or swabbed on, working over only a few feet at a time; each section should be completed before moving to the next.

Then the seal is left on the floor until it begins to gum, a time varying from twenty minutes to two hours, depending upon the seal you use; the excess seal should be wiped up with clean rags. The best finish would be produced by buffing the surface by hand with No. 2 steel wool or with a power sanding machine, followed with a second coat of seal. A few coats of thin paste wax help to preserve the surface of the floor seal.



Good Looking!

No. 2850. The perfect dress for the larger woman. Sizes 36 to 50. Size 36, 3 1/4 yards 39-inch.

No. 2594. Jumper and blouse, or sundress later. Applique included. Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4, jumper, 1 1/2 yards 35-inch; blouse, 1 1/4 yards.

No. 3734 is the much loved princess dress in button-up style for house or summer use. Sizes 16 to 50. Size 36, 3 3/4 yards 35-inch, 1/2 yard contrasting.

No. 2843. Cute and perky. Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8, 2 1/4 yards 35-inch fabric; contrasting 1/4 yard.

No. 2519. Hat, beanie or beret. Head sizes 19, 20, 21, 22. Size 19, beanie, 1/4 yard; beret, 3/8 yard 35- or 39-inch.

No. 2839. Washable and oh, so useful! Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, 3 3/4 yards 39-inch fabric. Match your hat to your costume. No. 3442. One size. Calot, 1/4 yard 35- or 39-inch; brim hat, (not illustrated), 5/8 yard.

No. 2802. Scallop detail and ruffling enliven the popular surplice. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 3 1/4 yards 39-inch.

No. 2842. Features cap sleeves. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16, 1 3/4 yards 35- or 39-inch fabric.



TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in coins for each pattern ordered. Sign your name and address plainly. Send order to Pattern Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12 cents for new Spring Fashion Book OR send 25 cents for book AND one pattern of your own choosing.

LUCKY YOU! NEW LINENS!

NOT NEW...I MADE THEM SNOWY-WHITE WITH CLOROX! IT MAKES THEM SANITARY, TOO!

It's EASY to mistake Clorox-Clean linens for new linens...they're so snowy-white, so fresh-looking. Yes, and they last longer, too, for Clorox extra-gentle bleaching lessens rubbing, conserves fabrics. You'll appreciate the mild, beauty-restoring action of Clorox in bleaching (brightening fast colors), and removing stains. Clorox also disinfects with intensified efficiency, for greater health protection.

Bathrooms... Clorox-Clean for pride and protection. Use Clorox in routine cleansing to disinfect, deodorize and remove stains from enamel, tile, porcelain, linoleum, wood surfaces. Simply follow directions on the label.

Kitchens... Make them not merely clean looking, but Clorox-Clean. Clorox in routine cleansing quickly makes refrigerators, sinks, china, glassware, dishtowels, floors sanitary.

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AMERICA'S FAVORITE BLEACH AND HOUSEHOLD DISINFECTANT

CLOROX

FREE FROM CAUSTIC

Disinfects

DEODORIZES • BLEACHES • REMOVES STAINS

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When answering advertisements, say you saw it American Agriculturist.

THIS COULD HAPPEN ON YOUR FARM

And The Chances Are Higher Than Ever This Year!

With more inexperienced labor working on farms than ever before, the possibility of just such accidents as this occurring on your farm is greatly increased. And accidents involving farm machinery can be expected to be more numerous because of inexperienced help and the use of old equipment that cannot be replaced during wartime.

Why not join with many thousand fellow farmers and share this risk together—through the Farm Bureau Mutual Automobile Insurance Company... a pioneer in the field of Farm

Employers Liability Insurance? The Farm Employers Liability policy will protect you from losses due to accidents to your farm help, and its companion policy—Farm Liability Insurance—covers accidents to the general public that result from your farm operation. Both of these policies protect the policy holder against losses for which he may be liable. An additional medical payment coverage is available.

A protected employer means a protected employee, too... and one more willing to stay on your farm!

FARM BUREAU MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO.

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Farm Bureau Mutual Automobile Insurance Company, 416 City Bank Bldg., Syracuse 2, N. Y. Without obligation please furnish me with information about Farm Liability and Farm Employers Liability Protection.

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City.....County.....State.....

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Make that Wet Cellar DRY from the INSIDE!

Paint inside walls and floors of concrete, stone or brick, whether dry or wet, with SMOOTH-ON No. 7 Cement. Easy to use. Assures lasting water-tightness. Also Waterproofs tanks, pools, cisterns, etc. Economical. 25 lbs. covers 100 sq. ft. If your hardware store hasn't it, write us.

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SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO., Dept. 48, 570 Communipaw Ave., JERSEY CITY 4, N. J.

Do it with SMOOTH-ON

The Iron Repair Cement of 1000 Uses

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

LAST fall when we decided to put in a dairy at Sunnygables we faced the problem of converting barns which had been used for wintering or feeding steers into quarters for dairy cows. When we came to figure on the cost of converting to a conventional dairy stable, buying a milk cooler and milking machines, and learned from our neighbors how rapidly dairy cows went to pieces, we came darned near not going into dairying at all. Then we decided to put up a cheap (\$5 a cow) and sanitary milking stable and let our cows run loose in the same quarters we had used for loose beef cattle.

Now at the close of six months' experience with pen stabling during one of the worst winters in history, we are quite satisfied with it.

ONE DRAWBACK

Everything connected with pen stabling—the comfort and health of the cows, the labor required to take care of them, their production and breeding—in our opinion favors it. The one big count against pen stabling is the amount of bedding required if the job is done right.

We figure that we must have available for next winter two tons of straw or its equivalent in bedding to a cow. This one requirement may automatically deny the use of pen stables on many northeastern farms.

HANDLING MANURE

One of the hardest, most backbreaking jobs in the dairy business is cleaning the manure out of a conventional stable. It is not only hard work but it is work which has to be done no matter how the operator is feeling or how pressing may be other demands on his time.

With pen stabling the use of tractor power equipment is certainly not more than just around the corner. When this equipment becomes available and delivers a satisfactory performance, it will automatically cancel out all of the labor studies of pen stabling which have been made by various Land Grant Colleges. In my opinion, despite the extra tonnage of bedding to be handled, it will result in a great saving of labor over caring for cows in the conventional stable.

EXPENSIVE FIRE-TRAPS

Northeastern farm barns on the whole are fire-traps. The conventional patterns are expensive to construct. The cost of the proposed equipment, if put in to the "nth" degree recommended, will require at least a 20,000 pound cow to pay for it. The work entailed in boosting hay and straw up in the air for storage and then climbing up and throwing it down again is expensive and fatiguing. Finally the health record of northeastern dairies has, on the whole, been very bad.

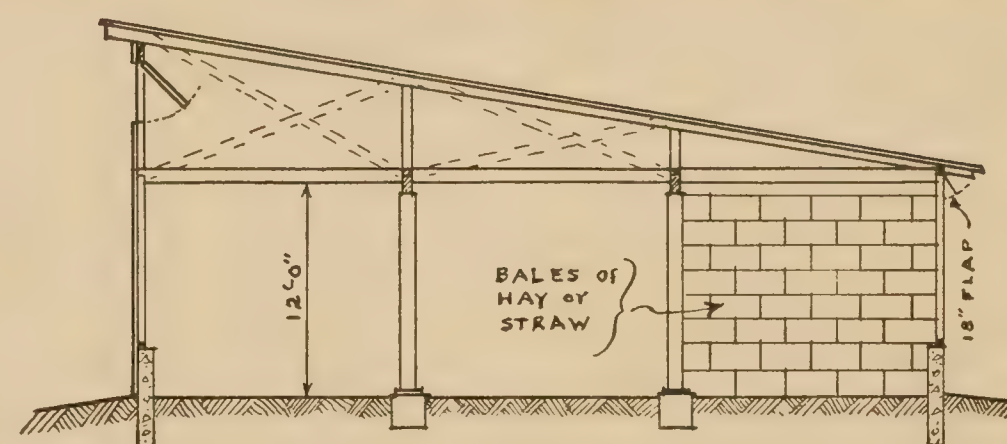
A RADICAL IDEA

To challenge the traditional conception of a northeastern dairy barn, to focus the attention of health officials on the fundamentals of making clean milk out of healthy cows instead of on foolish details, and to start a lot of you dairymen who read this page thinking independently, a radical but cheap plan for a northeastern dairy barn is presented here in some detail. If we should happen to lose our big barn at Sunnygables, I think it shows about what we would build to replace it.



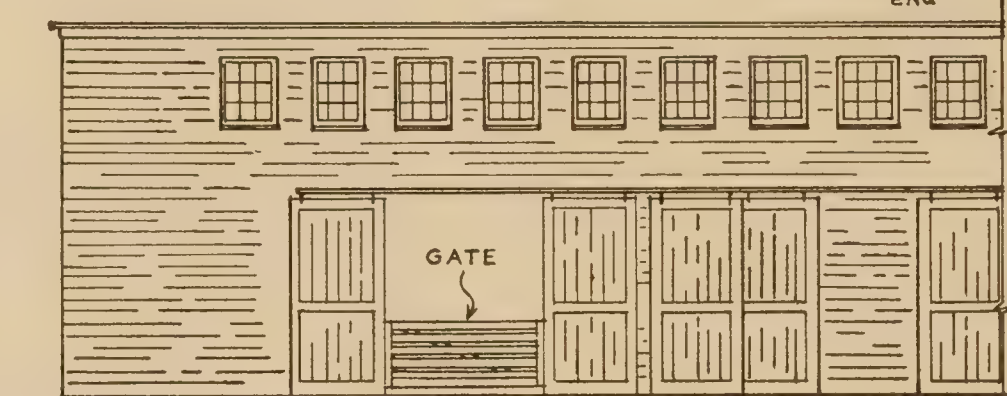
Above is a picture of a few of the 36 cows in one of our pen stables at Sunnygables. The cows in the picture had not been touched with a brush for weeks. They are lying on a pad of litter which is approximately 2½ feet deep and quite warm. From October 1st until March 15th, when a cow showed up with an inflamed quarter, we did not have a single bit of udder trouble and had plenty of cows milking between 50 and 70 pounds. The cross-section, front elevation, and floor plan of a proposed, very cheap pen stable which provides for storing hay and straw on the ground and for a minimum of labor in feeding and bedding is presented for the experts to shoot at and for practical dairymen to improve. No defense of the plan is contemplated.

In the pen stabling of dairy cows, when the litter is permitted to build up under them throughout the winter, provision for cooling and for keeping the pen well ventilated is important. The proposed plan contemplates that the windows and doors to the south will be open much of the time.



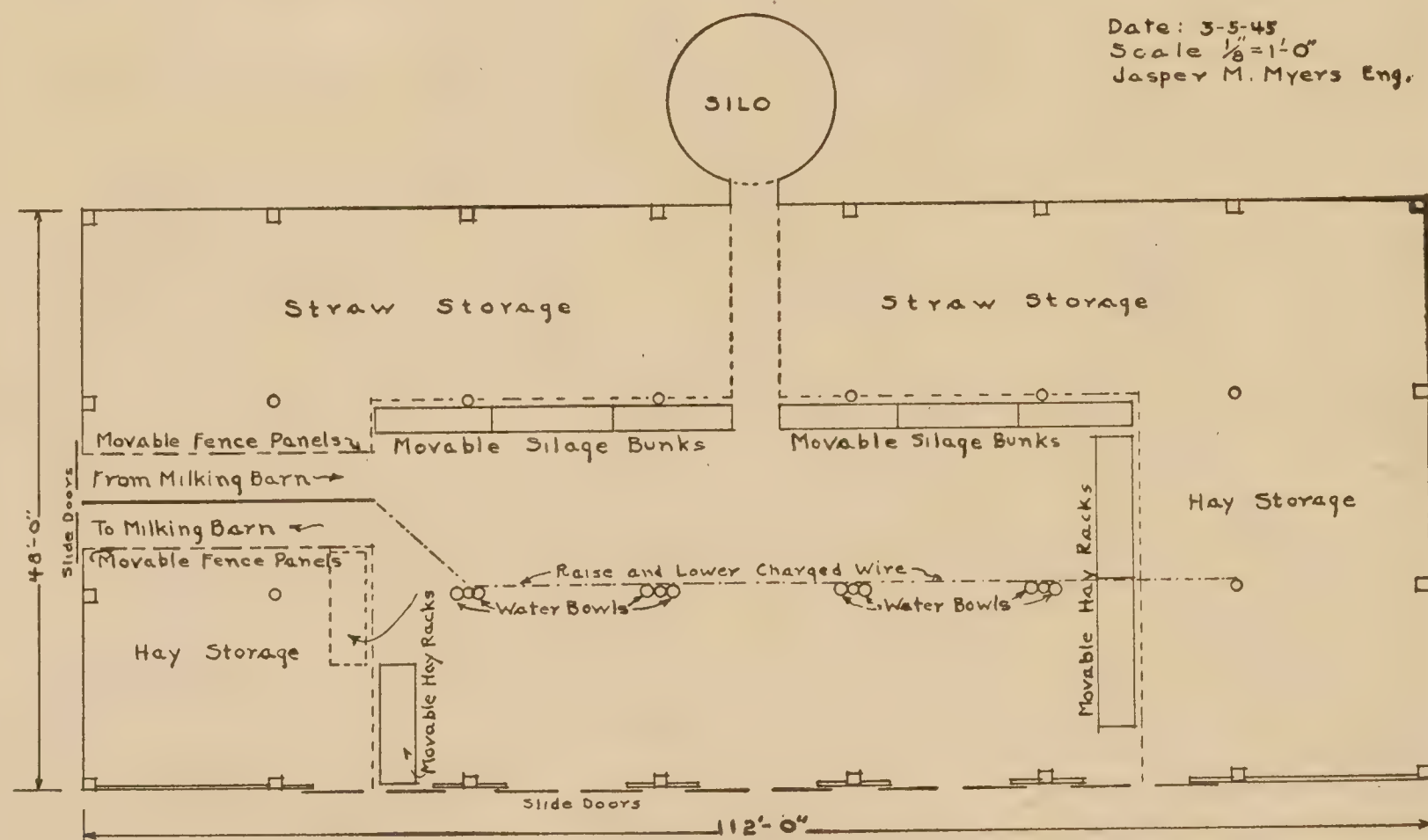
- SECTION -

MARCH 1945
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"
JASPER M. MYERS
ENG.



- ONE HALF ELEVATION -

Date: 3-5-45
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"
Jasper M. Myers Eng.

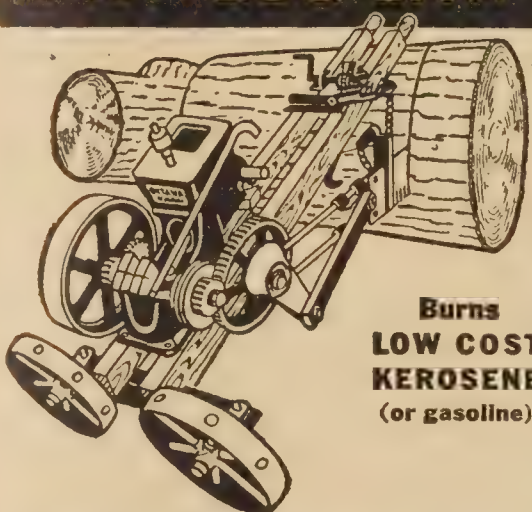


Here's WORK GLOVE

COMFORT

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Wear a pair and see the difference. The Wolverine secret tanning process makes this tough horsehide buckskin-soft—yet retains all its original strength and wear. Soak 'em—soak 'em—they always dry out soft. No other work gloves in the world like Wolverine Horsehide Hands. Made by the makers of Wolverine Shell Horsehide Shoes.

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ROCKFORD, MICHIGANWOLVERINE
HORSEHIDE WORK GLOVESGET BIG PROFITS from
SMALL INVESTMENT
OTTAWA
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(or gasoline)PLENTY OF POWER for
FASTER, EASIER CUTTING

Demand for wood is increasing and prices are higher than ever before. You can make real money sawing wood, if you have an Ottawa. Equipped with a sturdy 5 H-P engine. Designed for easy handling. Complete one-man machine with Safety Saw Guide and other exclusive Ottawa features for fast sawing.

USE FOR OTHER JOBS—when not sawing wood, use engine for any belt job. Thousands in use. FREE BOOK and price list at your request. Write today.

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TAYLOR'S OIL (Called Taylor's Oil of Life over 80 years).
FOR ACES, SPRAINS, CUTS, BURNS, STIFFNESS, AND OTHER USES.
At your favorite store. 35c, 75c, \$1.50.
G. C. TAYLOR CO., Inc., FAIRPORT, N. Y.

BECAUSE it does such a good and thoroughly safe job of milking cows, a lot of people like the Surge!

Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE.

SONGS

Hardly a day goes by without at least one letter from a reader inquiring about a song publisher. The publisher invariably wants an advance fee for publishing the song. In this connection, the National Better Business Bureau has an interesting story. They wrote and sent to a number of "song sharks" what they called the most atrocious rhymes they could concoct. Here is a good sample:

THE LONELY SOLDIER'S LAMENT

When we said goodbye by the silo
After milking time at time of eve
Sadly you did cry and patted poor fido
As I did march away in Khaki sleeve
The cows mewed goodbye, the chores were all done
As I turned and marched away to Washington, etc., etc.

The replies came back with extravagant words of praise. Here are some samples: "We receive very few lyrics that are as inspired and well written as yours . . . It has distinct novelty and originality . . . It should make a beautiful and appealing song which people would love to sing, whistle and remember." Of course, they wanted money for composing the music and printing a few copies.

The Better Business Bureau says that they have been unable to find any case where this kind of publishing has resulted in a successful song. Don't send money to a song publisher who wants an advance payment!

—A. A.—

VITAPLUS MINUS

In the January 6 issue, we commented on Vitaplus, a product claimed to give additional gasoline mileage. We reported that Sylvan Broder had been convicted on the charge of false and misleading advertising. On January 25, the Vitaplus Company was fined \$500, but in the meantime, Broder had lost his life in a plane crash on January 8.

Sooner or later we can logically expect someone will put a similar product on the market. Road tests fail to show that gas savers are worthwhile.

—A. A.—

JAILED

Many of our subscribers will remember Charles W. Ellis, Jr., of McGraw, N. Y. Over a period of years, we had a number of complaints from men who had bought cows and calves, advertised as purebreds, and who were unable to get registration papers. In some cases we were able to straighten out the trouble, but in others we could not.

We are now told that on February 23, 1945, Ellis was sentenced to serve two years and two days in Federal Prison, having been found guilty of using the mails to defraud.

Claims Recently Settled
By the Service BureauNot Involving Cash
NEW YORK

Mr. A. Lewandowski, Tivoli
(Adjustment on magazine subscription)
Miss Mary Frances Keefe, Hamilton
(Settlement on watch lost in shipment)
Mrs. Mary J. Nyweide, Glymer
(Settlement on salary deduction for War Bonds)
Mr. Willis Shutt, Newfane
(Difficulty over heating system settled)
Mrs. Lester Brewer, Frankfurt
(Adjustment on photographs ordered)

PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. Theo. Place, Jr., Meshoppen
(Adjustment on flower bulbs)

NEW JERSEY

Mrs. Stanley French, Columbia
(Adjustment on mail order)

VERMONT

Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Guyett, East Montpelier
(Difficulty over mortgage adjusted)

MAINE

Mrs. Anne Harding, Troy
(Settlement on premium not received)
Mrs. Hiram Tobey, Norridgewock
(Adjustment on book not received)
Mr. Leon E. Bradford, West Paris
(Adjustment on yarn)

Tragedy
Hits
Vermont
Family

MRS. MABEL W. DAWLEY (Deceased)
Wife of Norris C. Dawley, Ludlow, Vt.

(As you read this, think of your own protection:)

HALLOWE'EN night, 1944, a car, driven by Ludlow's former Chief of Police, struck Mrs. Mabel Dawley, when she was crossing the street. She suffered a broken pelvis and other injuries which resulted in her death a few days later.

Husband Tells of Accidents

In reporting the unfortunate accident, Norris Dawley said:

"This is the fourth time within recent months that unexpected misfortune has saddened our home. The day before my wife was struck down, we buried her brother. Our oldest daughter died the previous month. Our grandson was thrown from a truck a few weeks earlier, causing a fractured skull."

Mr. Dawley continued:

"This only brings home to me the need of being prepared for unexpected emergencies, by carrying protection in a good company like yours. We have carried your insurance since 1929. Since that time, during my travels, I have talked with a great many people who carry your policies and I know the majority who really understand the merits and benefits would not part with the same.

"I wish to express my thanks and appreciation for the courtesy and promptness you have shown in settling the claim for recent death of my wife, Mabel White Dawley."

BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

Peter Ligotino, Highland, N. Y.	48.00	Mary M. Arnold, Bethel, Vt.	45.71
Hit by truck—contused leg, arm, chest		Auto accident—fractured chest and ribs	
Clarence Kerry, North Bangor, N. Y.	57.00	Geo. W. Lesure, Dec'd., Ashfield, Mass.	500.00
Truck accident—fractured knee		Car accident—mortality	
Charles Hoffmann, Appleton, N. Y.	60.00	William D. Hess, Gasport, N. Y.	65.00
Wagon accident—dislocated shoulder		Auto accident—concussion, frac. arm, cuts	
M. V. Goodermote, Cherryplain, N. Y.	80.00	Merton Odell, Williamstown, Mass.	80.00
Collision—fractured ribs, cut elbow		Struck by car—bruised ankle, cuts	
William H. Miers, Lawyersville, N. Y.	34.00	Floyd Van Lane, Alpine, N. Y.	40.00
Struck by auto—fractured shoulder and leg		Auto accident—fractured rib	
Eva L. Graves, Est., R. 1, Barneveld, N.Y.	1000.00	Lottie M. Paddock, Fabius, N. Y.	130.00
Struck by auto—fractured skull—mortality		Auto accident—sprained and contused ankle and leg	
William Chernoff, Sangerfield, N. Y.	350.00	Louis J. Gillen, Est., Fair Oaks, N. Y.	500.00
Hit by car—frac. legs and collarbone		Auto struck by train—mortality	
Clayton F. LeRoy, Cortland, N. Y.	321.43	Edward A. Szacik, New Market, N. H.	20.00
Auto accident—frac. shoulder and ribs		Auto accident—inj. chest, sprained knee	
Frank Wisniewski, Boonville, N. Y.	350.00	John J. Wilk, Walpole, N. H.	20.00
Struck by auto—fractured leg		Sled accident—fractured ribs	
Mary Lawrence, Cushing, Mass.	25.00	William Moffitt, Cambridge, Vt.	47.14
Auto accident—severe foot strain		Sled accident—fractured ankle	
John L. Mattison, Arlington, Vt.	35.71	J. McNamara, Dec'd., Bridgehampton, N.Y.	1000.00
Hit by car—fractured leg and knee		Truck hit telephone pole—mortality	
Jacob Horodnicki, Verona, N. Y.	39.28	Willard Passmore, Dec'd., Elmira, N. Y.	500.00
Auto accident—sprained neck		Car hit tree—mortality	
H. W. Morley, Est., Falconer, N. Y.	500.00	Arthur F. Jean, Rochester, N. H.	130.00
Struck by auto—mortality		Auto accident—fractured skull	
Angelina Cafaro, Penns Grove, N. J.	125.71	Elizabeth D. Nilsson, Amarillo, Texas	130.00
Auto accident—frac. lumbar vertebrae		Auto collision—fractured thigh bone	
Frederick C. Klossner, Herkimer, N. Y.	20.00	Samuel Tompkins, Stamford, N. Y.	130.00
Auto accident—sprained shoulder		Auto accident—injuries	
Robert Burk, Lee Center, N. Y.	24.28	W. A. Conover, Jr., Est., Painted Post, N.Y.	1000.00
Truck accident—injured back		Auto accident—mortality	
George L. Lucas, Pawling, N. Y.	95.00	John J. Wilk, Walpole, N. H.	20.00
Truck overturned—dislocated vertebra		Sled accident—fractured ribs	
Edna M. Congdon, Est., Ilion, N. Y.	1000.00	Elizabeth Harper, Clinton Corners, N. Y.	20.00
Auto was struck by truck—mortality		Auto accident—lacerated forehead, knees	
Russell Fitch, Hobart, N. Y.	169.28	T. C. Klossner, Herkimer, N. Y.	27.14
Auto struck tree—injuries		Truck collision—contused neck	
Harry Denenberg, Florida, N. Y.	61.43	Ross Fox, Island Falls, Maine	78.57
Auto accident—fractured ribs		Auto accident—fractured arm	
Margaret E. Hunt, Turner Falls, Mass.	40.00	Harry B. Stowell, Waterloo, N. Y.	125.72
Auto accident—fractured ribs		Struck by car—frac. shoulder and rib	

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NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO

Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

N.A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

Guardian

of the Eastern Market

I FEEL SAFER because there is an active and aggressive organization like the Dairymen's League in the milkshed," a Pennsylvania dairy farmer said the other day. "The League is always on guard. It protects me from dangers that I don't even see."

The speaker was not a League member. Yet he expressed a feeling of confidence in League leadership and alertness that is common throughout the milkshed.

For years the Dairymen's League has been known as the "guardian of the eastern market." Its aggressive action has even caused some surprise among farmers in other markets.

Big cotton growers in the South and big grain growers in the West, for instance, cannot understand why it is necessary for an organization like the League to fight so hard for a "living price" for milk, or to keep such close watch to see that progressive cooperative laws and marketing orders are not repealed.

But these farmers are not dependent upon a daily market. Grain and cotton can be stored until prices are satisfactory. They have a ready export market. And they don't require large investments in buildings and sanitation, nor the continuous labor of feeding, milking, cooling, hauling and distributing that milk requires.

Milk Business is Two Businesses in One

The dairy business is a highly specialized producing business and an equally specialized marketing business — both wrapped up in a single package. And with an average of only 83 acres — about half of them plowed — most northeastern dairy farms are one-man enterprises, though there is work enough to keep three men busy. That's why the dairy farmer can't possibly give the attention he should give to the marketing and distributing of his milk. That's why he has to depend upon others to help him.

The League offers him the help he needs — the cooperative assistance of 28,000 other dairy farmers like himself. By pooling his efforts with theirs, and by exchanging his experience and wisdom with them, he manages to keep the job going at top speed. And he enjoys the feeling of security that comes from constant alertness, bold, aggressive action, and far-seeing leadership. The League is always on guard . . . always watching . . . always listening . . . always ready to pounce upon any intruder who dares to threaten the dairy farmer and his herd.

The fight to protect the market for milk and milk-products is one that should enlist the support of dairymen everywhere. We members of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association invite all other dairy farm organizations to join with us in an attempt to encourage higher milk prices to producers.





AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

This kind of corn is the result of a combination of a good variety, fertile soil, plenty of fertilizer, and weed control. It was grown by J. L. Atwood of Plattsburg, N. Y.

ties at elevations of 900 to 1200 feet, and the very earliest varieties at elevations of over 1200 feet. Here are some good varieties for the Northeast:

GRAIN				
	Shortest Season 100 days	Short Season 110 days	Medium Season 115 days	Long Season 120 days
HYBRID	Wisc. 240	Wisc. 355	Wisc. 412	Ohio M-15
	Wisc. 279	Wisc. 375	Wisc. 455	Ohio M-20
	Wisc. 335	Minn. 800	Cor'l. 29.3	Ohio K-24
OPEN POLLINATED	Flints	Cor'l. 11		
ENSILAGE				
HYBRID		Wisc. 335	Cor'l. 29.3	Ohio M-15
		Wisc. 355	Wisc. 412	Ohio M-20
			Wisc. 455	Ohio K-24

Other varieties recommended include:

For Silage: CORNELL 29-5, a medium late hybrid that can be used for silage at eleva-

barnyard manure to a grass sod was considered sufficient. Then it was found that corn yielded better on a good clover sod and that the addition of superphosphate to manure increased its effectiveness.

Certainly the minimum requirements for corn would be 8 to 10 loads of manure where 1 to 2 pounds of superphosphate per cow per day were used in the stable, or when a bag of superphosphate is used with each load. From there on recommendations vary all the way from 200 pounds of an 8-16-8, or 300 pounds of a 5-10-5, to 800-1000 pounds of a 10-10-10 where no manure is used. It is difficult to make definite recommendations as to the amount of fertilizer because it depends so much on what has been added to the soil in recent years. The idea is to fertilize corn heavier than you have in past years.

The most effective use of manure can be made by relatively light application on several acres rather than a heavy application on

More Corn for EACH HOUR OF WORK

tions below 900 feet, and WEST BRANCH SWEEPSTAKES, a medium late open-pollinated variety for elevations below 1200 feet.

For Grain: CORNELL 34-53, a yellow dent, slightly later than EARLY CORNELL 11. Some farmers report that the seed of this variety produced a crop that lacked uniformity. In northern areas with high elevations, local strains of flint corn have been developed.

EARLY HURON, EARLY GOLDEN GLOW, and ALVORD'S WHITECAP YELLOW DENT are all open-pollinated varieties. With these varieties the length of season needed depends to some extent on the place where the seed is grown.

The New Jersey college recommends N. J. hybrids No. 4 and No. 2 for silage and grain.

Seed Treatment and Culture

Seed treatment is good insurance. You can plant corn earlier with safety as treatment prevents seed rotting, and the cost of treatment is low. Semesan Jr. is the treatment usually recommended at the rate of 1½ ounces to a bushel of seed. An excellent homemade seed-treater can be made from an oil drum.

Crows can do a lot of damage to a field of corn, but fortunately there are a number of excellent crow repellents on the market with which to treat the seed. Here again the cost is low and it is good insurance.

When compared to cost of labor, fertilizer is cheap, and it is good business to supply the corn crop with liberal amounts of plant food. There was a time when an application of

a few acres. There is a tendency also to use manure on cash crops where they are grown, and to make up for lack of manure on other crops, such as corn, by the use of more commercial fertilizer.

It has been definitely shown that corn often suffers from a lack of nitrogen, and it is clear that increasing the amount of fertilizer commonly used will pay dividends.

It is possible for a heavy application of fertilizer on the row to damage the seed if it comes in direct contact. Newer planters put the fertilizer in bands at the side of the row so there is less danger of injury. If you plan to use more than 200 pounds of a complete fertilizer, it is a good idea to plow under part of it. This can be done by broadcasting it before you plow, or by using a plow attachment which puts the fertilizer in the bottom of the furrow.

Thorough preparation of the ground is more important than planting a few days earlier. In most of the Northeast May 15 to June 1 is early enough to plant corn. Thorough soil preparation is one of the most effective methods of weed control. After the corn is planted the use of a weeder or a spike-tooth harrow, both before and after the corn comes up, will kill weeds faster than you can kill them with a cultivator. It is generally agreed that killing weeds is the principal purpose of cultivation and that cultivating more than enough to kill weeds takes time that could better be put in some other job and, by damaging corn roots, (Please turn to Page 7)



CORN IS ONE of the most important Northeastern crops. With the exception of grass or pasture, it produces more feed for livestock than any other crop.

To get the most for every hour you put on corn, it is necessary to get high yields, and the things which bring a high yield are good seed of an adapted variety, a good corn soil, plenty of plant food and weed control.

Varieties

If you have been growing hybrid corn that has given satisfactory results and if you can get seed, there is no reason for changing. It is a fact that careful experiments have shown big increases in yield from hybrid corn as compared to open-pollinated varieties when other conditions are equal.

The ideal is to plant a variety that will use the entire growing season in your area. In general, long season varieties do well at elevations below 500 feet, mid-season varieties at elevations up to 800 feet, short season varie-

How much garden will you need this year?



A quarter of an acre, well tended, will supply good eating the year round for an average family

IN A YEAR LIKE THIS, the farm garden should be planned to grow all the fresh vegetables the family wants this summer and fall, and all the canned, frozen, and stored produce you will need next winter. The table at the right will help in estimating your seed requirements.

The G.L.F. Garden Guide will help in planning your garden and selecting the seed. Your G.L.F. Service Agency can supply seed of selected varieties and high quality. Other cooperative services for farm gardens include fertilizer, dusts and sprays, and garden tools.

Seed Needs for a Family of Five

	Ft. of Row	Plants	1 PACKET is enough for	1 OZ. is enough for
Beans—Snap.....	100-200		1 lb. will plant	150 feet
Lima.....	100		1/2 lb. will plant	100 feet
BEETS—Early.....	50		20 feet	75 feet
Late.....	100		20 feet	75 feet
BROCCOLI.....	30	or 15 plants	250 plants	
BRUSSELS SPROUTS	30	or 15 plants	250 plants	
CABBAGE—Early.....	50	or 35 plants	200 plants	
Late.....	100	or 75 plants	200 plants	
CARROTS—2 plantings	100-150		100 feet	400 feet
CAULIFLOWER.....	50	or 35 plants	150 plants	
CELERIAC.....	75	or 150 plants	800 plants	
CELERY.....	75	or 150 plants	800 plants	
CHARD (Swiss).....	35-50		25 feet	75 feet
CHINESE CABBAGE.....	25		25 feet	100 feet
CUCUMBER.....	75		20 hills	75 hills
EGG PLANT.....	50	or 25 plants	100 plants	
ENDIVE.....	25		25 feet	100 feet
KALE.....	50	or 35 plants	200 plants	
KOHLRABI.....	25		40 feet	200 feet
LETTUCE.....	25-50		50 feet	200 feet
MUSKMELONS.....	75-100		25 hills	100 hills
ONION—Green sets.....	50-100		(2 pounds)	
Mature bulbs.....	100		35 feet	250 feet
PARSLEY.....	15-25		75 feet	
PARSNIP.....	50		50 feet	200 feet
PEAS.....	150-300		1 lb. will plant	100 feet
PEPPERS.....	25-50	or 18-37 plants	100 plants	
POTATOES—Early.....	200-300		1 bu. will plant	300 feet
Late.....	600-800			
PUMPKINS.....	50-75		6-8 hills	25 hills
RADISHES.....	25-75		25 feet	100 feet
RUTABAGA.....	50		50 feet	200 feet
SALSIFY.....	50		20 feet	75 feet
SQUASH—Summer.....	50		10 hills	25 hills
Fall.....	75		10 hills	25 hills
Winter.....	125-150		6 hills	10 hills
SWEET CORN.....	150-300		1 lb. will plant	200 feet
SPINACH.....	50-100		25 feet	80 feet
New Zealand.....	35-50		35 feet	
SOY BEANS.....	100-200		1/2 lb. will plant	100 feet
			1/2 lb. will plant	200 feet
TOMATOES.....	250-300	or 75-100 plants	200 plants	
TURNIPS.....	100		50 feet	100 feet
WATERMELON.....	50		8-10 hills	35 hills

NEWS NOTES

PASTURING OATS

One way to kill two birds with one stone is to make a pasture seeding with oats and graze off the oats, points out George Serviss, G.L.F. agronomist. By this practice, a pasture can be seeded and grazed the same year. Early removal of the oats by pasturing results in a better seeding than when the oats are allowed to ripen for grain. The oats are ready for grazing when "lush" grass is at a premium.

"Pasturing off oats when they are about to head out will give a higher yield of feed units per acre than allowing them to ripen for grain," says Serviss. "Forty bushels of oats contain about 900 pounds of digestible nutrients. An acre of green oats pastured off should yield 1500 pounds of digestible nutrients. If one of the recommended pasture mixtures containing Ladino clover is seeded with the oats, considerable additional grazing will be secured in the late summer and fall.

"Lush pasture all summer puts profits in the milk pail. Seeding some pasture each year and grazing off the nurse crop helps get those lush pastures. Fertilization should be in accord with state recommendations."

★ ★ ★

GARDEN SUGGESTIONS

Here are a few simple gardening suggestions that will help you have fresh vegetables for your table all summer and a cellar full of canned and stored vegetables to eat next winter.

1. Pick a good garden spot near the house—one that gets lots of sunshine and that's not too close to big trees.

2. Make a plan of what you're going to plant and how much. Don't tackle a bigger garden than you can handle. And don't order more seed than you actually need.

3. Get the soil ready just as soon as the ground is dry enough this spring. Harrow it several times after plowing to kill the weeds.

4. Use plenty of plant food.

5. Once you get the garden started, keep after the weeds. Get out your hoe or hand cultivator every time you have a few minutes to spare. Small weeds are much easier to kill than big ones.



This 1945 Garden Guide has been sent to all G.L.F. patrons. It contains planning and planting suggestions, cultural directions, descriptions of seed varieties, and pest control information. A useful book for every gardener. If you haven't received yours, or if you want an extra copy, ask for it at your G.L.F. Service Agency.

GLF

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania—
OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, N. Y.

Lubrication Pays

By Paul R. Hoff

LUBRICATION routs the two arch enemies of farm machinery—rust and friction. Rust takes its toll in shortening the life of farm machinery when it is idle and friction takes its toll when the machinery is operating. Friction wears out gears, chains, sprockets, drive shafts and bearings. Lubrication minimizes friction and the resulting wear. Oil and grease can be compared to tiny ball bearings that keep metal surfaces apart. If the lubrication is adequate—a sufficient amount of the correct “weight” of oil or grease—wear is reduced to a minimum and the life of the machine is prolonged. An insufficient amount or the wrong viscosity of lubricant allows the metal surfaces to rub together and rapid wear occurs. The length of life and freedom from trouble of any farm implement is determined largely by the lubrication that it receives. The expense and time invested in good lubrication pay large dividends.

Methods of Lubrication

Over the years, farm machinery manufacturers have provided their implements with lubrication arrangements that have varied from a simple oil hole in a sleeve bearing to the latest model pressure fittings. Oil holes, oil cups with or without wicks or covers, grease cups, pressure gun fittings and enclosed gear cases are all part of the lubrication systems of farm implements. Each method of lubrication requires its own lubricant and a different viscosity may be necessary if a machine is operated in cold weather, than is used for warm weather use.

1. OIL HOLES. A small amount of oil put into each oil hole frequently, gives better lubrication and wastes less oil than does a large amount applied once or twice a day. On slow-moving horse-drawn implements, lubrication through oil holes is satisfactory if the oil is applied often. The practice of going over the implement with the oil can each time the horses stop for rest has undoubtedly prolonged the life of many farm implements. When horse-drawn implements are operated at speeds higher than they were designed to run, as behind a tractor, the oil hole system may not furnish adequate lubrication unless stops for oiling are made more frequently.

Oil holes that are exposed to dust and dirt may need to be cleaned out each time the machine is oiled. Frequently oil holes that are hidden by dirt are overlooked and that particular bearing receives no oil. Usually there are two bearings for each moving shaft and each should be located and oiled.

SAE 30 or 40 motor oil is usually recommended for implements operated

in summer and a lighter oil for winter. Badly worn bearings may require a heavier oil—SAE 50 or 60.

2. GREASE CUPS. Grease cups were used before pressure fittings were developed to force lubricant into bearings. Because of the limited pressure of small diameter grease cups, it is difficult to force out the dirt and old grease and to fill the bearings with fresh grease. This type of lubrication is more positive if the dirt and caked grease are cleaned out of both the grease cup and the bearing before attempting to force in fresh grease. Only grease that is especially designed for this type of fitting (cup grease) should be used.

3. PRESSURE FITTINGS. Pressure gun fittings give the most satisfactory lubrication to bearings and spindles on farm machines. A hand pressure gun is capable of developing several hundred pounds pressure and this is enough to force dirt and caked grease out of the bearing and fill it with clean fresh grease.

The lubrication of any farm machine can be improved if the grease and oil cups are replaced by pressure fittings. Usually the pressure fitting will screw into the threaded hole where the older grease cup or oil cup came out. Oil holes can be drilled to the correct size for drive-in pressure fittings or threaded for screw pressure fittings. Pressure fittings should replace other methods of lubrication on any horse-drawn implement that is used behind a tractor, because oil hole and grease cup systems do not provide sufficient lubrication for the higher speed and less frequent stops for oiling.

A good pressure gun (chassis) lubricant has a sticky, clingy consistency that stays in bearings notwithstanding the pounding and jolting of farm machines. It stays in the bearings in wet weather when a less water-resistant lubricant would be washed away. Any pressure gun grease should clean the bearing as well as lubricate it. For that reason, new grease should be forced into the fitting until the old grease is forced out and the fresh grease appears at the edges of the bearing.

Keep Lubricants and Fittings Clean

Clean each fitting before lubricating. The purpose of lubrication is to fill the bearings with clean fresh lubricant. If the fittings are not wiped clean of dirt or oil holes not cleaned out, dirt particles are carried into the bearings with the oil or grease, where they act as an abrasive. Containers must be kept covered to exclude dirt. Grease and oil cans, grease cups and grease guns must be filled under clean conditions.

Rust Prevention

Experience has demonstrated that the common practice of putting used crankcase oil on wearing surfaces does not prevent rusting over long periods of time. Even the application of new oil is not effective on machinery that is stored over winter. Plow shares, moldboards, cultivator teeth and other bright parts on machines that are stored for some time should be covered with heavy grease or with the rust preventative material that can be purchased from many of the well known oil companies. Immediately after a machine is used the last time before storing, the bright surfaces should be cleaned and grease or rust preventative applied. Neither grease nor rust preventative will remove rust but both will prevent the formation of additional rust.



"Do you ever have the feeling that we're being watched, as we go past here?"

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VITAMIN D

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THE POULTRY MASHES you feed your birds should contain Vitamin D because protection against rickets, and better use and deposit of calcium and phosphorus depend upon this vitamin.

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Feed manufacturers everywhere use "D"-Activated Animal Sterol to fortify their mashes. Its efficacy has been proved by years of feeding to flocks in every section of the country. Choose feeds which specify it in the list of ingredients on the tag.

For further information write: E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Organic Chemicals Dept. A.A. 54, Wilmington 98, Del.



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THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

FARMERS' DOLLAR GUIDE

THIS NEW department was started in the April 7 issue in the belief that there is not much use in growing stuff if it cannot be sold to advantage. The figures and forecasts given here are based on much information and many contacts, but naturally we are not infallible. Therefore, the responsibility for decisions must be yours. We will welcome suggestions for improving this service.

In General

Much food will be produced in Europe this year. Demand for food from this country will fall off rapidly at end of war. More ships will be available to carry food from other countries to Europe.

Food production here is at all-time high, therefore watch your step, particularly for post-war production. Farming, never a business of high profits, depends on small savings and high efficiency.

Grow a good garden.

Poultry

1935 egg consumption, 280 per person. 1944 consumption, 347 per person. Excess of production over consumption now is 99 eggs per person, most of which was absorbed in 1944 and will be in 1945 by lend-lease and military. Trouble ahead when war demand ceases. Two partial answers to problem are to reduce production costs and advertise eggs.

Dairying

New York uniform pool price for 3.5 milk (March) estimated at \$3.22, plus subsidy for March of 80 cents, making total estimated price for March of \$4.02. New England milk prices for March probably a little higher than New York prices.

War Food Administration proposed to reduce subsidy for April from 80 cents to 35 cents. Metropolitan Milk Bargaining Agency and other organizations protested so emphatically that April subsidy was only reduced 10 cents, to 70 cents. But there will be a drastic reduction to 35 cents after April unless present plans are changed. The subsidy payment for April was also continued without reduction in New England.

Every sign points to need of great caution for milk producers. Oleo interests are fighting tax laws and may succeed. They are also spending thousands of dollars to convince consumers that oleo is as good as butter.

Lend-lease and military demands for dairy products will fall off greatly at end of German war, and there may be a slump in present high per capita consumption of milk. On the other hand, milk production is at all-time high. Raise only top quality calves, cull dairy herd while beef prices are high. Improve meadows and pastures.

Wool

Wool price for 1945 will be about the same as last year and will not change. One cooperative sold 1944 wool for 47.7 cents a pound net. No advantage in holding wool.

Cabbage

1943 and 1944 high cabbage prices may lead to a heavy acreage in 1945, but if farmers plant the same acreage as they did last year and get average yield, total would equal or exceed largest crop ever grown and be 43 per cent larger than 10-year average. Watch your step!

Potatoes

U. S. growers indicate that they will plant 4 per cent fewer acres of potatoes. New England plans 4 per cent increase; New York, 1 per cent decrease (although Long Island growers plan a slight increase); New Jersey no change. If intentions are carried out, U. S. acreage will be 8 per cent under the 1945 goal, 4 per cent below last year, but about the same as 1938-43 average. With normal weather this would give a crop of about 380,400,000 bushels

compared to 379,436,000 last year and the ten-year average of 375,091,000. These figures indicate growers are playing safe.

Corn

Corn is king crop on every dairy farm. Pay especial attention to variety, seed, rate of planting, soil preparation. Fertilize heavily. Experiments show heavier commercial fertilization pays with corn. See page one.

GOOD MANAGEMENT

AS OF APRIL 1 this year, the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association is disbursing over a million and a quarter dollars to owners of League certificates of indebtedness, series of 1951, which are not due until May 1, 1951. Of this \$1,185,838 represents the par value of the certificates. A little over \$200,000 represents interest coupons on all series outstanding and due May 1.

The payment of this money to dairymen, most of which is not due for five years, at a time when

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE sudden death of President Roosevelt is a shock to the Nation and to the World. We of *American Agriculturist* have not been in accord with many of his domestic policies, but history will record President Roosevelt as a great war and international leader, and it is to be regretted that he was not permitted to see the final victory and to work with world leaders for a permanent peace.

Upon the shoulders of Harry S. Truman now falls the grave and heavy responsibility of carrying on. In that responsibility the new President will have the hopes, the prayers and the support of the American people.

it is needed for springtime expenses, is a great help to dairymen, and a fine achievement on the part of the League.

When the League started its revolving fund years ago, with its plan of borrowing money at a good rate of interest from its own members, there were many predictions that it would not succeed. But League finances have been so ably managed that dairymen have received a higher rate of interest on their money than they could have got from any other source, and have never lost a penny in their investment in their own business. Few indeed are the enterprises which have had a better financial record across the years.

A PARSON'S PONDERINGS

SOMETIMES there's nothing better than a good cry to help us over life's rough spots. A young woman went tearfully to a neighbor with sad news. The neighbor, a motherly soul, put her arms around her and let the girl sob out her grief. Presently the tears were streaming down her own face.

Soon the girl discovered that her comforter was crying, too. Bravely she lifted her head and tried to smile. At first she could not speak, but presently she said, "Let's try to dry our tears. Things have a gosh awful way of working out for the best!"

When grief comes, a good cry on a sympathetic shoulder is good medicine. That girl instinctively did the right thing. But she went beyond that. On the basis of her experience in life she knew that even though pain and sorrow do come, all is not lost. Life can go on, enriched for greater service and usefulness because of those experiences. If we have the right attitude toward life, things do have a "gosh awful way of working out for the best." She has expressed in those words the wholesome attitude of making the best of things in a cheerful way. People who do that find life exceedingly worthwhile, despite pain and sorrow.

The apostle Paul experienced much suffering in the course of his missionary life. Most of us would avoid similar experiences if we could. Yet Paul, despite that suffering, could write these wonderful words: "All things work together for good to them that love God. . . ."

We cannot control everything which may happen to us. But we can control our attitude toward what happens to us. We will be happier if we remember that "things do have a gosh awful way of working out for the best!"—A Country Parson.

FARMERS WILL BUY WAR BONDS

"The soldier must go forward. He must win. And his chances of coming back safely to the United States vary in direct ratio to the completeness with which you devote yourselves to your great task."—From a message from General Eisenhower to the American people.

IN MY office a few days ago a friend, charged with the responsibility of helping with the Seventh War Loan, was worrying for fear the American people, thinking that the war was nearing an end, would not subscribe to the loan.

I told him that I was sure that people are more conscious than ever of the need of supporting their boys in the front lines until the last shot is fired. I reminded him that one cannot pick up a newspaper without reading of the death or wounding of some young friend. Casualties are mounting every day and few families are escaping the supreme loss. And so I am sure that everyone will go all out in buying bonds to give the boys the wherewithal with which to fight.

Another good reason why farmers should do their full share in buying bonds, as they are doing in raising food, is that the purchase of bonds is the best possible way to guarantee savings which will be badly needed at war's end.

ARE LONG DAYS A BLESSING?

LAST NIGHT I hurried home from the *American Agriculturist* office and worked until dark to fit a piece of oat ground. As I worked, I got to thinking about how fortunate farmers are in having such long days in the spring and summer in which to get the crops in and the work done. Then on second thought I wondered if we are so fortunate. If darkness came early, as it does in the winter, we couldn't work such long hours nor produce so much food, and maybe prices for what we do raise in peace time would be higher. What do you think?

ONE THING OR ANOTHER

YOU KNOW what farm equipment is these days. We were up against it to get a grain drill, finally found one fifty years old and practically rebuilt it from the ground up. Unlike the one-horse shay, however, it apparently still had many weak spots, for something would go wrong with it about every ten minutes. At the end of a long hard day when many provoking things had happened, the drill broke down again. Son Don stopped the tractor, took a long breath, and said:

"If it isn't one thing, it's another! Farmers sure are up against it, aren't they, Dad!"

No one not actually trying to farm these days knows what it means to get the work done, short both of help and good tools.

A Few Potatoes on the Side

By Arthur J. Pratt

POTATO machinery has been designed for large farms and costs so much money that only the grower with 25 acres or more can afford to own it. Yet that machinery is so efficient that it has reduced the number of man hours needed to grow an acre of potatoes from approximately 200 down to 50 or less. How can the grower who has only one to five acres of potatoes best meet this industrialized competition of the big farm right now?

Figures show as much as 75% variation among farmers in the unit cost of growing a crop and most of this difference is due to the yield per acre. The average yield of potatoes in Upstate New York in 1944 was 104 bushels to the acre and yet many growers throughout this area get 200 to 400 bushels to the acre. How do they do it? How much more does it cost them to grow an acre of potatoes than it is costing the fellow who brings the average down to 104?

Suitable Soil

Some farms have no soil good for potato growing and shouldn't grow them. Others have some fields much better suited than certain other fields, and a few farms are fortunate enough to have all fields adapted to this crop. Potatoes do best on well-drained loam or sandy-loam soils that are not badly affected by drought in an average year.

Rotation is perhaps less desirable with potatoes than with any other crop. To grow potatoes free from scab a more acid soil is needed than is good for most other farm crops and rotation with grain or grass crops is likely to bring on trouble with wireworms and grubs. Wormy potatoes sell for less when the price is good and may not sell at all when potatoes are cheap.

Many are growing their potatoes in the same field year after year, sowing a cover crop of rye as soon as the potatoes are dug. This holds the soil over winter against erosion and takes up some of the left-over soluble fertilizer nutrients, holding them till the next season. Others are using much the same system with a 2-year rotation that includes a green manure crop of millet. After turning the rye under in early spring they leave the ground fallow until June 15 to avoid wireworm infestation. Then they seed the field to millet which may be turned under in the fall and seeded again to rye for winter protection.

Fields sloping in one direction are easy to plant on the contour. Contour rows reduce erosion and hold the water

enough longer during heavy showers so that most of it will soak in near where it falls. That moisture is likely to be badly needed before the season is over.

Rolling fields are very difficult to contour and need some other treatment. Dr. John Lamb, U.S.D.A. Soil Conservationist, found that only 700 pounds of buckwheat straw on an acre almost eliminated erosion on sloping land and reduced run-off by 50% during heavy showers. Perhaps some form of light topdressing after planting rolling fields will eliminate the need for contouring.

Varieties

New and better yielding varieties are as readily available to the small grower as to the large one. *Sebago* is a good yielding late variety with good cooking quality. It is slightly resistant to late blight. *Katahdin* is a midseason variety that is resistant to virus diseases and yields fairly well under poor growing conditions. A satisfactory early variety has yet to be developed.

Dr. D. K. Reddick and his assistants at Cornell have been developing varieties of potatoes that are immune to late blight. This is a very long-time job, but some of his varieties have passed the many experimental plot tests and are now being multiplied so that there soon will be enough of them for commercial plantings.

Blight immune potatoes and DDT spray or dust hold much promise for the small grower. DDT kills all potato insects and from 2 to 4 applications of it are all that will be necessary, thus greatly reducing one of the biggest costs in present-day potato growing. No, you can't get either of these this year!

Fertilizer

Plenty of good seed and fertilizer will help to get the high yield that is needed to cut the growing cost per bushel. Those who are getting good yields use 20 to 25 bushels of seed and a ton of 5-10-10 fertilizer to the acre or half that amount of commercial fertilizer with 10 tons of manure. The best yields result from broadcasting and plowing under half of the fertilizer and putting the rest 3 or 4 inches from the seed pieces and equally deep.

A potato planter with a fertilizer attachment is a very efficient machine. It can be set to sow that part of the fertilizer in bands which is put near the seed pieces. A farmer who does not own a planter may be able to hire

(Continued on Page 7)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

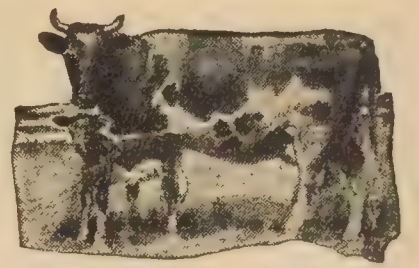
I LOVE to see spring freshets flow and seek their level down below where my old neighbor wants to plant, but with this flood I know he can't. Strong currents flush along my hills and rush in foaming little rills to reach the bottom pretty quick across our fields and in the creek. I like to watch them trenches form, altho some geezers claim they harm the tillage of the crops and take much plant food that past seasons make. Such things I seldom fret about when I can go and fish for trout.

My neighbor wants to fix a ditch and have us farmers up and hitch a tractor to a terrace plow and stop erosion here and now. He says he thinks he'll plow around them hills and ridges which abound, and quit a-going up so steep, and with such system he will keep the surface water where it drops and have less gulleys and more crops. But for such schemes I can't be fond because I want to keep that pond so I can fish in my old togs and listen to the ducks and frogs. I am a conservation man and wild life fits with nature's plan, and watercress and pickerel fat are meat for me where'er I'm at. So I won't join erosion plan—I'll rig for bait and grease my pan!



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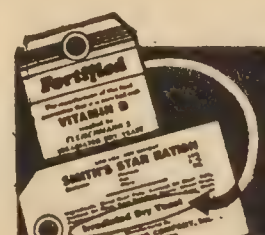
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zation of calcium and phosphorus for continued high milk production. These two minerals, plus ample Vitamin D, are also essential to the cow for the development of a strong, sturdy calf.

\$3.50 POSTPAID 5-POUND PACKAGE

If you can't secure rations containing "Irradiated Dry Yeast" see your local dealer. Ask for the 5-pound FIDY bag. Or send \$3.50 for the postpaid package. Contains enough Vitamin D for eight milking cows and six calves for a whole year. Feeding directions for four-footed animals inside package. Address STANDARD BRANDS INCORPORATED, Desk AA-4.

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RURAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT
NIAGARA HUDSON

Fruit Ahead of Schedule; Growers Fear Late Frost

By L. B. Sheffington

CY SMALL, Wayne County fruit specialist, went out into the orchards and discovered pear psylla laying eggs on March 24, just 17 days earlier than last year. By noon a spray letter was in the mails.

Unseasonably warm weather in mid-March had many fruit growers worried because of rapid bud development. With no frost in the ground, snow all gone, warm rains and bright sunshine they hoped for cooler weather. One grower remarked, "If this keeps up, some fruit trees will be in bloom a month earlier than usual." Frosts are their big worry. A county agent said he had difficulty in holding back planting of cannery peas. Even if the crop came through, he said, the vineries would not be ready. In the meantime some market gardeners put their peas in the ground.

large quantities of lower-grade apples. The Institute already is co-operating with research agencies to develop a program that will help to meet the situation. Its research advisory committee includes Dr. A. J. Heinicke, director of the Geneva Experiment Station, Prof. W. A. Thies of Massachusetts State College, and Prof. Howard A. Rollins of the University of Connecticut.

A market research committee to explore new ways of marketing fresh apples includes Ben W. Drew of Westford, Mass.; Wilson M. Morse of Waterford, Maine; W. B. Giddings of Baldwinville, N. Y., and C. H. Gowdy of Greenwich, Conn.

Camp Problems Aired

Problems of migrant farm labor and operation of labor camps in the rural areas were aired thoroughly at a statewide conference in Rochester sponsored by Consumers' League of New York. State and federal agencies concerned with the problems were represented and many representative farmers participated. At the conclusion of the conference, chairman Dr. Robert F. Steadman of Syracuse appointed a committee to set up a permanent Citizens' Committee on Seasonal Farm Labor Problems. Farmers on the organization committee include Earl B. Clark of North Norwich, Mark E. Buckman of Sodus, and Morton Adams of Alton.

Highlight of conference was a review of the situation and steps that were being taken to improve it by T. N. Hurd, state farm manpower director. It was pointed out that the migrant problem was one which the war had thrust upon farmers and food processors; that many camps were operated in an acceptable manner; that problems arising from necessity of bringing in large numbers of workers were such that the state and communities had a definite responsibility in helping to solve them. Hurd said the attitude of the state departments involved will be one of education and co-operation, but where policing is necessary it will be done.

Tukey Leaving Geneva

After 25 years on the staff of the Geneva Experiment Station, Dr. Harold B. Tukey is leaving Oct. 1 to become head of the horticultural department at Michigan State College. Tukey is best known for his work with rootstocks, although he has done much work in other fields.

"Ripe Peaches" This Year

Frank W. Beneway of Ontario continues as president of the Western New York Peach Marketing Association. W. A. Phillips of Burt was elected vice-president; Harry Shear of Wolcott, treasurer, and C. G. Small of Sodus, secretary. The association voted to affiliate with the National Peach Council after hearing a report by Mr. Phillips, who was a delegate to the Council's meeting in St. Louis.

Attitude of the association is that a price ceiling on a highly perishable crop like peaches is unnecessary and undesirable. However, if there is to be a ceiling, the association wants it at \$4 per bushel. Beneway is to attend a meeting of the OPA-WFA Fresh Peach Advisory Committee in Washington this month, accompanied by Dr. Donald B. Ferguson of the agricultural economics department at Cornell.

The association is to sponsor a series of meetings in the peach counties to help growers produce better peaches. Four points will be stressed: Control of oriental peach moth, control of brown rot, thinning, and marketing of "ripe" peaches. Behind the scenes the association will do everything possible to obtain more sugar for canning, but the WFA already has announced it will be scarce. Instead of alarming the public about lack of sugar for canning, the association's watchword will be "Ripe Peaches Require Less Sugar." Growers will be urged to keep green and hard peaches off the market, and the trade and public will be ballyhooed on rapid movement of peaches in firm ripe condition.

Apple Deal Winding Up

The March meeting of directors of the New York and New England Apple Institute at Springfield, Mass., concerned itself largely with the problem of moving small and off-color apples. The problem was accentuated by weather conditions of the past year and shortage of labor for grading at the time fruit was placed in storage. The State Bureau of Markets succeeded in moving a large amount into New York State institutions and WFA purchases throughout the area helped. By far the largest movement was to processors.

Discussion indicated belief that as "Mac" trees grow older there may be some deterioration in quality of fruit, possibly due to soil conditions in some areas and fact that trees may have built up large reserves of nitrogen. This makes it necessary to do everything possible to improve market quality of fruit and to find outlets other than the fresh fruit market for

Bullock to Federation

C. Kenneth (Ken) Bullock, assistant secretary of the Emergency Food Commission for the past two years, will become associate secretary of the New York Farm Bureau Federation in May. He will work with Edward S. Foster, general secretary. Bullock hails from Penn Yan. For 13 years he was county agent in Chautauqua.

Agents on Move

Russell S. Granger, Monroe County agent, has left to become manager of the Great Bear Farms at Fulton; W. D. Tyler, former Wayne County agent, has become agricultural representative for Curtice Brothers Canning Company, Rochester; and Everett Clark, Wyoming County agent, has become district soil conservationist. Lloyd Curtis has moved from Erie to Wayne as agent. Herb Johnson was promoted to agent in Monroe.

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A FEW POTATOES ON THE SIDE

(Continued from Page 5)

one and will find it profitable to pay up to \$3 or \$4 an acre for its use. Lacking a planter, one can get the fertilizer and seed pieces deep enough by using a plow to open deep furrows and a plank to cover the potatoes.

Weed Control

Two or three timely trips over the field with a weeder or spike tooth harrow after planting will kill most of the weeds in the row as well as between the rows. The potatoes will not be harmed, even if they are up, if the seed pieces were planted deep enough so they are not dragged out by the operation. If they were not planted deep enough, then 10 days after planting or when the plants are just coming up, a hillier may be put through the field and the young plants buried under a good ridge. A few days later this ridge may be worked down with the weeder or harrow. Then one or two later cultivations should give a very clean field without hand hoeing.

Special machines have been devised for each potato growing job. The same has been done for nearly every farm operation, but these machines cost so much that no one can afford to own them to grow a few potatoes on the family-sized farm. Does this mean that most of us must give up our farms to become day laborers on big corporation farms, or is there some other way out? For some time potato growers have gotten together to own a sprayer and hire a man to run it cooperatively. Others have hired the service from a custom operator. Last year a few farmers near Dryden, N. Y., formed a cooperative corporation and own all of their big machinery together. This year a complete potato machinery serv-

ice including planting, weeding, cultivating, spraying, and digging is being tried on a custom service basis in Chenango County, N. Y. If such projects succeed, perhaps the family-sized farm still has a chance.

—A. A.—

MORE CORN FOR EACH HOUR OF WORK

(Continued from Page 1)


may actually lower your yield.

Particularly where corn is grown for grain, it should not be planted too thick, and even with silage you are likely to get more feed per acre with a moderate rate of planting. From 6 to 8 quarts of seed to the acre is enough. Where soybeans are planted along with corn for silage, the rate recommended is 14 pounds of corn and 20 pounds of soybeans to the acre. If you plan to grow corn to feed during the summer, thicker planting will produce more and better feed. It is possible to buy seed corn that has been graded for size and shape. It costs a little more, but it is a good investment if your planter is designed to handle flat kernels.

Many farmers are giving more attention to growing corn for grain. For dairymen it seems logical to give first attention to growing corn to fill the silo. This takes less labor than growing corn for grain and the cows get just about the same value from the crop. The next question for dairymen to decide is whether or not to grow extra corn for grain or, for poultrymen, whether or not the time required to grow corn for hens would be more profitable if put on the poultry enterprise.

To sum up, the aim this year in growing corn should be to save labor and to get excellent yields, in order that the returns be as high as possible for every hour that you put on it.

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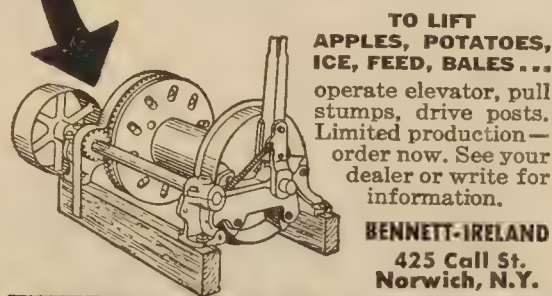
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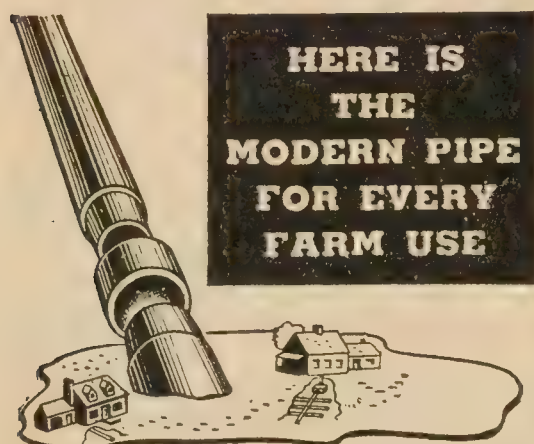
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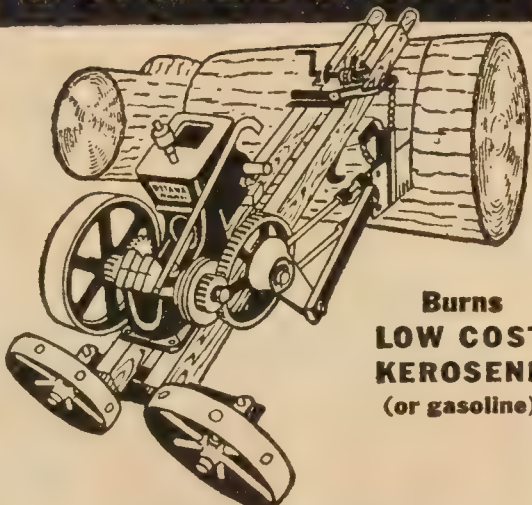
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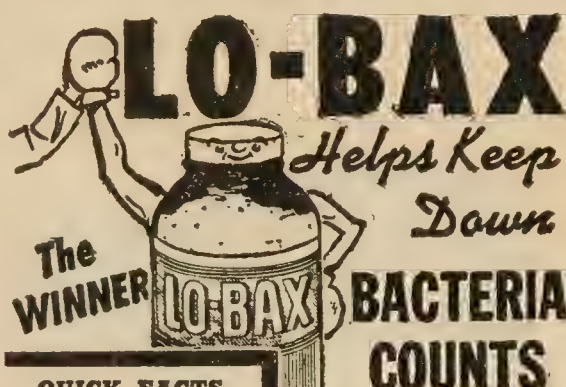
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Pastures for Sheep and Hogs

By John P. Willman

SHEEP excel for their ability to convert grasses, weeds and browse into meat and wool. It has been said that pasture and hay or other roughages form a larger part of the diet of sheep than of other classes of farm animals. On the other hand these feeds form only a small part of the ration for growing and fattening pigs. Pasture and hay are an important part of good rations for swine even though they eat only small amounts. Pastures furnish protein, energy producing nutrients, minerals and vitamins which are essential for economical production of pork, lamb, mutton and wool.

The northeastern part of the United States is an excellent grassland area and eastern farmers have become pasture conscious during recent years. They realize that a good pasture is something more than an area of land that is surrounded by a fence and they know that a good pasture has a heavy carrying capacity and a long grazing season.

Experience has shown that most permanent pastures furnish an abundance of feed in the spring when the lambs are young, but do not provide enough nutrients in late July and in August to permit satisfactory growth and fattening of the lamb crop. Many sheep breeders improve their pastures by applying fertilizer and lime and also by mowing the rank growths early in the grazing season. They also have found it helpful to divide permanent pastures so that the flock may be moved from one area to another every two or more weeks during the grazing season. Aftermath feed in the meadows and other forage crops provide feed when permanent pastures are short, and reduce losses due to internal parasites. It is not necessary to grow special forage crops for sheep if plenty of aftermath grazing is available.

The use of "clean" pastures for pork production pays high dividends. Alfalfa and clover are excellent pastures for pigs. Good pasture properly grazed by pigs usually brings about a saving in feed. The value of the grain and concentrates saved usually is

greater than the value of the crop that may have been harvested as hay from the pasture area. An acre of good pasture should provide enough grazing for 15 to 20 full-fed pigs from weaning time until they reach market weights. An equivalent area should provide enough forage for 8 sows. It is not necessary to rotate pigs from one pasture to another during the grazing season.

Special Forage Crops

Sheep, lambs and pigs do well when grazed on such forage crops as dwarf Essex rape, broad-leaved rape and thousand-headed kale. Eight or 10 pounds of seed per acre sown broadcast early in the spring on fertile, well-fitted ground usually produces an excellent crop. One-half bushel of oats and 6 to 8 pounds of the seed of one of the above crops may be sown per acre. Rape or rape and oats may be ready for grazing 6 or 8 weeks after it is sown. Thousand-headed kale makes a little slower rate of growth but has a heavy carrying capacity. A mixture of one-half bushel to one bushel of soybeans (hay variety) and 6 to 8 pounds of rape is an excellent temporary forage crop for lambs for use in August and early September. A few pork producers have claimed that their pigs did not seem to eat much of the rape pasture that was grown for them. This condition may have been due to the fact that too large areas of this crop were supplied for the pigs.

Lambs are less apt to scour when grazing a mixture of oats and rape or soybeans and rape than when given rape alone. Excellent results have been reported from allowing lambs free access to grass pasture while they are grazing rape or thousand-headed kale. The feeding of a little hay along with the rape pasture also seems to prevent scours.

Such crops as rape and soybeans or rape alone may be grazed heavily by sheep for a short period and then may be allowed to grow for a week or two and then is ready for grazing again.

How to Improve Permanent Pasture Without Plowing

By George Serviss

SOILS and climatic conditions differ in the Northeast, and there are naturally some differences in the recommendations of the various states. All agree, though, that if the soil is acid, lime is necessary and should by all means be applied. There is just about complete agreement, too, on the use of superphosphated manure. Certainly where manure is available, this combination makes an excellent fertilizer for practically all kinds of pasture on all types of soil. Manure is best applied to pastures in the fall or winter.

Rather heavy applications of superphosphate, either alone or in mixture with other fertilizer materials, are generally advised. Potash does not seem to be as universally needed as phosphorus, but where needed must be used liberally to produce results. The profitable use of nitrogen depends on the kind of pasture and the need for extra early grazing.

A recent New Jersey mimeograph advises applying about 500 pounds per acre of 5-10-5 or 7-7-7 (same as 350 pounds of 10-10-10) to pasture sods for general improvement and double that

quantity on a small part of the acreage to obtain early grazing.

Cornell recommends superphosphate at the rate of 600 pounds to the acre at four year intervals for most pastures, but where the soil is poor, suggests the use of 100 to 200 lbs. of muriate of potash in addition or 600 pounds of 0-20-20 instead. To stimulate early growth, 100 pounds to the acre of ammonium nitrate or 200 pounds of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia is suggested on one acre for each three cows.

Pennsylvania recommends 400 to 600 pounds to the acre of such mixtures as 0-16-8, 0-14-7, 0-12-12, and 0-14-14 without manure and 400 to 500 pounds per acre of superphosphate with manure. For stimulation of early growth, 300 to 500 pounds to the acre of such mixtures as 7-7-7, 10-10-10, or 10-6-4 are suggested.

Rotation Pastures

Most of the pasture seeding mixtures now recommended in the Northeast contain ladino clover. In fact, it may be said that ladino clover is the backbone of most mixtures. The in-

(Continued on opposite page)

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HOW TO IMPROVE PERMANENT PASTURE WITHOUT PLOWING

(Continued from opposite page)

clusion of it in a mixture is of much greater importance in the majority of cases than the exact rate of seeding or the other ingredients that are included. A mixture of alfalfa, ladino, and brome grass or timothy is a good combination for the better soils. Ladino-timothy, ladino-red clover, and timothy-ladino-orchard grass are other excellent combinations. Most of the Cornell pasture mixtures contain ladino. It is also a constituent of the Pennsylvania triple purpose mixture and most New Jersey and New England seeding recommendations.

Liberal application of mineral fertilizer should be made when seeding a mixture containing ladino. 500 pounds to the acre of superphosphate at seeding time is usually satisfactory on manured ground, but on unmanured ground, it is usually better to use something like 0-20-20, 0-14-14, or 0-10-20 since ladino has a high potash requirement. Top dressing with superphosphated manure or a superphosphate and potash mixture annually or at least every other year is necessary to keep ladino productive.

The keystone to a good pasture, whether it is permanent or short term, is soil fertility. There are very few soils in the Northeast fertile enough to support good pasture sods without the use of liberal amounts of fertilizer. The Northeast does have a grass growing climate. It seems logical to capitalize on that climate to the fullest by providing the plant foods essential for the growth of pasture plants.

—A. A.—

BUYING SURPLUS GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

Is it possible for a farmer to buy surplus or used machinery that is being sold by the government?

The theoretical answer is yes, but we are not so sure in actual practice. The U. S. Treasury Department is printing a list of available equipment for sale which they call the "Surplus Reporter." Depending on where you live, you can write for this list or for additional information to one of the following offices:

U. S. Treasury, Office of Surplus Property, 499 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

U. S. Treasury, Office of Surplus Property, 650 Park Square Bldg., Boston 16, Massachusetts.

U. S. Treasury, Office of Surplus Property, 350 Fifth Ave., New York 1, New York.

The method of selling that seems to be favored now is for buyers to put in a bid on a form available from any of the addresses above. We do not advise buying without personal inspection of the equipment. It seems to us that, of necessity, most of this surplus equipment will be handled through regular farm supply dealers.

Several local sales have been held. These may or may not be continued. We are told that one auction sale was held in Pennsylvania and that sales were held at Syracuse on April 5, at Albany on April 6 and at Saratoga on April 7. In these cities equipment is located at the following addresses: U. S. Corps of Engineer Warehouse, Warehouse No. 3, 203 Solar St., Syracuse, N. Y.; Albany Engineer Depot, Port of Albany, Albany, N. Y.; Saratoga Engineer Warehouse, Ballston Ave., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

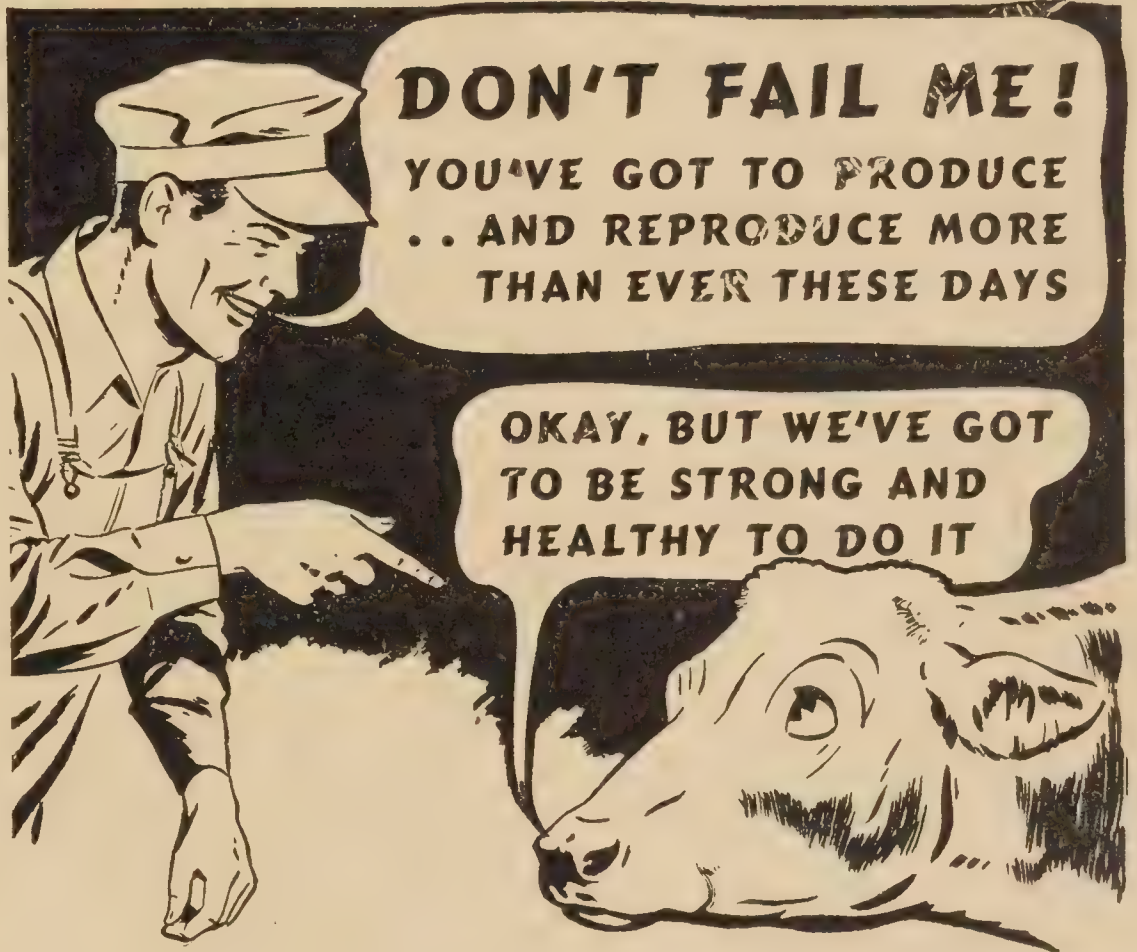
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Plan Your Future Security Today

Shortages of materials and manpower limit the production of silos in 1945. Demand for Craine Silos continues to exceed supply. Many dairymen prefer a dependable Craine because they know these high-quality, trouble-free silos are a secure investment for the future. They give years of extra service. Because Craine makes all popular types of silos, their broader sources of supply give you a better chance to get a silo to meet your particular needs. Plan your future security today. A post card will bring you full information.

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CRABINE *better built* SILOS



BOSSY'S RIGHT!...

She's being called upon to produce and reproduce more than ever before these days. Your cows just can't fail you now and the chances are two to one that they won't if they're in prime condition, and stay that way. So, give nature and hard-worked "bossy" a lift by feeding, regularly, year round:

Near's MINRALTONE

With VITAMIN D
A MINERAL FEED SUPPLEMENT

Leading dairymen know it pays. They've found that regular supplementary feeding of Near's MinRaltone, containing 10 minerals in recommended quantities and in recommended proportions to each other, insures that their stock will not lack essential minerals which they need to be sturdy, vigorous, fast growing, productive and reproductive. Get the complete story of mineral feeding and Near's MinRaltone. Mail the coupon today.

NEAR'S FOOD CO., INC. of BINGHAMTON, N.Y.

NEAR'S DIJEX-TONE

Digestive Tonic Aid and Mineral Supplement

For the ailing cow, the subnormal critter or freshening cow, keep a drum of Near's DIJEX-TONE. It's a combination of Near's minerals, Vitamin D, digestive tonic aids and medicinal appetizers. Easy, inexpensive to feed, a big money-saver and sometimes a life-saver.

NEAR'S FOOD CO., INC.
Dept. C, Binghamton, N. Y.

Without obligating me, send me literature on why Near's MINRALTONE pays, and a feeding program for my stock.

I have a dairy of.....cows,.....young stock.
(Give number of each.)

Name

Address.....

★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

HOLSTEIN

HOLSTEIN BULLS

Ready for service. By our best herd sires and from dams with good D.H.I.A. records.

E. P. SMITH

SHERBURNE, CHENANGO COUNTY, NEW YORK

FOR SALE: Registered Holsteins

ALL AGES, BOTH SEXES. ALL STAGES OF LACTATION. EXCELLENT QUALITY FOUNDATION STOCK. POPULAR BLOOD LINES.

PAUL SMITH, Newark Valley, N. Y.

ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM

Offers for sale both Carnation and Pathfinder bred bull calves from high record Carnation daughters. Sires, Carnation Homestead Hazelwood, Pioneer Pathfinder Fobes.

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FOR SALE: REG. HOLSTEIN SERVICE BULLS from high producing dams and grand dams up to 700 lbs. fat. Sired by bulls with dams up to 1000 lbs. fat. Also promising bull calves for future herd sires. Due to shortage of barn room we also have a few nice cows and heifers for sale.

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Yearling Holstein Bull \$250.00

SIRE: BAKER FARM FIGUREHEAD 709964. Proved sire. Index 12,614 M., 3.8%, 481 F., based on eight dam-daughter comparisons. DHIA 2X, 305 day records.

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HOLSTEIN—A Real Bull.

Light colored. Just a year old. His seven nearest dams average 715 lbs. fat. His dam a beautiful cow, her dam a 200,000 lb. cow. Come and see them.

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BULL CALF—BORN OCT. 16, 1944.

Both grandfathers are proved bulls. Three nearest dams have six records averaging 11653 lbs. Milk and 576.4 lbs. Fat. Two maternal sisters in production. Backed by blood of Langwater Valor and Foremost Prediction. Complete pedigree sent on request.

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BULLS one month to serviceable age.

Sired by FOREMOST PEACEMAKER, 64 A. R. daughters, and ANTIAM BRIGHT LAD—son of LANGWATER VAGABOND and BRIGHT LAD'S FRANCES ROSE, 738 lbs. fat—A.A. Dams have high records and are closely related to PEERLESS MARGO, 1013 lbs. fat at 3 yrs., and ROYAL LENDA, 1109 lbs. fat at 4 years. ALSO A FEW HEIFER CALVES.

Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, New York.

Increase Production and Your Profit. GET A BULL CALF RICH IN VALOR, FOREMOST, MAY ROYAL and MIXTER FAITHFUL BLOOD, FROM A HEAVY MILKING TESTED COW.

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REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL—Age 3 months. From an outstanding cow family developed through FIFTEEN YEARS of continuous HERD TESTING. Records exceeding 15000 lbs. M. and 700 lbs. F. Rich in the blood of Foremost Prediction. Complete Pedigree sent on request. **WYCHMERE FARM, ONTARIO, N. Y.** State Approval—Federal Accredited.

GUERNSEYS—CHOICE CATTLE

MALE AND FEMALE—REASONABLY PRICED. SEE THEM.

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BROWN SWISS

REGISTERED BROWN SWISS FOR SALE.

One 2 yr. old heifer (bred); three yearling heifers (open); one yearling bull. If you want to get started "in the big brown cows" here's some excellent foundation stock.

BLAIR J. LAMBERT, ULYSSES, PENNA.

BROWN SWISS BULL CALF

Born March 18, 1945. Sire traces to Jane of Vernon on both sides of his pedigree, being a grandson of Jane's Royal of Vernon and out of a daughter of Jane's Columbus of Vernon, he being a son of Jane of Vernon 3rd. Calf's dam is a daughter of that great show bull Blankus Baronet of Walhalla.

F. W. Ohm, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

HEREFORDS

Purebred Herefords—Accredited Herd

1 BULL, 3 YEARS—5 COWS, 4 YEARS

1 BRED HEIFER—2 YEARLING HEIFERS

1 BULL—2 HEIFER CALVES AT FOOT.

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COWS FOR SALE

T.B. AND BLOODTESTED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.

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Fancy Dairy Cattle: 200 to 500 cows and heifers on hand at all times.

Horses: 50 to 100 high class mated teams, sables, seconds and saddle horses.

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Close and Fresh Cows: Every animal personally selected to build customers' good will. No cash needed. No sales on Sunday.

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3 Polled Shorthorn

YEARLING BULLS.

Oakwood Breeding.

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FOUR REGISTERED BULL CALVES

and a few registered cows and heifers, all strong in blood of Repeater of Wheatland 9. Gd. Champ. Kan., Mo., N. Y., 1st at Iowa, Ind., and Ft. Worth. CERTIFIED LENROC SEED OATS.

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FOR SALE: 5 Registered Angus Heifers

due to freshen in May. Also a 2-year-old Registered Angus bull. Pedigree and breeding on request.

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FOR SALE: 8 ANGUS HEIFER CALVES, 10 MONTHS OLD; 1 ANGUS BULL CALF 10 MONTHS OLD; 1 ANGUS BULL, 2½ YEARS OLD.

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37 WARDEN ST., **BATH, N. Y.**

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HORSES and CATTLE

Always on hand from 25-50 head. Fancy farm teams and single horses. Some saddle horses. Also Approx. 300 head good dairy cows and first calf heifers. Mixed breeds. Reasonable terms. We will buy entire dairies and farm equipment at all times.

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REGISTERED PERCHERONS

TWO PAIR GREY MARES IN FOAL. 5 COLTS ONE TO FOUR YEARS OLD. 2 WEANLING STALLIONS.

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CORNELL UNIVERSITY OFFERS PUREBRED PERCHERON AND BELGIAN HORSES FOR SALE.

BRED MARES, GELDINGS AND YEARLINGS OF BOTH SEXES, \$25. TO \$225.

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Pedigreed Chester Whites

SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS. ALL AGES.

WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. MUST PLEASE.

C. E. Cassel & Son, Hershey, Penna

Chester Whites or Berkshire & Chester Cross 6 to 7 wks. old \$12.00 ea.; 8 to 10 wks. old \$13.00 ea. Will ship any number C.O.D. or send check or money order. Inoculated if desired—75c extra. Buy pigs that live and grow.

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Spring Pigs, either sex, sired by the 1944 Eastern Grand Champion from sons of best proven blood lines. Prolific, easy keeping, quick maturing, top foundation breeding stock.

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FOR SALE—Spotted Poland Chinas

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BREEDING STOCK ALL AGES. SPRING PIGS, UNRELATED PAIRS AND TRIOS. Write for prices.

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PIG CUSTOMERS:

While railroads are congested, order pigs ahead, then come and get them if possible, when available. I am delivering truck loads in lots of 20 or more at \$10.50 for pigs, \$12.50 for 30 lb. size, and \$15.50 for 50 lb. Shoats, C.O.D. On Approval. Subject to final inspection. Pool your orders together now. Pigs may be less scarce and cheaper by latter part of June.

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RUGGED PIGS! Chester White—Medium

Yorkshire-Berkshire Cross. 6 wks., \$12.50 each; 7-8 wks., \$15.00 each. Vaccination \$1.00 each extra if desired. Crates free. Check or money order.

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Smooth, blocky, show type. Ready to breed. Also an extra nice young boar ready to use.

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MILK GOATS

FRESH AND DUE TO FRESHEN.

ALSO COON HOUND PUPS.

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CASTER'S PARMENTER REDS

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PRODUCT OF 40 YRS. OF SCIENTIFIC BREEDING. BIG FOWLS, BIG EGGS, HIGH LIVABILITY. Illustrated folder free.

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RED-ROCKS, ROCK-REDS & NEW HAMPSHIRE

make outstanding layers of large eggs—and rapid growing broilers, roasters, or capons.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN

N.Y.-U.S. Approved, Pullorum controlled.

They will give you HIGH PRODUCTION, HIGH LIVABILITY, and HIGH PROFIT.

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N.Y.-U.S. APPROVED WHITE LEGHORNS, REDS. They Live—They Lay—They Pay. Pullorum Free. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Details on request.

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RICHQUALITY LEGHORNS

REDS

OUR 35th YEAR. 12000 BIRDS.

One of New York State's Oldest and Largest Breeding Farms. Write for Catalogue.

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WALLACE H. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

LEGHORNS—NEW HAMPSHIRE

BARRED ROCKS—CROSSES

"BRED TO LAY—LAY TO PAY"

Write for descriptive catalog and prices.

GLENWOOD FARMS, R.F.D. 3, ITHACA, N. Y.

Walter Rich's Hobart Poultry Farm

LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY.

Our circular shows you the type of bird it will pay you to put in your laying house next fall.

WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

THE MCGREGOR FARM

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—50 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN BREEDING PROFIT-PRODUCING BIRDS.

WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER.

The McGregor Farm, Box A, Maine, N.Y.

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One of the outstanding breeding farms in the Northeast. Noted for exceptional livability and egg production. Leads all breeds in egg weight at Farmingdale contest.

Ask for literature and prices.

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MATTITUCK, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

Pedigreed White Leghorn Cockerels

FROM OUR FINEST MATINGS. HALF AND FULL GROWN. WE ARE RAISING 500 TO SELL BETWEEN NOW AND DECEMBER 1st.

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LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS, R. I. REDS, CROSSES.

Bred especially for livability and production. 100% Pullorum Free stock. Pedigreed ancestry. For strong, healthy, profitable stock—order from

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Box 400. CUDEBACKVILLE, N. Y.

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Family-pedigree bred for livability, egg and broiler production. N. Y.-U. S. Pullorum Clean. Circular available.

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SAY that you saw the product advertised in **American Agriculturist** when calling on your local dealer

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500 BIRDS TRAPPED, YEAR AROUND.

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MOYER'S PURE PARMENTER STRAIN

RHODE ISLAND REDS

Particulars and prices on application.

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Brooks Poultry Farm—N.Y.-U.S.

PULLORUM CONTROLLED. NO REACTORS. LARGE TYPE LEGHORNS THAT PRODUCE 95% LARGE EGGS. WRITE FOR CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST.

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Breeding Cockerels, S. S. W. LEGHORN

and S. C. R. I. RED

exceptional birds individually banded from our best producing and transmitting families.

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Our Leghorns are especially bred for livability, high egg production of large white eggs. Also a limited number of Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Crosses.

Please write for Catalog and price list.

CHEMUNG FARMS,

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HATCHING EGGS

MATURE BREEDING COCKERELS.

CERTIFIED SEED BEANS. ALPHA BARLEY.

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Noted for health, vigor and vitality. Great layers of big white eggs. No paralysis, no pickouts. 4,000 Breders up to 6 years old. Our 35th year. EGGS AND STOCK. CATALOG FREE.

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Parmenter Reds—Hanson Leghorns

For meat and lots of eggs. All stock blood tested. Write for price list.

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FOR SALE: VAN TYPE TRUCK BODY.

6 ft. x 8 ft. Off 1935 Dodge Truck. Original cost \$500. Will sell for \$250. Good condition. Write

CARMEL FARMS,

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CIDER PRESS FOR SALE.

50 Barrel capacity with cider pump. Also automatic strainer runs cider in barrel in truck.

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WANTED: PICK-UP BALER—

String or wire tie. State size, amount of work done, condition and price.

GLENN W. LAWRENCE, Corfu, N. Y.

HAY

HAY All Grades.

E. P. SMITH, Sherburne, N. Y.

66 HEAD--The Kind You Want on YOUR Farm



9th ANNUAL
NORTHEASTERN
ABERDEEN-ANGUS
BREEDERS SALE
of CORNELL UNIVERSITY
SATURDAY, MAY 19th, ITHACA, N. Y.
6 Top Bulls and 60 Well-Bred Heifers
from the Northeast's leading herds.
ALL T.B. ACCREDITED AND
BANGS FREE APPROVED.
Show 9:30 A. M.—Sale 12:30 P. M.
For Catalog write
MYRON M. FUERST, Sale Mgr.,
PINE PLAINS, NEW YORK

BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., DISPERSAL
R. W. SCHUBERT
ENTIRE MILKING HERD AND HEIFER CALVES
His farm, 3 miles west of ATHENS, PENNA.,
Just off Route 220, 8 miles south of Waverly, N. Y.
TUESDAY, APRIL 24

50 Registered HOLSTEIN Cattle

T.B. Accredited, Bang Certified, eligible to go into any state or herd.

38 MILKERS—3 BULLS—9 HEIFER CALVES
26 cows due in fall, 12 fresh and nearby springers, mostly second and third calf heifers. 2 cows with 815 lb. and 827 lb. of fat. 2 others with 682 lb. and 720 lb. in CTA, 2 time milking. A sensational producing and high testing herd that averaged 3.75% at the shipping station last year. Excellent physical condition and unusually productive.

Sale starts at 12:30 P. M., under cover.
Trucks arranged for. Catalogs at the ringside.
R. W. SCHUBERT, Owner, ATHENS, PENNA.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS,
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MILKING SHORTHORNS FOR 4% MILK & GREATEST SALVAGE VALUE

Official as well as "on the farm" records under average farm conditions prove that Milking Shorthorns are best all-round breed! Produce 4% milk and have greatest salvage value of all milk breeds! Get the facts—FREE! Or read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription six months 50¢, one year \$1.00.
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609 West Exchange Ave., U. S. Yards, Chicago 9, ILL.

NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS' SALE

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1945
ROCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.
40 Foundation Females—5 Bulls
For Sale Catalog, write
LOWELL E. WALTERS, Sec.,
MASS. STATE COLLEGE, AMHERST, MASS.

AYRSHIRE AUCTIONS

BENMORE FARMS, NEW MILFORD, CONN.,
MONDAY, APRIL 30th, 12:30 P. M.
Virtually a Dispersal of 56 Top Ayrshires.
28 Cows, 6 Bred Heifers, 4 Yearlings, 13 Heifer Calves.
5 Bulls, Herd Bang's Accredited. Calves, Yearlings and Bred Heifers vaccinated. Last HT Average 9121 lbs. Milk, 4.06%, 370 lbs. Fat. A Sale of Many Features.
Ayrshire Sales Service, Box 85, Brandon, Vt.

Profitable AYRSHIRES!

America's Fastest Growing Dairy Breed
LARGEST PRODUCERS OF 4% MILK
Perfect Udders—Ideal Type—Best of Grazers
Write for literature and list of breeders near you with stock for sale
AYRSHIRE BREEDERS ASS'N, 85 Center St., Brandon, Vt.

HOLSTEINS PAY ALL THE WAY

In the end most cows are sold by the pound. At the butchers scale Holsteins bring the most for they are larger. They are heaviest producers during active years—They sell for most when done.
Write for free booklet.

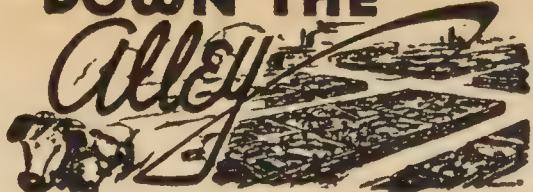
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NEWTON'S VETERINARY COMPOUND
The Old Reliable
Used for over 60 years, for coughs due to colds. Powder form. Easily given. Economical. 13 oz. size, 65¢—2 lbs., \$1.25 (25 days treatment). At dealers or mailed postpaid. Write for FREE circular.
Newton Horse Med. Co., 5170 Hillsboro, Detroit 4, Mich.

Holstein Bull: Sired by Montvic-Poach Chief-tain and from a Hay's bred dam with outstanding Rag Apple Breeding. Will give full particulars as to test, etc. He is leaving good stock, quiet, sure, 3 yrs. old. We are through with him. Will deliver for \$300.00. Accredited. Listed.
Howard Fretz, Stevensville, Ontario, Canada.

Say you saw it in American Agriculturist.

DOWN THE ALLEY



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

FOOD has done its full share toward winning the war. But it can very easily lose the peace, which may be just as important. Even now the administration declares there is no meat shortage. That's dangerous propaganda which no one can believe, but above everything else, it is a cold wet rag thrown in the faces of our farmers who still have a tremendous food demand to fill to assure even future peace in our own country. *The present food shortage is that dangerous.*

Eggs, for example, are now selling at ceilings or above, probably taking the place of meat in a good many instances. Therefore, the egg storage people, with no incentive, are not putting them away and anyone can easily see an "egg shortage" ahead next fall or sooner. Yet with the old hen bringing \$3.00 "for breeding purposes," and such a ceiling on eggs, what incentive has the average farmer got even to hold steady his poultry production?

Red Tape Lacks Nutrition

This sort of thing can be carried right on down through practically the whole food list. Try to think of something a northeastern farmer can produce that is not all mussed up, including labor, and perhaps it will help you see our food picture, at least as I see it. The boys in men's jobs in Washington can reel out yards of red tape and contrary statistics, but that doesn't change the true picture one pound, nor does it produce a bushel of anything.

Now what can we do about it that will save the peace, and save us too? The Washington answer to this is subsidies—keep the prices down to below an incentive basis, without regard to production costs, and when forced add on more subsidies out of our money.

Keep Going

We can and we must go on producing. If we lie down, which the farmers of this country have never done, we are all sunk. This talk of getting out, getting ready for the big break ahead, marking time until we do solve our peace problems and our economic problems appears to me to be most untimely, most dangerous, and bad reasoning economically for the individual farmer himself. To be sure, prices will not ALWAYS be as high as they are now, but they can be a whole lot higher through the next few years. Many farms can still be bought on the basis of their production worth. And another thing, farm land that is bought and paid for can be the best kind of investment. Farm land that is bought without regard to its productivity and gone in debt for, to be paid for out of earnings, is quite another thing.

Therefore, first and last we must produce food—nothing else will assure a peace for any of us. We must do it ourselves without help from anyone, perhaps even in the face of continual interference and artificial set-backs.

But, how? Every farmer that I know can produce or feed SOMETHING at least a little better than his neighbor. This should cause some serious thinking. The "better mouse trap" theory will be back soon. That is sure.

This may be and is a peculiar sort of livestock column, but it is a plea to come up fighting from a kicking around, at least until the boys get back. They can fight, so can we.

250 Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE

IN BIG SPRINGTIME SALE
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,
MAY 2 - 3, 1945

SALE Auditorium,
EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., NEW YORK
180th EVENT IN THIS FAMOUS SERIES.

All T.B. Accredited, negative to blood test, many Bang's Certified to go anywhere, and many calfhood vaccinated.

115 FRESH COWS AND CLOSE SPRINGERS.

15 COWS BRED FOR FALL FRESHENING.

100 BRED AND UNBRED HEIFERS

20 BULLS READY FOR SERVICE FROM HIGH PRODUCING DAMS.

Buyers met by request at Utica or Syracuse, N. Y.

The biggest sale of high quality, healthy Registered Holsteins in Eastern United States this spring. All selling to be as represented.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS
Sales Manager & Auctioneer,
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PENN HILL FARM DISPERSAL

GENESEE, POTTER CO., PA., 10 miles south of Wellsville, Allegany County, N. Y.

60 Registered Holstein Cattle Thursday, April 26

Accredited, Bang Certified, young animals Bang's Vaccinated. This high record herd includes a 921 lb. fat record son of Montvic Pathfinder with 12 young daughters; many cows with high records up to 899 lb. of fat and many daughters of high record cows.

Farm equipment sells in forenoon. This includes two tractors with all attachments. It's a big sale.

EDW. M. JONES, Owner, Wellsville, N. Y.
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HORSES and PONIES

Farm Chunks 1250 to 1500 lbs., heavy drafters 1600 to 2500 lbs. Percherons, Belgians; chestnuts, sorrels, roans, bays, greys, blacks. Singles, matched pairs or cartload. Quick shipment, main line railways. Saddle horses, all-purpose large ponies, large and small Shetland ponies, jet blacks, black and white, brown and white, bay and white, sorrel and white, chestnut and white, snow white, cream colored, red sorrels, seal browns, blood bays, sorrels, chestnuts, greys; shipped singly in crates by express. How old are children you want pony for? Satisfaction fully guaranteed on thirty days trial at your own home or your money back.

HOWARD CHANDLER,
CHARITON, IOWA

For SCOURSuse

Dr. Naylor's DIRENE
Intestinal astringent for acid indigestion—simple diarrhea in calves. 14 oz. pkg. 75¢. At your dealers. Or by mail, postpaid.
H. W. NAYLOR CO., MORRIS, N. Y.

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The GUERNSEY Brand and Breed Program is the farmer's assurance of future income. Read "How The American Guernsey Cattle Club Helps To Make Breeding Fascinating and Profitable". This valuable FREE booklet will pay you dividends. Send Now!

THE AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB
245 Grove Street, Peterborough, New Hampshire

... TROUBLED WITH SCAB TEATS

... bruised teats or teat obstructions? TREAT THEM WITH **Dr. Naylor's SULFATHIAZOLE**

MEDICATED DILATORS

Get to the seat of the trouble at once! Carry the healing medication inside the teat canal with these soft surface medicated Dilators. Fit both large and small teats... Keep the teat canal open during healing. More than just Dilators, they are actually small medically impregnated surgical dressings. Packed in antiseptic ointment. If not available at your dealer, write:

H. W. NAYLOR CO.
MORRIS 14, N. Y.
Large pkg. \$1.00
Small pkg. .50
MAILED POSTPAID
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Dr. Naylor's

DEFENDABLE VETERINARY PRODUCTS ARE SCIENTIFICALLY TESTED UNDER PRACTICAL FARM CONDITIONS

New Discovery Ends Calfbag in 3 DAYS or Double Your Money Back!

Can Save You up to \$27. each time a Cow comes in!

An amazing remedy for calfbag has been discovered at Dawnwood Farm where up to 100 cows are constantly milked. It's a penetrating salve called **UDDEROLE** that takes hold at once and promptly relieves inflamed, swollen udders congested with caked milk. Use it on your valuable first calf heifers before calving.

UDDEROLE ends calfbag in from 1 to 3 days because it's made by a new scientific formula, rich in irradiated lanolin and other penetrating ingredients. That's why we dare to make this astounding offer—send only \$1 for a generous 8 oz. tin on our...

DOUBLE MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE... IF UDDEROLE doesn't do all we claim. If you feel you can afford to part with it—return unused portion and receive, not \$1, but \$2—double your money back to pay for your trouble. Either way, you win, so...

SEND TODAY: UDDEROLE is new and if your dealer does not carry it just slip a dollar bill in an envelope with your name and address. We'll rush you, all charges prepaid, an 8-oz. tin of this amazing discovery. **DEALERS**, write for information.

DAWNWOOD FARMS, Dept. AA, AMENIA, N. Y.

OVER-WORKED COWS NEED DR. DAVID ROBERTS HERD TONIK

Cows that are run down, or milking under forced production, need the "lift" that they will get when you mix one pound of Dr. David Roberts famous **HERD TONIK** with each 100 lbs. of ground feed. You can prepare 300 lbs. of feed with a \$1.25 package of **HERD TONIK**. Order from your dealer, or direct if he can't supply you. 13 lb. container (enough for 5 cows), \$5.00; 50 lb. drum (for a herd of 15 cows), \$15.00; 100 lb. drum (30 to 35 cows), \$28.00.

DR. DAVID ROBERTS VETERINARY CO., INC.
16 GRAND AVENUE WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN

EFFECTIVE Treatment for Chronic MASTITIS Due to Streptococcus Agalactiae

• The active agents in Mam-O-Lac destroy streptococcus agalactiae, the cause of most mastitis troubles. Mam-O-Lac is effective in the majority of such cases. Write for details.

MAM-O-LAC (TYROTHRICIN)
Formerly Strepto-Lac

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Aberdeen - Angus

FIRST ANNUAL DRAFT SALE

at the farms, Worton, Maryland, Saturday, May 12, '45

5 BULLS—70 FEMALES (cows, bred heifers, open heifers)

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For catalog write to above address. **FRED CHANDLER, Auctioneer**

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ALL BREEDERS U. S.
Approved Officially
PULLORUM CONTROLLED

STARTED CHICKS
Three weeks and up. Thousands available—reared under ideal open range and housing conditions. 5 popular breeds, also crosses.

SEXED PULLETS
20,000 various ages, day old and up. All from stock bred for egg production, full of health and vitality. Good future profits for you.

BABY CHICKS
From one of finest poultry plants in East—365 acres of fine shaded ranges and buildings with every facility for quality stock. Hatches weekly all year. Be sure to place your

ORDER WELL IN ADVANCE.

NEW HAMPSHIRE • R.I. REDS
WHITE LEGHORNS • WHITE ROCKS
BARRED ROCKS • CROSSES

Write for free folder and prices today.

SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM
A. HOWARD FINGAR, Owner.
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SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Blood Tested Breeders. Electric Hatched. PULLETS GUARANTEED 95%. Unsex. Pts. Chks. Will Ship Cash or C.O.D. 100 100 100

Large Type White Leghorns	\$12.00	\$22.00	\$4.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	14.00	18.00	4.00
Red-Rock & Rock-Red Cross	15.00	19.00	15.00
New Hampshire Reds (Special)	17.00	25.00	14.00
Heavy Mixed	13.00	17.00	11.00

We specialize in ONE GRADE & ONE PRICE as all our breeders are bred up to ONE QUALITY, OUTSTANDING SIZE AND EGG PRODUCTION. Order direct from ad. or write for FREE Cat. giving full information of our breeders, Farm and hatchery. All chicks shipped prepaid. Guar. 100% live del. Hatches Tues. & Thurs.

SHIRK'S HATCHERY
H. G. Shirk, Prop., Box AA, R. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

95% Guar. Pullets. 100% Live Delivery. 1945 CAT. FREE. Non-Sex. Pullets Chks. Special AA Grade Per 100 Per 100 Per 100

White Leghorns	\$12.50	\$22.50	\$4.00
Special A Grade Wh. Leghorns	11.50	20.50	4.00
Black Minorcas	14.00	24.00	5.00
Barred Rocks & Wh. Rocks	14.00	18.00	14.00
Red-Rock Cross	16.00	20.00	15.00
N. H. Reds	16.00	20.00	14.00

H. Mix. Non-Sex \$12.50-100; Mix. no sex guar. \$10.00-100. We have been satisfying a steady list of prosperous poultrymen for years. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Parcel Post prepaid.

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PENNSYLVANIA'S FINEST Chicks and Poult

Hatches weekly year around

Chicks on Short Notice. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Hampshire Reds, Crosses. **TURKEY POULTS:** White Holland, Bourbon Reds, Black Spanish, Narragansett, Broadbreasted and Mammoth Bronze. Book your orders now for Next Year and be sure of Your Chicks. Poult, also White Runner and Pekin Ducklings. Catalog.

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GRAYBILL'S HI-GRADE CHICKS

Cash or C.O.D. Post Paid. Non-Sex Pts. Chks. Large Type Wh. Leghorns 100 100 100

Eng. and Hanson Strain	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$4.00
AAA Hanson Mating Wh. Leg.	12.00	22.00	4.00
Large Eng. Black Leghorns	12.00	22.00	4.00
Bar. & Wh. Rox. Wh. Wyand.	14.00	18.00	14.00
Red-Rocks & Rock-Red Cross	14.00	18.00	14.00

100% live arrival guar. Sex guar. 95%. Hatched in modern elec. incubators from free range tested breeders. Order direct or write for Free Photo (Cat.). 4 wk. old Wh. or Bl. Leg. Pts., \$40.-100. Ship exp. col.

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Cash or C.O.D. 100 100 100

Shipped Free Paid Parcel Post	Str. Pts. Chks.
Large Eng. White Leghorns	\$9.50 \$19.00 \$4.00
Barred Rocks	11.50 16.00 12.00
White Rocks & and R. I. Reds	12.00 16.50 12.50
Special N. H. Reds direct from N. E.	14.00 19.00 14.00
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Assorted Chicks, our choice, \$5.50 per 100. Better Chicks mean Better Profits. All Breeders Blood Tested. Sexing 95% guar. Order today. Folder Free.

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RAISE HELM'S "AAA" CHICKS. 200-339 egg R.O.P. sired. Leading breeds. U. S. Pullorum Controlled. Four World egg records. Can supply special broiler chicks weekly. Customers report exceptional livability, growth. Reasonable farmer chick prices. FREE Catalog.

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Make More WITH PINE TOP R.O.P. Bred Chicks

PUT PINE TOP'S "BASIC 5" PROGRAM TO WORK FOR YOU

Better livability, high egg production, high hatchability, rapid growth and feathering, prime meat quality—all the profit factors you need for lowered production costs, higher poultry income are the result of Pine Top's great R. O. P. and Progeny Test breeding program. Find out how you can secure genuine R. O. P. breeding in five popular U. S. Approved breeds at new low prices.

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"New England's Great R. O. P. Farm"

FREE CHICK BOOK

Buck Up Your Profits with BUCK'S CHICKS

The "CREAM OF THE CROP"

High production and Livability are the profit makers. BUCK'S chicks are sired by males from R.O.P. Dams with records of from 200 to 300 eggs. Breeders Officially bloodtested. Chicks guaranteed Pullorum free.

White Leghorns—New Hampshire Barred Rocks
Rock Red Crosses—Red Rock Crosses

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Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thurs. Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat. Non-Sex Pullets Cockerels per 100 per 100 per 100

Hanson or Large Type	\$11.00	\$20.00	\$3.00
English S. C. W. Leghorns	12.00	20.00	3.00
Black or White Minorcas	12.00	20.00	3.00
B. & W. Rox. R. I. Reds, W. Wy.	14.00	18.00	13.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	14.00	18.00	13.00
N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.)	16.00	22.00	13.00

H. Mix \$12.; HEAVY BROILER CHIX, no sex guar. \$10. Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. 100% live del. Postpaid. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy. C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Smith's QUALITY CHICKS

ELECTRICALLY HATCHED

Hatches Mon. & Thurs. Order from ad or write for Catalog. 100% live del. We NON-SEX PLS. CKLS. Pay Postage. Cash or C.O.D. 100 100 100

Hanson or large type Wh. Leg.	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$5.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	12.00	16.00	10.00
New Hampshire Reds	14.00	20.00	12.00
Rock-Red and Red-Rock Cross	15.00	20.00	14.00
Heavy Mixed	10.00	16.00	10.00

Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. American Sexors only. 95% accuracy.

Smith's Electric Hatchery, Box A, Cocolamus, Pa.

Extra Extra Extra QUALITY CHICKS

100% live Del. Post Paid. Str. Run Pts. Chks. Special Mated S. C. Wh. Leg. \$11.00 22.00 \$4.00

Utility Mated S. C. Wh. Leg.	9.50	19.00	3.00
Bar. & Wh. Rox. & Rox-Red Cross	14.00	18.00	14.00
New Hampshire Reds (Special)	17.00	25.00	14.00
H. Mix St. Run \$12., Chks. \$12. per 100.			

All breeders Blood Tested. Sexed Pts. Guar. 95% accurate. Order from ad or write for free catalog with actual photo of our Poultry Farm. **McALISTERVILLE HATCHERY, Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.**

FOSSelman's CHICKS

Sexing Guar. 95% accurate. Non-Sex Pts. Chks. Cash or C.O.D. Postpaid per 100 per 100 per 100

Hanson Sired White Leghorns	\$11.00	\$20.00	\$5.00
Bar. or Wh. Rocks or R. I. Reds	12.00	16.00	12.00
New Hampshire Reds	13.00	17.00	12.00

Heavy Mix \$11. Breeders Bloodtested. 100% live del. guaranteed. Order Direct or Write for Free Circular.

COUNTRY HATCHERY, Box 91, McAlisterville, Pa.

NIEMOND'S CHICKS

100% del. Cash or C.O.D. STR. PLS. CKLS. (Pullets Guar. 95%) 100 100 100

Special Mating White Leghorns	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$2.00
Utility Mating White Leghorns	9.00	18.00	2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rox. & Reds	13.00	14.00	12.00

H. Mix \$10. Breeders Blood Tested. Free Cir. Postpaid.

Niemond's Poultry Farm, McAlisterville, Pa., R. I.

HANSON or WHITE LEGHORNS

Postage Paid Free NON-SEXED PLS. CKLS. Catalog describing breeders. 100 100 100

Hollywood or Hanson	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$5.00
White or Barred Rocks	14.00	17.00	14.00

C. M. SHELLINGER'S POULTRY FARM
Box 37 Richfield, Pa.

TOM BARRON CHICKS

We are direct importers of Barron Leghorns. Hens mated with males from R.O.P. hens. Low Prices on Straight Chicks and Pullets. Chks. \$5.-100.

NORTH SIDE POULTRY FARM, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

Don't Forget Grit for the Chicks

By L. E. Weaver

Grit is helpful in the chicks' ration in at least three ways. It aids digestion, helps to develop larger and stronger gizzards, and may help to prevent feed from "gumming up" in the chicks' beaks.

Several experiments at different stations have shown that with grit in their ration chicks get about one-tenth more nourishment out of their feed. That's the same as getting an extra ten pounds of feed with every hundred pounds you buy. So grit can be a real money saver for you.

Following instructions of a battery brooder manufacturer, a poultryman one year fed no grit at any time. His chicks grew well and looked fine, but soon after they began laying they started going bad. No disease was present. Post-mortem examination revealed that these pullets had small flabby gizzards that couldn't handle the heavy diet needed to support high egg production. Since that year this man has fed grit both in the batteries and the brooder house, and has had no more trouble.

At Cornell a bunch of chicks was divided into two lots. These were cared for and fed alike in every way except that one lot had grit and the other had none. When the pullets were killed and their gizzards removed, those from the grit-fed group were strikingly larger and firmer than the others.

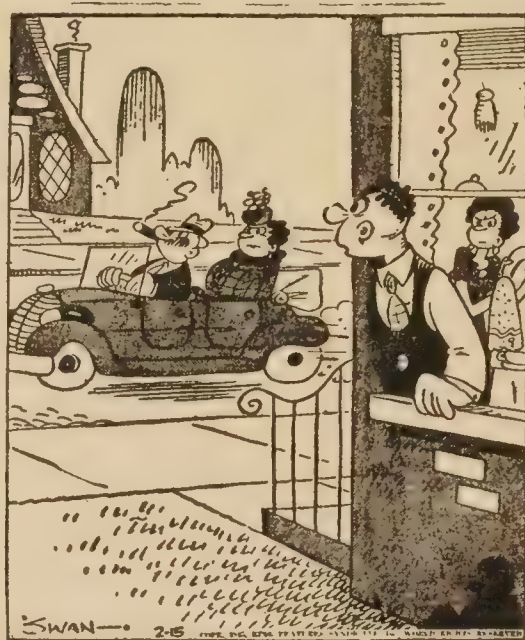
Chick mashes that contain a lot of flour middlings, or ground wheat, are somewhat sticky when moist. Sometimes the mash gets caked in the chicks' beaks. This will retard growth because the chicks can't eat so much. Grit will help prevent this situation.

One word of caution is in order. Some grit contains lime. This grit is satisfactory in larger size for laying hens. It is NOT satisfactory for chicks. Ordinary chick mashes contain all the lime the chicks need. Any more may be detrimental. You can always find granite grit or quartz grit. These are safe.

MOISTURE IS NECESSARY IN THE BROODER HOUSE

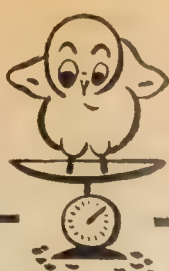
Quite a number of years ago, Cornell staged a series of three-day schools for incubator operators. At one of these schools Mr. Steelman from Pennsylvania was a speaker. He had had considerable experience with battery brooding. Someone asked him

(Continued on opposite page)



"There goes Jones off on a pleasure trip—taking his mother-in-law back home!"

PLUMPNESS FOR PROFIT



• Kerr Chicks eat no more than ordinary chicks, BUT mature more quickly into tender, meaty broilers and roasters—go to market sooner!

Kerr's 120,000 breeders are blood-tested annually for Pullorum (B.W.D.). 240-acre breeding farm. 37 years' fair dealings. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order early for discount. Write for price list, free Poultry Raisers' Guide.

N. Y.: East Syracuse, Binghamton, Kingston, Middletown, Schenectady; CONN.: Danbury; N. J.: Paterson, Jamesburg, Woodbury; PA.: Lancaster, Belleville, Dunmore. (Dept. 21.)

21 RAILROAD AVE., FRENCHTOWN, N. J.

KERR CHICKERIES

LOW PRICES ON WENE R.O.P. Sired CHICKS & PULLETS U. S. APPROVED

Mail postcard now for (1) WENE'S SERVICE and POSTWAR PROFITS PLAN (2) WENE'S NEW ECONOMY PLAN (3) Full details WENE'S 1945 Super X R.O.P. Sired Chicks, covered by

FREE REPLACEMENT GUARANTEE

Any losses 1st 14 days replaced without charge.

WRITE FOR WENE'S "BIG 3" OFFER

Big savings early orders, besides. Leading pure or crossbreds. 4 priced-to-sell matings. PROMPT SERVICE. Big color CATALOG FREE.

WENE CHICK FARMS
BOX D-4, VINELAND, N. J.

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BUSINESS BRED R. I. REDS

This is our 19th year devoted to the breeding and production of profitable R. I. Reds. 4,000 blood tested breeding birds all on our own farm. Our birds have given a high rate of production and entire satisfaction to a host of customers throughout the East and South. They have also made very excellent records in Official Egg Laying contests with individual records up to and well beyond the 300 egg mark. This is the kind of stock you must have in these uncertain times.

STRAIGHT RUN CHICKS, SEXED PULLETS and SEXED COCKERELS AVAILABLE.

Illustrated circular and price list on request

WAYSIDE FARM, J. C. Smith, Prop.
R.D. 2, Box Z, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

TOLMAN'S WHITE Plymouth ROCKS Baby Chicks \$12.00 per 100

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. **TOLMAN'S ROCKS** famous for Rapid Growth, Early Maturity, Profitable Egg Yield. Ideal combination birds for broilers, roasters or market eggs. 1 Specialize—One Breed, One Grade at One Price.

JOSEPH TOLMAN, Dept. B, ROCKLAND, MASS.

Schwegler's "THOR-O-BREDS"

HOLD 20 OFFICIAL WORLD RECORDS. Stock from 200-324 egg Pedigree Breeders 2 to 5 years old—Leghorns, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, New Hampshire, Wyandottes, Giants, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Rock-Red Cross, Pekin Ducks—Blood Tested Breeders. Write for free Catalog and Price List.

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208 NORTHAMPTON, BUFFALO 8, N. Y.

JUNIATA LEGHORNS

COCKERELS \$5.00 PER 100. Our 31st year of Breeding Juniata Leghorns. Bred for size, type and egg production. Write for our large Catalog showing actual photos of our Farm and Breeders. **UNSEXED \$10. & \$11. per 100; PULLETS \$20. & \$22. per 100.**

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, RICHFIELD, PA.

Holser's Pedigreed White Leghorns are making a good showing in current egg laying contests. Carefully bred, progeny-tested, high hen-housed R.O.P. average. Also New Hampshire. Catalog.

HOLSER'S VALLEY FARM, R4-Z, TROY, N. Y.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

from high record trapped, bloodtested stock; imported and bred this strain for 29 years. Sexed or Unsexed chicks. Free circular.

DAVID M. HAMMOND
Rt. 3, Cortland, N. Y.

R. C. ANCONAS: CHICKS 14 CENTS EACH. Sold only as ordered. Eggs—8 cents each. **G. A. FAIRBANK, McGRAW, NEW YORK**

Hampton's Black Leghorn Chicks Great layers. Healthiest breed. No cannibalism. Circular free. **A. E. HAMPTON, Box A, PITTSBURGH, NEW JERSEY**

REDBIRD FARM

35 YEARS OF PRODUCTION BREEDING

98% Livability Guaranteed 1st 4 Weeks on Champion, Grade A and Grade B Chicks.
All Breeders Pullorum Tested — All Bred and Reared on Our Own 300-Acre Farm.
R. I. REDS — Original strain, bred 35 years.
NEW HAMPSHIRE — Dual-purpose, improved type.
ROCK-REDS — Barred Cross; broilers and eggs.
SEXING: Guaranteed 95% accurate.
Write for Free Folder and Price List.

REDBIRD FARM, Route 11, Wrentham, Mass.

RED-ROCK CROSS BRED and R. I. RED CHICKS

Embodying the best of Parmenter-Lake Winthrop and Cohen blood lines.

All eggs set from **Sand Hill Farm** N.Y.-U.S. Pullorum Passed.
our own **C. W. WIGHTMAN**
breeders. **ALMOND, N. Y.**

Progeny work this past year at Horseheads. Highest pen for average eggs and second place for value of eggs over feed cost. Also a limited number of White Holland Turkey Poults from our U. S. Approved Breeding flock.

WRITE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

CLEMENTS BROS. FARMS CHICKS

RESERVE YOURS NOW!

The Sensational Clem-Cross sex-linked pullets are proving themselves real profit makers. Clements Reds, Barred Rocks and Barred Cross are also "way ahead" in the money-making characteristics. Maine-U. S. Pullorum Clean. Write today for free catalog. Be sure of the best — at a reasonable price.

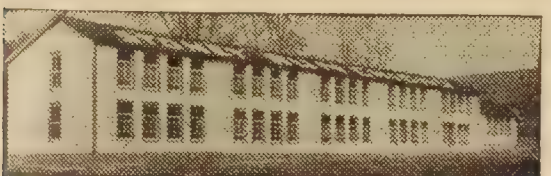
Buy from Clements.

CLEMENTS BROS. FARMS

Box 24, Winterport, Maine.

ULSH FARMS CHICKS

All Breeders carefully culled and Blood Tested. Order direct from ad. or write for our new Catalog. Satisfaction and Safe arrival guaranteed. Shipments Mon. & Thurs. — Unsex'd Pul'ts Ckls.
Will Ship C.O.D. Postage Paid, 100 100 100
White Leghorns, Leading Strains, \$10.00 \$20.00 \$3.00
Wh. & Bl. Leghorns, Grade A Matings 15.00 25.00 5.00
Barred White and Buff Rocks, 15.00 20.00 15.00
New Hampshire & Rock-Red Cross 15.00 20.00 15.00
Sp. Grade A N. Hamp. Reds, B. Rocks 18.00 25.00 18.00
W. Wyand. & Red-Rock Cross, 15.00 20.00 15.00
White & Black Giants, 18.00 22.00 22.00
Sexing guaranteed 95% correct. Our 24th year.
ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.



Don't take chances. Our White Leghorns are BRED for Large White Eggs. Heavy egg production and longer laying LIFE. From bloodtested breeders. 100% Live Del. Sexed Pts. Guar. 95% accuracy. We also have heavy breeds. Catalog FREE.
STONE RUN HATCHERY
H. M. Leister, Owner, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Twenty-eight years of Breeding and Hatching Experience. Assures you the highest quality. Postage Paid. Circular FREE. Live delivery guaranteed.
Pullets Guar. 95% accurate Per 100 100 100
BIG R.O.P. Sired Grade AA St. Run Pts. Ckls.
WHITE LEGHORNS \$11.00 \$20.00 \$3.00
White or Barred Rocks 12.00
New Hampshire 13.00
Less than 130, add 10 per chick. Also started chicks.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
WM. NACE, (Prop.), Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

We pay postage. Safe delivery guaranteed.
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE Unsex'd Pts. Ckls.
TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS 100 100 100
R. O. P. Sired \$10.00 \$20.00 \$4.00
S. C. Everpaw Br. Leghorns 10.00 20.00 4.00
Bar. & White Rocks 12.00 16.00 10.00
N. H. & R. I. Reds 12.00 16.00 10.00
Heavy Mixed 10.00 13.00 10.00
From Free range flocks. Sexed Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. Order from ad. or write for Catalog.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
BOX A, RICHFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA

WHITE LEGHORNS

We Specialize In 4 Week Old Pullets

Baby Pullets	Straight Run	Broilers
\$18.00	\$10.00	\$2.95
per 100	per 100	per 100

RICE LEGHORN FARM
Box 401 Sedalia, Missouri

(Continued from opposite page)

how he controlled cannibalism in the batteries. His answer was that he poured water on the floor to keep the air moist. His theory was that when the air in the room becomes too dry the chicks become irritable.

Since that time experimental tests have shown that he was correct. Chicks do need a fairly moist atmosphere for best development. Furthermore, dry air causes poor feather growth. They become brittle and rough. More "barebacks" are found.

As a rule, you will not need to worry about too little moisture if you use an electric brooder. You may even have to worry because there is too much. Coal stoves and oil stoves do dry out the air. If you keep the brooder house closed tightly so that but little cool moist air can get in, you will probably have trouble from lack of moisture. With the ventilators or windows open so that the temperature of the room doesn't get above 70° F., the change of air will be fast enough to keep conditions satisfactory.

—A. A.—

OLD HENS DON'T PAY

Last fall after we housed the new pullets came the question, "Shall we keep any of the year-old hens?" They looked healthy, were doing so well, and we had plenty of room; so we kept many of them.

It was a mistake, but one that most small flock owners make. It is a natural mistake, however, for it is a job to have to replace the entire flock every year. On our old home farm, I am sure that most of the hens were several years old—one reason why they never laid in the wintertime, or for that matter very well at any other time.

The big poultrymen just don't keep old birds over, because they know that it has been proved time and again that the birds don't lay enough to pay. The Connecticut Experiment Station, comparing the average number of eggs from a pullet flock with a hen flock, showed that the pullets out-laid the hens in 1942-43 by an average of 42 eggs per bird. The Station found comparable results from similar experiments conducted over a long term of years.—E. R. E.

—A. A.—

SCALDING CHICKENS

What is the proper temperature for scalding fowls that are to be picked?

If fowls or chickens are to be consumed at home, the temperature is not so important, but if they are to be sold scalding at too hot a temperature hurts their appearance. For home use you can dip the birds into water at 180° F., then dip them into cold water and pick them.

Scalding them at a lower temperature helps to maintain their attractive appearance if they are to be sold. The right temperature is 128° for broilers and fryers, and 130° for fowls. The temperature must be exact, and the chickens left in the water for not over 30 seconds.

—A. A.—

PRESERVING EGGS

A. L. Romanoff of Cornell has worked out a simple method of preserving eggs for use when the short season comes. Fresh and preferably unfertile eggs are dipped into boiling water for exactly 5 seconds. This method can be used in place of water glass as a preservative.

Eggs so treated stayed in good condition for several months. Naturally the colder they can be kept, the longer they will stay in good condition.

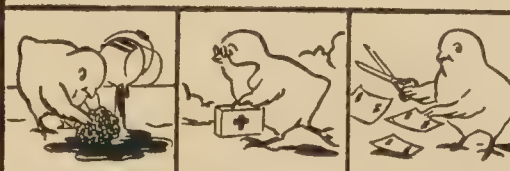
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Give them GOOD MEALS

FOR A LONG time we have been told that meat would be scarce, and now we know it without having to be told. But that doesn't mean that meals need to be monotonous and unappealing, or lacking in essential proteins. There are many things you can do to keep the family satisfied and well fed. Here are some of them:

1. Work other protein foods into every meal; use white sauce over vegetables and in escalloped dishes; omelettes or eggs in mixtures such as souffles; egg sauces or hard-cooked eggs as garnish, cheese also extended as far as possible by mixing with sauces, bread crumbs or other fillers. Cottage cheese is a good source of protein and can be made attractive by mixing with salad dressing, chopped pickle or by combining with dried fruits in salad or spread.

2. Call out all your tricks of seasoning and garnishing: cubes of salt pork browned until crisp add much to a casserole while the fat itself adds flavor and substance to the dish; browned crumbs will "sell" an otherwise uninteresting looking dish, whether they be cooked on top of the casserole or browned in fat and sprinkled over green vegetables in serving—quite a help to canned string beans! Crisp bacon on top of food in casserole or serving dish lends a lot of appeal, both to eye and palate. Now that bacon is scarce it could be used chiefly for such purposes. Hard-cooked eggs catch the eye and boost the protein content considerably while a sprig of parsley or minced parsley sprinkled over some of the endless starchy dishes adds color and vitamins.

3. Make attractive the so-called variety meats which now have become so important a part of our protein supply. The "Tongue and Vegetable Casserole" pictured on this page looks good and is good for you! Frankfurters arranged spoke-fashion on top of a casserole dish have much more appeal than when just served plain on a plate; also frankfurters sliced and browned lightly in butter or other fat and floated on a bowl of potato soup make both the soup and the frankfurters much more acceptable.

4. There are many kinds of beans



ONION GROWERS

By Edith Shaw Butler

Now in the sunny fields
The farmer bends to the toil,
Pressing the slender sets
Into the heart of the soil.

Straight through the tilled brown earth
Stretches each long green row,
Waiting for sun and rain
To make it grow.

Under the summer sky
Women with bare brown feet,
Kneeling, will pull the weeds
To make the growth complete.

NOTE: The picture illustrating this poem is a reproduction of an exquisite mural painted by Alison Mason Kingsbury for the Post Office at Canastota, N. Y. —Photo courtesy Federal Works Agency.

By Mrs. Grace Watkins Hockett

and other legumes rich in protein. Why not get acquainted with some of the less familiar types of beans, those which within themselves provide flavor, the red kidney, pinto, etc.? Then, too, the old farm standby, chicken, can be made to stretch a little further by combining with starchy foods, rice, noodles and the like.

The following tasty recipes will start you thinking afresh on how to be sure that you have enough proteins every day:

POTATO SOUP

2 cups hot riced or mashed potatoes	2 tablespoons flour
1 quart milk	1½ teaspoons salt
2 slices onion	Celery salt
3 tablespoons butter	Pepper
1 teaspoon chopped parsley	Cayenne

Scald milk with onion, remove onion and add milk slowly to the potatoes. Melt butter and add to dry ingredients, stirring until mixture is well blended. Add this to liquid mixture, stirring constantly, and boil soup for one minute. Strain if necessary; add parsley and serve.

CHICKEN RICE CUSTARDS

¾ cup cooked chicken or turkey, cut in small pieces	Paprika, to taste
¾ cup rice, cooked and seasoned	1 cup milk
Salt, to taste	2 eggs, beaten
	Nutmeg

Mix chopped chicken with equal amount of cooked, seasoned, dry rice. To each cupful and a half of these combined ingredients, add salt and paprika to taste, one cupful milk and two beaten eggs. Heat mixture over hot water, then put into buttered custard cups. Set cups in pan of hot water, dust grated nutmeg lightly over tops, and bake custards in a moderate oven until they set. Serve hot.

TONGUE AND VEGETABLE CASSEROLE

3 carrots, sliced	About 1½ cups milk
1 cup cut green beans	4 tablespoons butter
2 cups cubed potatoes	6 tablespoons flour
1 small onion, sliced	½ teaspoon salt
1½ cups tongue broth	4 teaspoons horseradish
12 slices beef tongue	

Cook carrots, beans, potatoes and onion in the tongue broth until tender. Drain, saving broth and adding enough milk to make 3 cups of liquid. Make a white sauce with the butter, flour and liquid. Add salt, horseradish and vegetables. Slice the cold tongue about ¼ inch thick. Pour half the creamed vegetables into a 7-cup casserole and arrange half of the sliced tongue over it; add rest of vegetables and lay rest of tongue slices on top. Cover and bake in a moderate oven, 350° F., for about 20 to 30 minutes. Serves 6.—*National Dairy Council recipe.*

CORN AND TOMATO CHOWDER

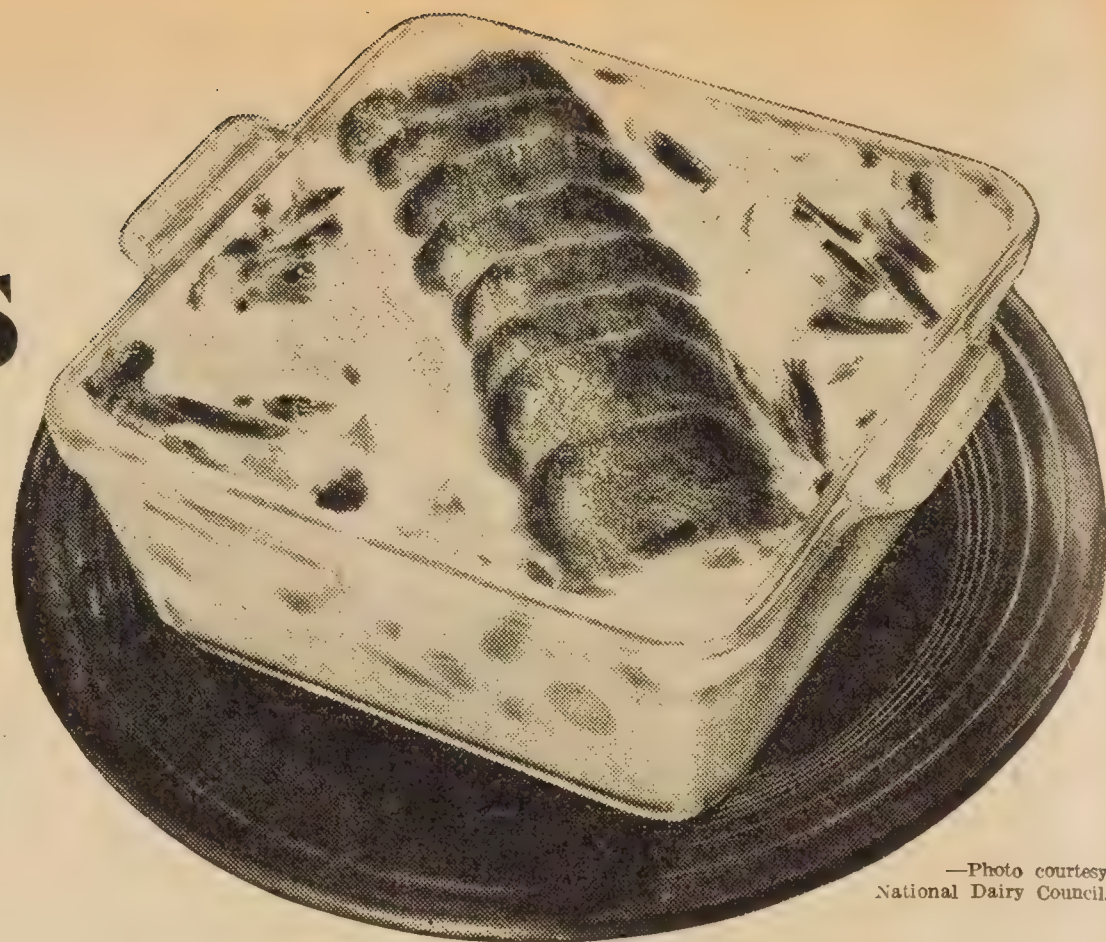
½ pound salt pork chop- ped fine	3 potatoes sliced
1 green pepper shredded	2 teaspoons salt
1 onion chopped fine	1¼ cups corn
3 cups boiling water	¼ teaspoon pepper
½ can tomatoes	2 cups hot milk
	1 tablespoon butter
	2 tablespoons flour

Cook pork, onion and pepper slowly for ten minutes; add water, tomatoes, potatoes, salt and pepper and cook until potatoes are tender; add corn and milk. Melt butter, mix in flour and add to soup; stir until mixture is well blended.

SPLIT PEA SOUP

1 cup dried split peas	3 tablespoons butter
2½ quarts cold water	2 tablespoons flour
2 cups milk	1½ teaspoons salt
½ onion	½ teaspoon pepper
	2-inch cube fat salt pork

Pick over peas and soak several hours; drain, add cold water, pork, and onion. Simmer three or four hours, or until they are soft; rub through sieve.



—Photo courtesy
National Dairy Council.

Add butter and flour blended together, salt and pepper. Dilute with milk; add more if necessary. The water in which a ham has been cooked may be used; in such case, omit salt.)

ESCALLOPED EGGS, PEAS AND SHRIMPS

6 hard-cooked eggs	2 cups well-seasoned medium hot white sauce
1 cup cooked or 1 can shrimp	1 tablespoon minced onion
1 cup canned or cooked peas	1 teaspoon lemon juice
	1 cup buttered crumbs

Add lemon juice and onion to white sauce. Arrange two layers of sliced

A little meat may be made to go a long way simply by combining it with a cream sauce and vegetables. Try the delectable "Tongue and Vegetable Casserole" pictured here. You'll find the recipe on this page.

eggs, shrimp, peas and white sauce in a greased casserole, the bottom of which has a generous layer of crumbs. Top with remaining crumbs. Bake in a hot oven, 425 to 450° F., until the sauce is bubbly and the crumbs nicely browned, 25 to 30 minutes. Serves six.

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TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in coins. Address Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. New Summer Fashion Book, 12 cents.



Housecleaning Helps



By
MRS. GRACE
WATKINS
HUCKETT

Gentle scrubbing of soiled edges or very soiled portions with a soft brush or terry cloth dipped in the lukewarm suds helps to clean such shades as are washable.

—Photo courtesy CLEANLINESS BUREAU.

THE SAME kind of dry shampoo recommended for cleaning rugs in the last issue of *American Agriculturist* is equally good for very soiled upholstered furniture. Make a bowl full of stiff dry lather from soap jelly (made by bringing to a boil one part soap and five parts water and allowing to cool). First, test some inconspicuous part to see if the fabric is washable. Then, using a soft brush, do small portions at a time so that the water does not soak in. Lift off the dry suds with the back of a knife, wipe with cloth wrung out in clean water, and dry thoroughly with a second cloth. Prepare fresh dry suds often, rinse immediately, remove every trace of soap and dry thoroughly.

Leather upholstery is cleaned with saddle soap or with the same dry shampoo used on other furniture, then rubbed lightly with a cloth dipped in glycerine and followed with a clean cloth to bring back the shiny polish of

(Continued on Page 17)

OUR NEW SUMMER FASHION BOOK JUST OUT!

Twenty-four pages, over 150 pattern designs of the best summer fashions—all in lovely color. It is a book packed



from cover to cover with pattern designs to suit all ages and all occasions.

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BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

HOUSE-CLEANING HELPS

(Continued from Page 15)

the leather. A little linseed oil will do the trick, but be sure to wipe off all excess oil.

To Clean Lamp Shades

If silk or rayon shades and their trim are sewed to the frame, they may be washed in the following manner: Brush gently to remove surface dust and soil and plunge the shade up and down in a tub of lukewarm suds. If necessary, scrub *very gently* with a small brush to remove soil. Rinse thoroughly in clear lukewarm water, changing the rinse water three or four times. Dry as rapidly as possible without the aid of either direct sunlight or any sort of artificial heat which might harm the fabric. An electric fan may be used to speed the process, and the shade should be turned frequently, up and down as well as from side to side, during the drying so that it will dry evenly.

Hand-painted silk shades should be

dry cleaned. Pasted or glued shades cannot be washed or dry cleaned. Linen, chintz or homespun shades can be dry cleaned. Genuine parchment shades can be cleaned with neatsfoot oil or a mixture of one part turpentine and ten parts mineral oil.

To Brighten Furniture Wood

Varnished furniture may be cleaned and revived by washing with cloths dipped in a solution of one quart hot water, three tablespoons boiled linseed oil, and one tablespoon turpentine. The turpentine cuts the dirt, while the oil feeds the wood and polishes it. This solution should be kept hot in a double boiler while in use. Then wipe the wood dry and polish with clean dry cloths. If more polish is needed, use one of the commercial polishes or homemade ones made as follows:

Light polish— $\frac{2}{3}$ boiled linseed oil, $\frac{1}{3}$ turpentine.

Heavy polish—Equal parts of waterproof varnish and light polish mixture.

Rub polish into the wood for several minutes and wipe off all excess before it starts to stiffen.

To Remove Scratches

On natural colored wood, rub the scratches with an oily nutmeat, oil, or a polish.

To Remove White Spots from Wood

Rub spots carefully but steadily until they disappear with powdered pumice or salt mixed with boiled linseed oil, mineral oil, salad oil or machine oil. If the spot is difficult to remove, fine steel wool lubricated with oil may be used. Wipe off the surface with clean cloths and then polish it.

—A. A.—

HOW TO GROW GLADIOLI

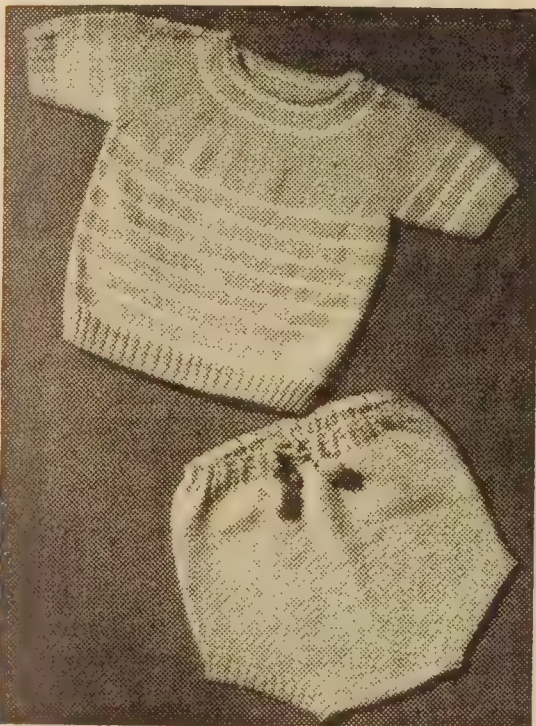
Please tell me how to grow gladioli successfully.—H. McG.

GLADIOLI bulbs or corms are planted any time from the last week in April to July 4th; in fact, it is a good plan to space the plantings two or three weeks apart so that the flowers do not all come at once.

Use any good garden soil, plant the corms about twice their depth and spray to keep free from thrips, their chief pest. A summer spray which has proved effective against this, is composed of the following ingredients: $2\frac{1}{2}$ level tablespoonfuls of arsenate of lead, 4 tablespoonfuls of molasses, and 1 gallon of water. The spray should be applied as soon as any thrips appear on the foliage, and the treatment should be continued at weekly intervals thereafter. If the plants are allowed to become heavily infested before spraying begins, it is practically impossible to eliminate the insects.

When cutting gladioli, leave at least two or three leaves at the bottom so that the bulb will bloom again next year. When these leaves are brown the corm should be lifted, the stems cut off at once to prevent thrips from entering the corms. The stems should be burned, the corms brought to a cool, dry place to dry thoroughly. They are damaged by frost and as soon as there is danger they should be put into a frost-proof cellar. After the corms have dried for about two weeks, remove the old roots and scatter naphthalene flakes over the corms with the shucks left on, to kill any thrips that may be there. Allow about 1 ounce of flakes for each 100 corms and cover the trays or boxes with paper or canvas to confine the fumes. Then store at a temperature ranging from 38 to 40° F. The flakes should be removed at least six weeks before planting in the spring.

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No. 5183. The ever-popular cable stitch distinguishes these grand bobby socks. Instructions are for woolen yarn.

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Often many women between the ages of 38 and 52—are shocked to realize they are in the class commonly known as "middle-age" with its annoying symptoms which so often betray their age. So if you suffer from hot flashes, feel weak, tired, nervous, restless, a bit blue at times—all due to the functional "middle-age" period peculiar to women—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms.

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INEXPENSIVE: Pinkham's Compound costs very little compared to some other methods but this doesn't detract from its effectiveness. Follow label directions.

Lydia E. Pinkham's
VEGETABLE COMPOUND



Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

IT HAS taken me more than twenty-five years to get a clear picture of the "why" of northeastern agriculture. As this picture has come into focus, I also have acquired a better understanding of the economic reasons for the family farm which is the foundation of northeastern agriculture.

Upgrading Diet

Essentially what northeastern farmers do is to feed roughage and cereals to poultry and livestock which in turn produce eggs, milk, and meat. This process is nothing more nor less than the upgrading of human food from cereals which will support human beings but are not as attractive to them as animal products which are superior foods and which almost everyone likes.

It follows therefore that unless there is a demand for a superior diet—that is a diet which is heavy in animal products and in fresh fruits and vegetables—there is little reason for the continuance of northeastern agriculture as it now exists and certainly no future for it.

Crystal Clear

It has become crystal clear to me that the consumers of the nation (and that's all of us, but I mean particularly the dwellers in northeastern cities and towns) and northeastern farmers have a common stake. The consumers want a superior diet. It is essential to their health and their happiness. It is the business of northeastern farmers to produce such a diet, and we want to stay in business.

The Family Farm

As I see it, provided northeastern farmers can stay in the business of producing a superior diet, the place of the family farm is very secure. *Fortunately for the family farm economy, whenever poultry and livestock are concentrated, even under the most skillful management, the law of diminishing returns usually sets in.*

It takes interested, understanding care to get maximum results with a hen or a dairy cow—care which is too expensive for a corporation farm or a factory farm to provide.

EARLY SPRING

Throughout the years this page has come to serve more or less as a diary of events at Sunnysables. Often when we get into an argument about when this or that happened, we can settle the question merely by looking back to "Kernels, Screenings, and Chaff."

This spring is so early that I want to be sure and record here certain dates and events which I am fully prepared not to believe myself three years hence. The earliest we have ever had home-grown asparagus up to this spring was April 23. This spring we cut our first batch on April 5th. What we didn't cut froze off the next night, to be sure, but new stalks were available a

few days later.

Without looking the date up, I feel quite sure that the earliest date heretofore we have ever had ample grazing for livestock was on April 27th. This spring we turned a bunch of heifers out on rye pasture on March 29th. They had access to a barn where hay was kept available to them and they were fed grain once a day. By April 6th however both grass and rye pasture were so plentiful that they refused grain.

Once before we sowed oats around St. Patrick's Day. Later in April and before they came up they were covered with snow. This March we sowed oats on the 15th. They came up promptly and have never stopped growing.

In closing the above list of dates and events, I would like to raise the question of what is going to happen to make up for the complete loss of the last half of March and the first half of April. Shall we expect two Julys or perhaps frost in August?

A VALID CRITICISM

One of the best criticisms I have received of the suggested plans for a pen barn presented in the April 7th issue of this paper comes from C. L. Dickinson of Virgil. Mr. Dickinson writes:

"One of the biggest costs I have had on my farm since I bought it in 1928 has been the maintenance of roofs. . . . The type of building you suggest for a loafing area for cows and for storage requires, it seems to me, a lot of roof space for a relatively small number of cows. As near as I can figure out, it takes about two tons of hay and two tons of straw to winter a good big high-producing Holstein cow when the cows are permitted to run loose."

Mr. Dickinson then figures out that if field baled hay and straw are used and the bales piled ten feet high, it will take about 72 sq. feet of floor space per cow for storage at the beginning of the season. He also figures on about the same space for a cow at the beginning of the season.

It seems to me that Mr. Dickinson's criticisms are well founded. Roofs are expensive to build and to maintain. Even cutting his allowance of sq. feet per cow at the beginning of the season as I would, the plan I presented will require better than 100 sq. feet per cow for the space she uses and the storage of her feed. Mr. Dickinson suggests solving the problems he raises by "developing a cheap storage space for hay and straw in a building adjacent to the loafing stable." He says, "This would be a much smaller and less costly barn to provide milking and feeding room for the cows and would also permit the use of some box stalls for freshening cows and perhaps a separate stable under the same roof for a calf barn."

Commenting on this idea, I myself have been playing with a plan of a small high barn equipped with apparatus to raise hay and straw and which would stand in the center of a pen stable which would run all around the barn, one story high, and with a shed roof. If this plan were worked out, it might be possible to have the milking stable say on the north side of the barn and let the cows come in out of the pen from the east end and go back into it through the west end.

In concluding his letter Mr. Dickinson says, "I personally am very much sold on the handling of milking cows the way you are handling them. . . . I think that the entire future of the dairy industry in the Northeast will depend on how smart we are in developing less costly methods of handling the winter feeding and housing of our dairies. I am also sure that our methods of handling hay and other roughage will have a lot to do with the type of building that finally becomes the most efficient for handling dairy cows."

A TIME STUDY

Recently Mr. Leonard P. Gunsch of the Division of Farm Management and Costs of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U.S.D.A. asked to come to Sunnysables to time the milking of the herd. I consented to his making the time study provided he would give me a report which I might present to the readers of this page. It follows:

"Although loose stabling of dairy cows is in limited use as yet, the few

farms now using it provide the basis for case studies that should be helpful to other farmers. More of these pilot farms are needed and it appears that public funds would be well spent in such experiments. It is possible also, that private financing will be available for further trials of this method.

"Mr. Babcock's farm is one of these pilot farms and I spent several hours with Mr. Babcock and the helpers, viewing his loose stabling practices and milking procedure.

"The cows were in a pen with approximately 75 square feet per animal and were bedded with long straw. The cows had free choice feeding of hay and ensilage and had lunched throughout the day. They were comfortable and clean.

"At milking time the cows lined up at the gate and awaited their turn to be milked. Twelve cows took their places at one time in the respective stanchions and were fed their grain. By the time they were milked they had finished their grain and were turned into another pen by a system of gates, and then the next group was milked.

"Thirty-three cows producing 600 lbs. of milk were milked by two men in 75 minutes. This included feeding the grain, milking the cows, straining the milk and cleaning the stable, and means that an average of 6 man-hours per day is spent in completely caring for 33 cows in this particular case.

"The milking parlor is not elaborate but it is neat. It contains 12 stanchions, is whitewashed, and the floors are covered with superphosphate.

"Loose stabling and the so-called milking parlor eliminate the daily chore of drawing out manure, and when the war is over and power loaders are made available, the drawing out and spreading of manure will be a small job performed in the spring when conditions are such that not many other farm jobs can be done.

"The saving in time caused by eliminating the daily job of drawing out manure, the saving in cost of construction of a suitable barn and milking parlor, the cleanliness of the cows and the milking parlor, the comfortableness of the cows, the relative freedom from stepped-on teats, and the increased length of usefulness of the cows will do much to bring about changes in the now conventional method of producing milk."



We have received so many letters asking about our power equipment for handling manure that we had a couple of pictures taken to show how the apparatus works. The boys do very well with it handling manure out of piles and even cleaning pens where the mixed straw and manure are not packed too hard. Where it is solidly packed, the tractor lacks the needed weight to drive the fork into the manure and the hydraulic lift hasn't power enough to tear loose a very large forkful. The gadget, however, does promise that postwar tractors will be equipped for the power handling of manure inside barns as well as outdoors in yards.

Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE.

FARM LOANS FOR VETERANS

There is some misunderstanding about the provisions of the G. I. Bill of Rights as it affects loans to servicemen to buy farms. *The Veterans' Administration does not loan money.* Under certain conditions it guarantees repayment of a loan secured by a veteran up to half the amount of the loan and with a maximum guarantee of \$2,000. The chief advantage to a serviceman is that it will be easier to get a loan without the usual security because the lender has the assurance that repayment of the loan is partially guaranteed.

The law applies to loans for buying land, buildings, livestock, equipment, machinery, or to repair or improve buildings, or to pay off delinquent indebtedness.

A veteran who wants to take advantage of the loan provisions of the G. I. Bill of Rights must first find a place to buy, then find someone to loan him the money. The County Agricultural Defense Committee and the County Agent are expected to advise him, and the County Farm Tenancy Committee of the Farm Security Administration certifies to the Veterans' Administration that the provisions of the law will be observed. The aim is to be as sure as possible that the borrower is buying a farm where he can make a living.

Your County Agent is the first man to talk with if you intend to use the provisions of the G. I. Bill of Rights in getting a loan for any of the purposes mentioned.

—A. A.—

NEW RACKET

Preying on families of service men who made the supreme sacrifice is a particularly despicable type of racket, but it is being done. A man named Black has been sending out questionnaires to service men's families stating that he is going to publish a book on outstanding heroes of World War II. Those who reply can expect high pressure attempts to sell them a book which may or may not be published, and the value of which is open to question if it ever is published.

—A. A.—

KEYS

The Post Office Department has turned in to us a key chain with an Orange Judd Service Bureau tag, number 293519 attached. There are four keys on the chain; two of which fit Yale locks, and there is also a rabbit's foot on the chain. If any subscriber knows to whom these belong, we would appreciate your writing the *American Agriculturist* Service Bureau, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

—A. A.—

SONG SHARKS

Stephen Janik and Sylvester Cross were recently arrested in Portland, Oregon, on a charge of using the mails to defraud amateur song writers. According to an indictment by a Federal grand jury, these men set up several corporations for the purpose of extracting money from song writers at the rate of \$60 per tune. The National Better Business Bureau reports that several concerns in which these men are associated have been subject to numerous complaints to the Bureau.

—A. A.—

We are anxious to get in touch with Mrs. Dorothy McLaughlin, whose address we understand is Roxbury, Massachusetts. If anyone can give us her street address we would very much appreciate the information.

Thank You, Attorney Sidney, for Your Sincere Endorsement

WALLACE H. SIDNEY
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
CENTRAL BRIDGE, N. Y.

North American Accident Insurance Company,
Savings Bank Building,
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However, the Company which pays promptly under these circumstances, is entitled to respect for the prompt and honest way in which these payments are made.

Thanking you in behalf of Mrs. Grosvenor and wishing your Company much success, I remain,

Yours very truly,

W. A. Sidney

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Seventh
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BUY MORE Than Before

V-E DAY won't bring PEACE TO THE FARM

★ More Than Ever, Dairymen Will Need the Protective Machinery of Farm Cooperatives When Markets Start to Shrink

★ Less than a month ago, this page told how the War Food Administration — after persistent urging by the Dairymen's League — had agreed *not* to put a summer schedule of reduced milk prices into effect.

★ On the same page, League officials warned of a proposed 45c reduction in the drought and feed subsidies. League men sought support from other cooperatives in an attempt to fight the reduction. And League directors reported a resolution condemning the reduction and protesting its execution by the WFA.

★ Today you see the happy result of that cooperative action. The feed subsidy has been allowed to remain. Only the 10c drought subsidy has been cancelled. The outcome means a saving of 25c per hundredweight for each producer . . . a saving of around two million dollars a month for the milkshed. Not large as savings go, but typical of what is likely to happen in the future!

Pressure for Lower Prices Is Certain to Come

As the war emergency levels off . . . and the specters of food shortages and food rationing become less threatening . . . selfish and greedy groups are bound to appear once more. That's when pressure for lower milk prices is certain to come from consumer groups, social theorists and city politicians. And that's when efforts to amend or to repeal marketing, inspection and transportation laws and regulations, or to cripple cooperatives by innocent-looking restrictions that will actually carry the germ of destruction. That too, is when the ebb tide of natural economic forces is likely to tear us from our established moorings and to sweep us onto dangerous reefs.

Northeastern dairy farmers particularly should be on the alert. Here, where the farm vote and the farm influence is greatly outnumbered and over-shadowed by urban, commercial and industrial interests, it takes a solid front of farmers to make the farm side heard. Only by cooperative action . . . only by the solid weight of cooperative numbers . . . and only through the machinery provided by cooperative organization . . . can the Northeastern farmer assure himself of a fair hearing and a square deal. Critical times lie ahead. Now as never before stick to your cooperative and work with your cooperative.

The fight to protect the market for milk and milk-products is one that should enlist the support of dairymen everywhere. We members of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association invite all other dairy farm organizations to join with us in an attempt to encourage higher milk prices to producers.





AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

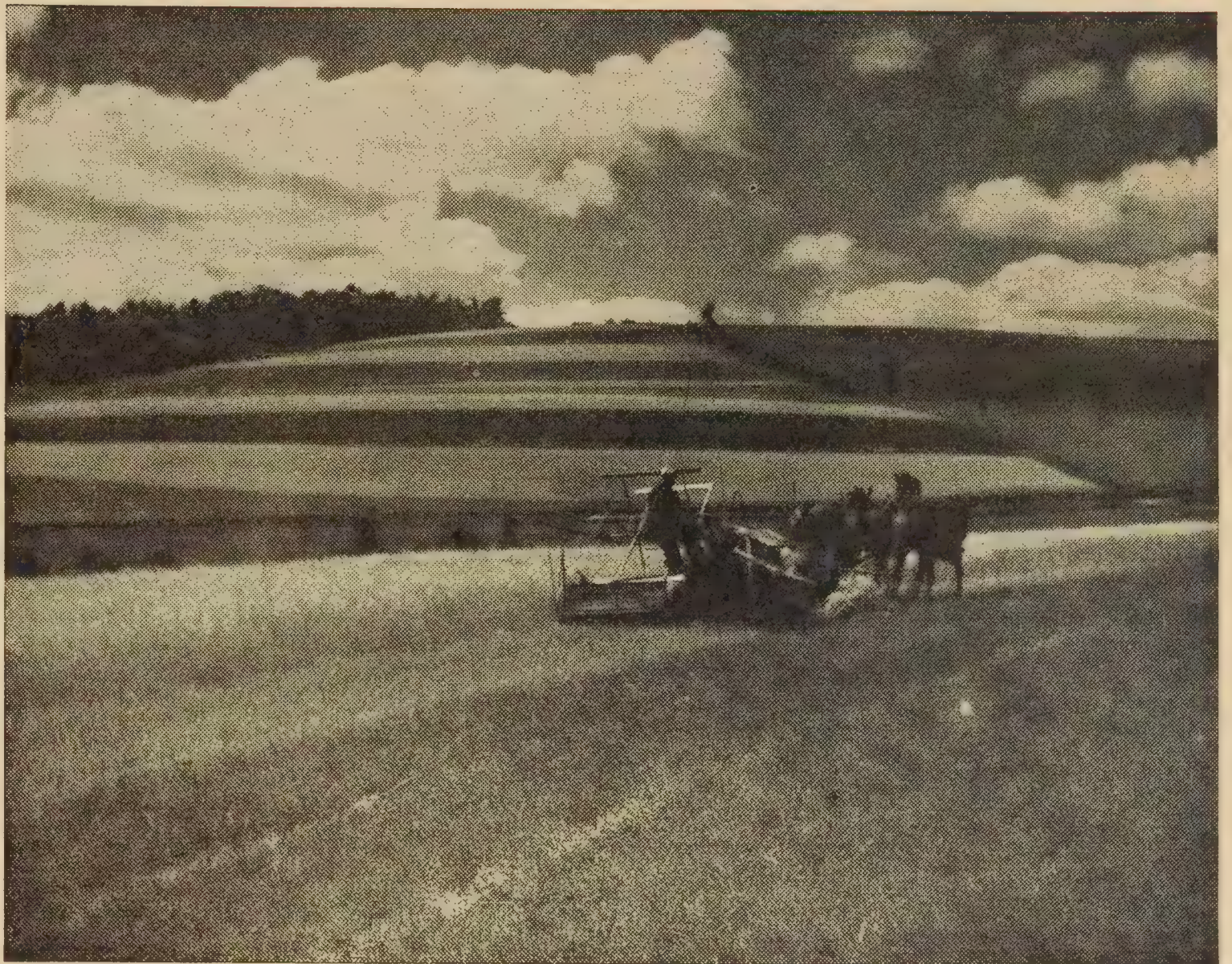
We Turn Toward *Contour Farming*

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.

IT IS NOW almost fifty-five years since I was a student in what we now call the New York State College of Agriculture, but at that time it was known simply as the Agricultural Department of Cornell University. Were it not for the paper shortage, I would ask the Editor if I might have space to reminisce concerning how the present imposing institution has grown from most humble beginnings. At least I would like to record that the class of 1891 graduated eleven men in Agriculture and this was the largest class ever graduated up to that date. Indeed, the next class was much smaller, and not until about 1905 did the College of Agriculture begin to grow in unmistakable fashion. Finally the time was ripe, or the clock struck twelve, for an almost unbelievable expansion, but in the early days it sometimes seemed as if agriculture at Cornell might die aborning, just as it did a generation earlier at the abortive College of Agriculture founded at Ovid in Seneca County.

In my day at Cornell—those days of small beginnings — Agricultural Chemistry was taught by Professor George C. Caldwell. Like almost all the early Agricultural staff, he wore a fine full beard, and he was a most kindly and likable gentleman. He had been trained in this country and in Europe, and I suppose was to be accounted as good as any man in his field. Some of the things he told us budding young book-farmers still stick in my memory. It seems to me that if he had a hobby, it concerned the loss of soil fertility in the drainage water. He could demonstrate by unimpeachable tests that the drainage from recently manured fields carried appreciable quantities of plant food and that this would seem to be a somewhat discouraging state of affairs. Fortunately, this loss was to some extent compensated for by the fact that in the neighborhood of large cities where soft coal was burned, some nitrogen is added to the soil in the falling rain water. These were some of the orthodox conclusions of fifty years ago.

WHAT I am working up to is this: that while Professor Caldwell and a good many other men gravely discussed the loss of fertility carried away in solution, they apparently never noted the fact that the soil itself was slipping away down hill every time it rained on a hill slope unprotected by a good sod. To find the fertility lost in the drainage waters required very special training and technical equipment, but any farm boy with a mason glass fruit jar for a settling tank could demonstrate that a major soil disaster was taking place on a sloping corn field during every thunder shower. It is, of course, unfortunate that some fertility does leach from manured fields, but it is after all an incidental loss that may be replaced without forbidding expense.



"When the soil itself goes floating off as muddy water, it is gone forever, like lost time." Strip cropping and contour farming will prevent much of this ruinous loss.

Photo by U. S. Soil Conservation Service.

On the other hand when the soil itself goes floating off as muddy water, it is gone forever, like lost time.

The year after Caldwell's lectures, I listened to Dr. I. P. Roberts at nine o'clock in the morning five days a week for a full college year. This was his famous and wonderful course of lectures on "General Agriculture". He had a vast veneration for the soil, out of which everything comes and back into which everything goes. He delighted to speak of "hot plow shares." He preached the benefits of intensive cultivation with apostolic enthusiasm. He made a most beautiful story out of the function of the dust-mulch as an insurance against the loss of soil moisture by evaporation. I must admit that in these latter days certain men calling themselves soil experts have arisen to declare that the dust-mulch theory did not work out in practice and that Roberts was mistaken. As for myself, I was indoctrinated too early and I shall continue to hold with Roberts. Sometimes it is a satisfaction to take a position and hold it even again wiser folk.

But here is a paradox: Worshiping the soil as he did, I do not believe I ever heard Roberts worry as to what happened to a clean

cultivated field during a downpour, and I feel sure that the term "sheet-erosion" was not in his vocabulary. Probably the facts are that in the North at least the great damage from erosion is a relatively new discovery. At any rate, few people have talked or worried about it.

IT IS TRUE that in the Northeast we almost never experience the eroding and gully-ing that can be observed in much of the South. There are a number of reasons why this is so. For one thing, in the North there are three or four months when the earth is frostbound and so is protected from erosion. Another reason is that the South has more inches of rainfall and at times it comes down fast and hard. Still another reason is that our Northeast soils even after a couple of years of clean culture still retain a good deal of vegetable matter to act as a binder. However, I believe that the greatest single factor is the makeup of the soil itself. Many of the southern soils have a good deal of mica, and this makes a soil that is really slippery. As the engineers say about embankments of such earth, "It does not stay in place." When such soil is saturated with water, it literally slides down hill. This is the type of soil where we get not only the "sheet-erosion" that bothers us but gullies are formed which eventually become ravines and even canyons that swallow up houses and barns. (Please turn to Page 18)

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The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons



Green Grass Makes Yellow Legs

POUULTY KEEPERS who have a good poultry pasture of ladino clover, wild white clover, or alfalfa are in good position to raise healthy, well developed pullets at low cost.

Besides helping to put nice golden legs and bills on the pullets and giving them added vigor to fight disease, the leafy green feed supplied by the pasture—

- furnishes a good supply of vitamins
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- cuts the need for purchased feeds
- makes a less costly ration completely adequate

The particular feed which G.L.F. has formulated for the pasture-reared pullet is **Green Pasture Growing Mash**. It costs less than the feeds needed for indoor or wire-reared pullets, because many of the more expensive nutrients are sup-

plied by the grass. The formula is given below.

As long as the pasture stays green and leafy, Green Pasture Growing Mash and scratch grains can be supplied freely in the range hoppers. To keep up the mineral balance, G.L.F. Shellfimer should also be available in pans or hoppers for all pullets.

Under good pasture conditions your pullets will grow no better nor be any healthier on any more expensive mash than they will on G.L.F. Green Pasture Growing Mash.

Green Pasture Growing Mash— Open Formula

Yellow Corn Meal 780 lbs., Wheat Bran 160 lbs., Wheat Strd. Middlings 340 lbs., Fine Gr., Low Fiber Oats 200 lbs., 41% Soybean Oil Meal 240 lbs., Meat Scrap, 55% Protein 140 lbs., Fish Meal 40 lbs., Dicalcium Phosphate 40 lbs., Ground Limestone 40 lbs., Iodized Salt 20 lbs., Total 2000 lbs.

NEWS NOTES

FERTILIZING ALFALFA AND LADINO

Alfalfa and ladino clover need large quantities of available potash. Fertilization is recommended at seeding time for alfalfa and ladino clover seeded under the following conditions:

1. On soils not manured at least once every three years.
2. Seedings on light soils even where a moderate application of manure was applied the succeeding year.

The New York State recommendation is 500 pounds 0-20-20 per acre. New Jersey recommends 400 to 500 pounds of 0-14-14 to the acre for alfalfa and ladino seedings where the preceding crop was not heavily fertilized. Pennsylvania recommends 300 to 400 pounds of 0-14-14 per acre for alfalfa and ladino seedings made on unmanured soil.

In view of the earliness of the season, many farmers have made their seedings before securing fertilizer. In these cases, the fertilizer should by all means be applied as a top-dressing either before the nurse crop gets too tall to drive over without injury or immediately after the nurse crop is harvested.

SEEDING BROME GRASS

THE SOWING of brome grass seed has proven to be a problem with present seeding equipment. Neither the grass seeder attached to the grain drill nor the wheelbarrow seeder will handle it. The best way to sow it is to mix it with oats, barley or wheat and drill it through the grain seeder. Care must be taken to drill the small grain and brome grass mixture shallow. Normal drilling depths are too deep for brome grass. Shallow coverage is so essential that Michigan is now recommending that farmers remove the tubes from the grain box to the disks or hoes before drilling. Brome grass seed weighs about ½ pound per quart, so if eight pounds of seed are mixed with the usual amount of small grain for an acre, the drilling rate should be increased accordingly.

In the case of summer seedings that are made without a nurse crop, the brome grass seed may be mixed with fertilizer and drilled. The cyclone type of seeder works fairly well with some lots of seed, but not with others. The weight per bushel of the particular lot of seed seems to be the determining factor.

—George Serviss

TWO-WAY SERVICE



Almost a quarter of a century ago farmers built G.L.F. as a means of supplying themselves with quality feed for livestock and poultry, as well as other farm needs. Fourteen years ago they added marketing to provide themselves with a two-way cooperative service. One of the first marketing operations was in eggs. This started in 1931, and last year farmers marketed through G.L.F. 21 per cent of all the eggs going into the New York metropolitan market.



COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania—
OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, N. Y.

How I Shall Spray

By ED W. MITCHELL

MAN PROPOSES and God disposes so that our best-laid plans do not always mature into accomplished facts. Most fruit growers, or farmers who have fruit along with other farm crops, listen in a daze to the multitude of recommendations the experts give us at the fruit meetings and through publications, and wind up by getting on parts of some of the more important applications with the same old stuff they have used before. It is hard to change, and hard to get sprays applied right.

Much of the farm work is being done now by men who are old and tired and by machinery that is old and tired, too. For that reason, and for several others, it is wiser to lay out a simple spray program and get it done, than a big, complicated one and fail to do it. Lack of adequate supplies of nicotine simplifies the problem and puts most of us on a spray ration of arsenate of lead and sulfur, which is where we began many years ago. It used to produce good crops and probably will again if the applications are made thoroughly and on time.

Spray Troubles

That is where the trouble comes — to spray thoroughly and on time. We can not do it with what labor and equipment we have, and so we propose to dust everything with sulfur and lead and supplement that with whatever spray we can apply on top of the dust. It may double the dose in some cases, but we never get enough on anyhow so that may be a good thing.

By the time we get the tractor, engine, pump and labor all working together and operating nicely at one and the same time, the weather changes or it is time for the next spray after the one we started to do. Either that or the rig gets bogged down in the farthest corner of the back lot and we have to dump the solution on the ground and divert from spraying to digging and towing. We are getting our equipment so heavy and complicated that it is beyond the ken of the average hired man to run, and not practical on many of our farms with small blocks of trees and wet spots and side hills here and there. I think many of us should go back to horses for traction and smaller rigs with a filler wagon to cut the time of replenishing the supply. That may take a little more time and labor but will cut down on overhead and repairs; it might result in more time spent in the lot in operation and less in the shop for repairs.

Use Plenty

But to get back to what to use and how to get it on. Scab rains have fooled us so many times that it seems like good insurance to put on some fungicide with almost every application and for almost the whole season through. The same is true of insects; they come in such a wide variety of species and over such a long and continuing period of time that about the only way to be sure to kill all or most of them is to keep everything plastered with poison from start to finish of the year.

That involves, of course, some chance of friction with the state inspectors over arsenical residues, but as a matter of fact, very few of us have had much trouble from that score; we don't put enough spray on in the first place, and rain and handling take much of it off. If apples go for processing they are washed anyhow, and for a fancy pack they can be washed, brushed or wiped if necessary. Certain it is, you can wipe off poison easier than you can pull out a worm hole.

Frankly, following the recommended
(Continued on Page 13)

No Spring Mud Slip with O·P·E·N C·E·N·T·E·R grip—more traction, greater drawbar pull—proved by tests!



It's a fact! Tractor tire tests on clay, loose soil and cover crops by impartial farm experts show that Goodyear's Sure-Grips with *open center* tread pull 6% to 11% heavier drawbar loads with no increase in slip—pull the same drawbar loads with less slip—do up to 22% more work!

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What's more, this *open center* tread is self-cleaning, with no mud traps to gum up and rob you of traction in spring mud and other soft going—no dead-end pockets to snag and tear on roots and stones.

FARMERS TELL US—
"Sure-Grips keep pulling where other tractor tires slip and bog down."
So why not change to Sure-Grips and get the full traction you need?

No wonder more and more farmers are changing to Goodyear Sure-Grips. They get more work from less fuel in same time! Why not get *open center* Sure-Grips on your equipment and beat spring mud slip? You'll be time and money ahead the year round!

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THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

FARMERS' DOLLAR GUIDE

Farm Prices

Congress has renewed life of Commodity Credit Corporation, making possible continuation of farm product price supports for this year. There is no guarantee of money for price support beyond this year. Prices of following products are not supported: cattle, calves, sheep, lambs, oats. Amount of available funds determines the amount of support for barley, rye and wool.

On March 15 average price of farm products was 198% of 1909-1914 average, but because what farmers buy has also greatly advanced in price, parity was only 114. Farmers are not relatively prosperous. They have some cash now because they are unable to spend it for needed equipment and building.

Fruit

Exceptionally early spring caused fruit to blossom too early, followed by frost and heavy freezing, causing varying damage to the different fruits. Estimates indicate 10% reduction apple crop in New Jersey, heavy blossom damage in the Champlain Valley, and in other northeastern fruit sections. Some of this damage may be offset by favorable factors from now on.

Sour cherries in the Northeast in general have been hard hit, some sections reporting a 50% damage. Fruit prospects are not too good.

Poultry

Eggs likely to continue at least 5c per dozen above last year. Sell culls and excess roosters. Poultry meat prices are good.

Dairy and Livestock

Good prices will continue for this year, but don't get "grass fever" and stock your pasture with young stock, beef or dairy, which may bring poor prices by time they produce.

Voting on dairy amendments in New York milk shed ended April 28. They have some objectionable features, but in main should be passed. Important changes are:

1. Increase in butterfat differential from 4c to about 5.1c. This will help dairymen with high butterfat test.
2. Milk for ice cream powder put into Class III. This saves part of this market for Northeast.
3. Dealers are required to ship milk to fluid plants when needed in short months.
4. A country plant may remain in pool even though the Board of Health discontinues inspection.
5. More power is given to Administrator on how milk should be handled and accounted for. This is objectionable.

Hay Ceilings

Effective May 1, but previous contracts can be completed to May 15.

CEILING PRICES AREA III:

Alfalfa	\$23.00
Mixed alfalfa; timothy and clover.....	21.00
Timothy and all grass hay	17.00

Area III includes Pennsylvania counties Tioga, Potter, Cameron, Clearfield, Cambria, Somerset, and counties west, and New York counties St. Lawrence, Lewis, Oneida, Madison, Cortland, Tioga and all counties west.

CEILING PRICES AREA IV:

\$2.50 a ton higher than in Area III quoted above.

Area IV includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York counties of Franklin, Herkimer, Otsego, Chenango, Broome and counties east to those as far south as Ulster and Sullivan; also eastern counties of Pennsylvania, and Delaware and Maryland.

CEILING PRICES AREA V:

\$5.50 a ton higher than prices for Area III quoted above.

Area V includes Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, and New York counties of Orange, Westchester, and all those south, in-

cluding Long Island.

EXCEPTIONS:

Add \$5 a ton for baled hay.
If hay is officially graded by Federal or State, add \$5 a ton for U. S. Extra Leafy; \$2 a ton for U. S. No. 1; \$1.50 for U. S. No. 2 Leafy; \$1 a ton for U. S. No. 2 Green.

Add \$1 a ton, plus transportation costs for delivery in carlots.

Add \$1.50, plus transportation costs for delivery of less than a carlot to a farmer in own county or adjoining county.

Seller must give buyer a bill of sale showing ceiling price, area number where hay was grown, transportation charge if hay is delivered, and the mark-ups included in the price.

General

Re-read this department on Page 5 of the April 7 and 21 issues.

Grow a good garden.

STEVE

*"They shall not grow old, as we that are left grow old,
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn;
At the going down of the sun, and in the morning
We will remember them."*

LIEUTENANT STEPHEN DEWITT WEATHERBY, son of Mrs. Weatherby and E. Curry Weatherby, Secretary and Treasurer of *American Agriculturist*, was killed in France on April 5, just when he had nearly completed his missions as a bomber pilot and was due to be furloughed home.

I had known Steve ever since he was born 22 years ago. He had everything that makes a real citizen. His high ability and training were matched by sterling character and a lovable personality. His loss and that of thousands of boys like him is an irreparable loss to the future of this country and of the world.

In paying tribute to Steve for his ultimate sacrifice for America and for all of us, I pay tribute also to all of the other gallant young men and women who are fighting and dying for everything we hold dear. This war was not Steve's war nor his generation's war. It is my generation's war. Steve and his comrades had nothing to do with the causes of this world conflict. By omission or commission, we older men and those who preceded us are the ones to blame. But our sons are having to fight it and to give up career, family, health, and in the case of Steve Weatherby, my cousin Don Rockefeller, and thousands of other boys, life itself. It has always been so. The politicians and the old men start the wars; the boys have to finish them.

It is time for a change. We must finish this war to the bitter end and in the way it should be finished, and then woe unto those who are responsible if they fail to write a permanent peace and thereby lay the foundations for another world conflict which some future generation of boys will have to fight. Millions of boys who have died in this and other wars are saying to us now:

*"To you, from failing hands, we throw
The torch. Be yours to hold it high!
If ye break faith with us who die,
We shall not sleep, though poppies blow
In Flanders fields."*

WHERE TO PUT THE STONES

EVERY TIME I see a stone wall fence I think of what my friend Jared van Wagenen, Jr., has often said about the infinite amount of hand labor of our fathers that went into picking these stones from our northeastern hillsides and laying them into stone wall fences. Now on the rare occasions when some of us do find a little time for picking at least some of the bigger stones, it is something of a problem to know what to do with them. We can

no longer put them into fences. No longer are they needed for the bones of a paved highway. On some farms they can be dumped over a creek bank to prevent washing, but with most of us they are in the way anywhere we can pile them.

FARMERS ARE NOT GETTING RICH

L. M. WALKER, Commissioner of Agriculture for Virginia, was testifying recently on farm conditions before a committee of the U. S. Senate. A Senator said to him:

"If farmers are having such a difficult time, why is it that they have more money than ever before?"

Commissioner Walker told the Senator emphatically that farmers do have a little more cash than usual because the government has made it impossible for them to buy the necessary machinery with which to raise the food which the government requires for winning the war.

The Senator asked no more questions.

Farmers are not getting rich. Parity now is only 114 compared with 100 for 1909-1914. Labor is getting about 398 as compared to 100 in 1909-1914. Farmers have been unable to do any material amount of building in thirty years, and farm machinery is old and wornout. There is some extra cash in farmers' hands now which they would not have if they could have bought needed equipment to keep their plant in order.

There is danger in this situation, because it is easy to let this cash slip away and not have it when machinery can be bought and repairs made. The safeguard is to put every cent of extra cash into war bonds, where it will be bringing interest and will be available at some critical time when most needed.

But if you read the editorial on this page about Steve Weatherby it should be unnecessary to remind you to subscribe to the Seventh War Loan. Most of us have sons or close relatives on far-flung battle fronts, living under terrible conditions beyond even our imagination. Every day adds to the list of the young men who have given their lives to win this war. It should be easy for all the rest of us to go all-out in giving the boys the last ounce of support that will help them get this bloody conflict over as quickly as possible. We cannot fight, but we can make our dollars — yes, even our pennies — fight for us!

WHY SOME CALVES GROW FAST

AFTER years of observation and actual experience with growing dairy heifers I am convinced, as I am sure every dairyman is, that there is all the difference in the world between different individuals as to their ability to eat well, keep healthy and grow fast. The best of care and good feeding methods cannot make much out of a poor individual.

Dairymen are beginning to observe that calves from artificial insemination are likely to grow faster and do better than many of those from natural breeding. The reason is that calves artificially bred are well born. Their sire is always chosen by an expert committee which makes sure that he has everything needed for the production of vigorous, strong, good-sized calves. With that kind of blood back of them, heifers cannot help but do well.

EMERGENCY PASTURE

MOST NORTHEAST pastures are all right up to the first of July. Then, hit by the hot and often dry weather, many of them produce little until the fall rains come in September.

One answer to the problem is an emergency pasture with sudan grass. A small acreage will do wonders. It should be seeded about corn planting time. It will be at its best when your regular pasture is at its worst. Ask your county agent how to grow it, or write to your college of agriculture for a bulletin. Buy the seed now.



FEEDING GRAIN to Cows on Grass

AFTER COWS have been in the barn all winter on a steady diet of hay, ensilage and grain, fresh green grass looks and tastes pretty good to them. If the grass is well enough started when the cows are first turned out, they are likely to eat so much the first few days that they will turn up their noses at the usual grain mixture. It's like Johnny holding back on the meat and potatoes in order to make room for more ice cream and cake.

But this business of making milk is a complex problem of converting raw materials into the finished product, and if there is a let-down in the amount of raw materials going into the cow, there will be a reduction in the amount of milk the cow can produce.

From Feed to Milk

Scientists have been working for many years to measure the amount of feed it takes to keep cows healthy and the amount it takes to make milk. They have also been able to measure the relative value of hundreds of different feeds and the amount of energy or food nutrients these feeds provide.

In the wintertime, it's fairly easy to estimate the total amount of hay and ensilage each cow eats. The amount of grain to feed each cow is determined by her total requirements for nutrients less the amount she gets in hay and ensilage.

It's a different proposition when the cows are on grass. It's impossible to measure the amount of grass each cow eats—and there is a lot of difference in the value of different pastures and in the value of the same pasture in early summer compared with mid-summer and early fall.

Keep Up Cows' Weight

Here again the scientists have done a lot of work in developing a summer feeding program that takes full advantage of the nutrients furnished by pastures. A good summer feeding program supplements this cheap feed with the right amount of grain to keep the cows up in weight and producing efficiently. This program has been worked out in the form of a grain feeding

table by the New York State College of Agriculture.

The table takes into account the fact that most pastures furnish enough total digestible nutrients to maintain the health of the cows and to produce some milk. For example, this table shows that with excellent pasture, a cow should be able to produce up to 28 pounds of 3.5% milk without any grain. In using the table, find the figure in the column at the left under excellent, good or fair pasture that represents the number of pounds of milk produced in a day. Follow on this line over to the column that gives the nearest butterfat percentage of the milk, and this figure shows the number of pounds of grain to give per day.

Take, for example, a Holstein cow producing 35 pounds of 3.5 milk per day on good pasture. The table shows that she should be given about seven and a half pounds of grain a day.

Bolster Late Pasture

The dry matter of most pasture grasses is high enough in protein so that the grain ration need not contain over 16% protein except during dry periods when the grass is not growing.

Only the very best pastures, those that have been fertilized and carefully managed, should be considered excellent. Most permanent pastures are good during the first flush of spring and early summer. Most pastures are just fair from July 1st to the time when cooler weather and fall rains bring on some new growth.

During this mid-summer period, cows should be fed hay or ensilage to make up for the lack of grazing unless some supplementary pasture crop, like millet, sudan grass or hay aftermath, is available.

This year the milk price-feed price ratio is favorable enough to keep cows producing at their maximum rate. Remember that the milk a cow produces has to come from the raw materials she gets in her feed. With a good cow, the more you can get her to eat, the more milk and profit she'll return. It's good business to feed enough grain to cows on pasture to keep up the maximum flow of milk.

SUMMER GRAIN FEEDING TABLE

(Cut out and save this table and the article.)

Quality of Pasture			Total Pounds of Grain or Concentrates to Feed							
Excellent	Good	Fair	Percentage of Fat in Milk							
Milk Produced Daily			3.0%	3.5%	4.0%	4.5%	5.0%	5.5%	6.0%	
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
22	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.2
24	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.2	2.0	.....	2.3
26	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.9	2.2	3.1	.....	3.5
28	19	10	.....	.....	1.6	2.8	3.2	4.2	.....	4.6
30	21	12	1.5	2.0	2.4	3.8	4.2	5.3	.....	5.7
32	23	14	2.3	2.8	3.3	4.7	5.2	6.3	.....	6.8
34	25	16	3.0	3.6	4.2	5.6	6.2	7.4	.....	8.0
36	27	18	3.7	4.4	5.0	6.5	7.2	8.4	.....	9.1
38	29	20	4.5	5.2	5.9	7.5	8.2	9.5	.....	10.2
40	31	22	5.2	6.0	6.8	8.4	9.2	10.5	.....	11.3
42	33	24	6.0	6.8	7.6	9.3	10.2	11.6	.....	12.5
44	35	26	6.7	7.6	8.5	10.3	11.2	12.7	.....	13.6
46	37	28	7.4	8.4	9.3	11.2	12.2	13.7	.....	14.7
48	39	30	8.2	9.2	10.2	12.1	13.2	14.8	.....	15.8
50	41	32	8.9	10.0	11.1	13.1	14.2	15.8	.....	17.0
52	43	34	9.6	10.8	11.9	14.0	15.1	16.9	.....	18.1
54	45	36	10.4	11.6	12.8	14.9	16.1	18.0	.....	19.2
56	47	38	11.1	12.4	13.7	15.9	17.1	19.0	.....	20.3
58	49	40	11.8	13.2	14.5	16.8	18.1	20.1	.....	21.5
60	51	42	12.6	14.0	15.4	17.7	19.1	21.1	.....	22.6
62	53	44	13.3	14.8	16.3	18.7	20.1	22.2	.....	23.7
64	55	46	14.1	15.6	17.1	19.6	21.1	23.3	.....	.....
66	57	48	14.8	16.4	18.0	20.5	22.1	.....	.....	.....
68	59	50	15.5	17.2	18.9	21.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	61	52	16.3	18.0	19.7	22.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
72	63	54	17.0	18.8	20.6	23.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	65	56	17.7	19.6	21.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Regardless of the amount of grain theoretically required by a cow, she should not be fed more than she can safely handle.

From Bulletin 363, New York State College of Agriculture.



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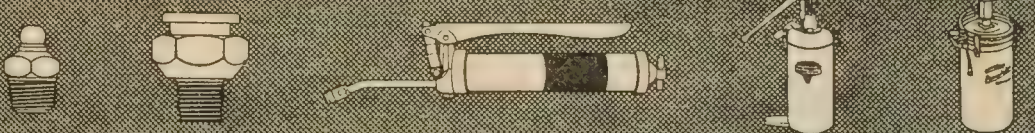


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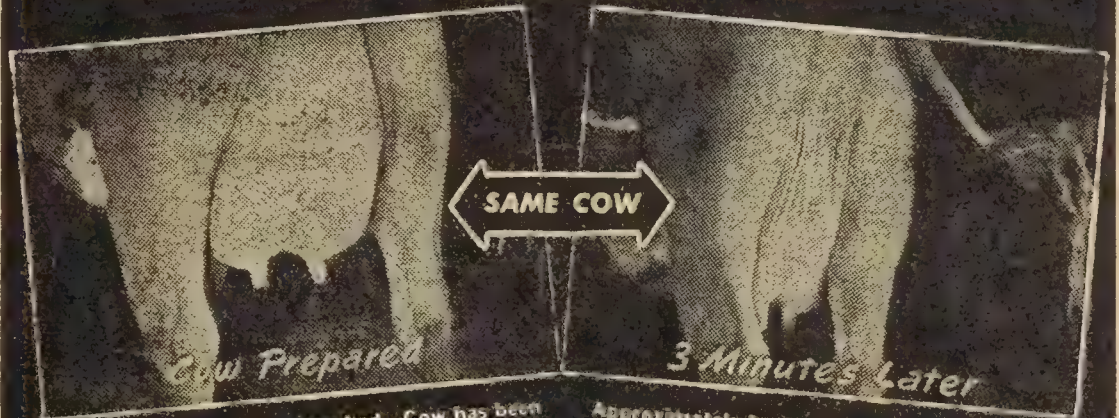
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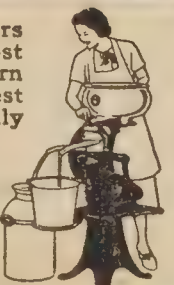
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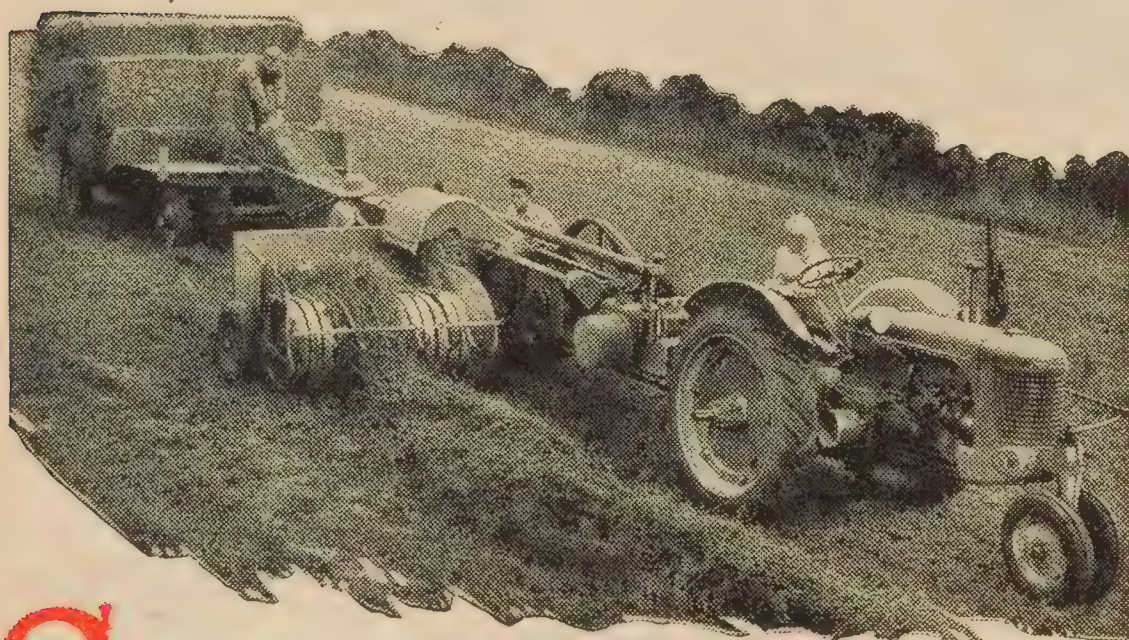
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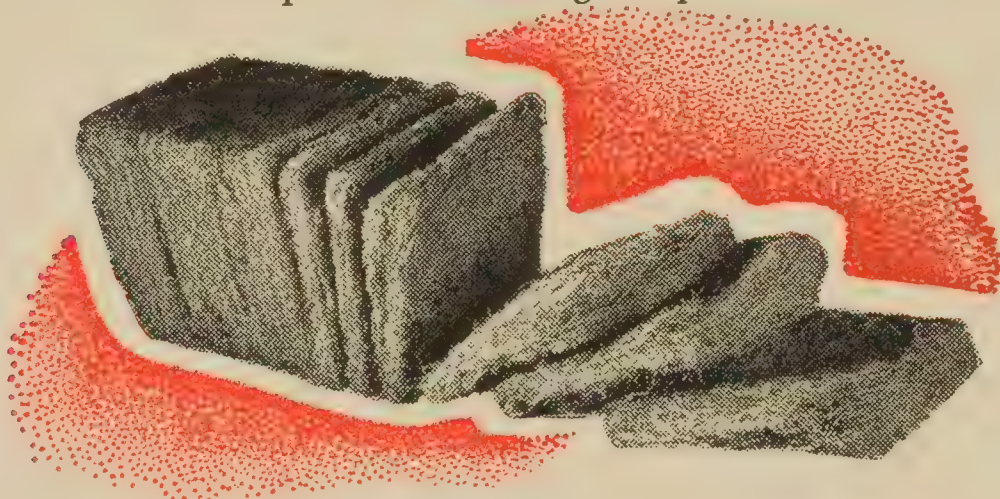
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GET THIS NEW BULLETIN

CASE



Making Hay the Easy Way

By HARRY GARRY,
Voorheesville, New York.

FARMERS have been making hay a long time, longer than any of us can remember, and it has always been work—hard work. With the exception of the hay loader and side delivery rake, no major improvements to lighten the work or speed the task were developed for many years. With the advent of the pick-up baler and the buck rake, the picture has changed. Haying is a comparatively easy task with either of these advanced methods. Each has its advantages. When the amount of cash necessary to own or rent a baler, or the number of hands to operate it is limited, the buck rake is certainly the answer to the farmer's prayer; and when used in combination with an ensilage or hay chopper, it stands alone as a labor and time saver.

BUCK RAKE AND SLING

The first year we used a buck rake we put the hay in the mow with the conventional fork, but found that too much time was lost at the barn getting the fork to take a good load of the comparatively loosely-bunched hay. A homemade sling, consisting of two maple poles and three $\frac{3}{8}$ inch ropes running through them with a ring at each end and a trip lock in the center to hold them together, completely changed the picture. It was laid on the floor with the buck rake running over it, dumping its load and going out for another at once. With this method it was possible to pick up each load clean. With a man or two at the barn to pull it up and mow it away and one on the rake, the hay came into the mow continuously, with no time out to unload. The usual pulling and tugging in the mow was also eliminated because the buck rake brought the hay into the barn not nearly as tightly packed as the usual wagon or truck load. A husky youngster could put it away.

CHOPPED HAY

The next year we used the buck rake, greatly modified and improved as a result of the lessons learned the previous season, in combination with an ensilage cutter. This method presented several advantages.

We found a two man crew was ample for hay or straw. One operated the rake and the other pitched it into the chopper, set up outside the barn, from piles dumped next to it. If necessary, even one man can handle the whole job alone, bringing in a rakeful and then putting it through the chopper. This is the only practical method we know of where one man can put in any amount of hay without any help. A two man crew, however, seems to be most efficient under ordinary conditions.

We used a length of flexible pipe above the chopper to give the pipe the angle to get the hay into the mow. A few lengths of furnace pipe and an elbow fastened with screws to the end of the chopper pipe gave us the choice of direction necessary to fill the mow evenly. Serrated plates riveted on the outside roller of the chopper pulled the hay into the machine and a board set up on the side away from the operator made it easy to keep the table full.

SOME DON'TS

We had heard that it was dangerous to chop hay unless very dry but we put it in the barn with about the same moisture content as previous years, adopting the precaution of occasionally throwing a good handful of salt on it before passing into the cutter. With ordinary care and judgment

(Continued on Page 17)

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HOT WEATHER GARDEN CROPS

GARDENERS who plan to get the most out of their garden have already planted the crops that will stand a little cold weather. Now it is time to think about hot weather crops such as corn, melons, tomatoes and beans.

In my opinion there is no sweet corn quite as good as Golden Cross. If you agree, there is no object in planting much of any earlier variety; all you need is a short row to satisfy your appetite until the Golden Cross is ready. We made a mistake last year in planting too much early corn.

Take a Chance!

In the home garden it is worth the risk to put in some corn a week or ten days before you think it is absolutely safe. If it freezes, you have not lost much; if it does not, you have gained that much time.

Melons can be grown in most parts of the Northeast. They are not as high in food value as some other crops, but they do lend a pleasing variety to the diet. A forkful of well rotted manure under each hill is a great encouragement. Thin the plants out to two or three per hill, keep the weeds out, and you should have some melons.

The idea of a forkful of manure may also be applied to tomatoes. Dig a good deep hole, put in the manure, then cover with dirt and set the plants deep. A few tomatoes can also be set out before you feel it's safe, if you want to go to the trouble of protecting them when there is danger of frost.

To Mulch or Stake

The old argument of staking versus a "let alone" policy will never be settled to the satisfaction of everyone. Staking is certainly more work. The chief advantage of staking is that the tomatoes are clean, and I think that if we get a wet season, we get considerably less rotting.

If you decide not to stake the tomatoes, the next best thing is to mulch them. A good application of straw or grass will keep the tomatoes out of the dirt and control weeds.

Snap beans are one of the easiest crops to grow; in fact, they are about the only crop that will produce satisfactorily under an apple tree in our garden. There are two things that need attention: do not put the beans in too thick or, if you do, thin them out; and watch for Mexican bean beetles. Just as soon as you see any evidence, give them a good dusting.

Lima beans are not so easy to grow, but they are worth the trouble. In our family, as long as we can grow limas, we are not interested in soybeans. If your garden soil is inclined to be heavy, and if rain bakes it a little, there is danger that the two halves of the bean seeds will be stripped off as they come up. If you can, put the beans in a part of the garden where the soil is loose. Do not put them in too deep, and if a crust forms, break it up with a garden rake.

Keep 'Em Coming

If you succeeded in getting in some of the hardy crops early, you will want to make another planting soon, so that you will always have a good variety of garden products for the table.

Lettuce does not head too well in hot weather. Later in the season you have two choices; either grow leaf lettuce or endive. There are two kinds of endive. One has a serrated, curly leaf; the other does not. Either one is good, and tying up the outer leaves when they begin to head gives you a well bleached, tasty product for salads or as a substitute for lettuce.—H. L. C.

ONE-MAN HARVEST *points the way*

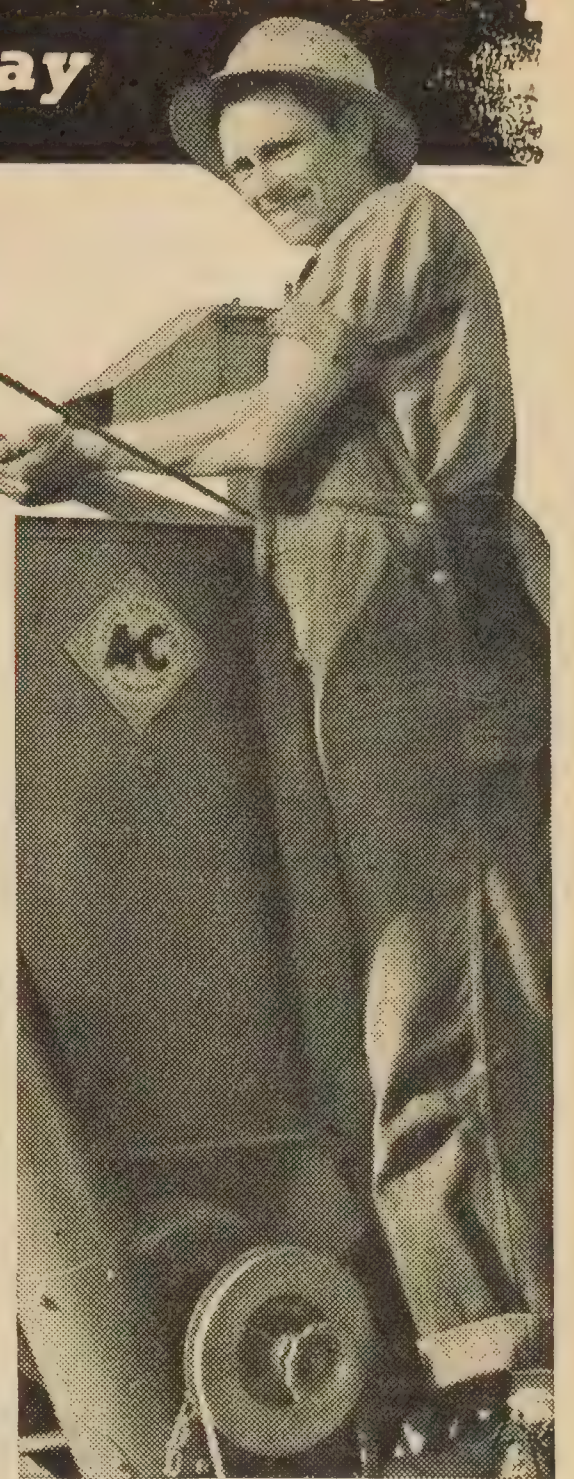


This man was thinking for himself. The "feel" of the grain, its moisture content, its heft, its hardness, told him much. With his own All-Crop Harvester, he was ready to go . . . at the precise moment when his crop had reached the peak of maturity and quality.

That freedom of choice, freedom to make up your own mind, is an underlying principle of the one-man harvest. Allis-Chalmers has long believed in the soundness of this concept. It is as basic to America's way of thinking as the Declaration of Independence itself.

Man has no master when he farms for himself . . . with his own machinery. He is free to make his own decisions. Skill in weighing the factors of season and weather, plus a sense of timing in the performance of each separate operation, are made doubly effective by ownership of modern equipment. You can act when conditions are exactly right.

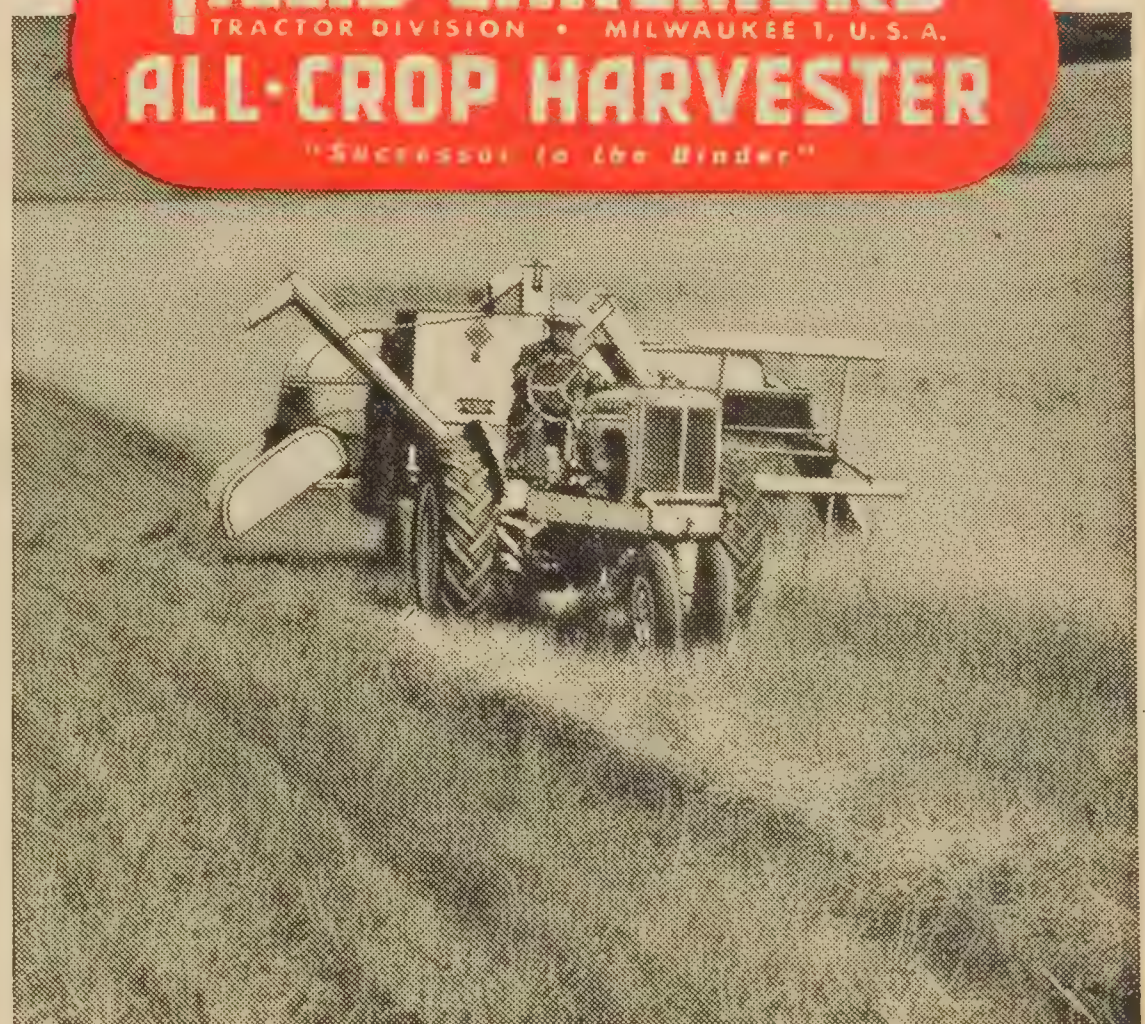
That is why Allis-Chalmers has shaped its planning of equipment in the direction of smaller, more compact and more efficient machines which the individual family farm can afford to own.



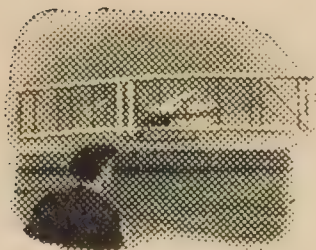
Protect the future earning power of your farm—set aside money in WAR BONDS now to replace soil fertility, buildings and equipment which have depreciated in wartime production.



ALLIS-CHALMERS
TRACTOR DIVISION • MILWAUKEE 1, U. S. A.
ALL-CROP HARVESTER
"Successful to the Binder"



LET'S KEEP AMERICA STRONG IN THE AIR!



America invented the airplane...

...and yet the most disastrous defeat we ever suffered in our entire history was when Japan attacked us at Pearl Harbor... *with our own invention.*

The truth of the matter is this: Having invented the plane, we were content to remain a second-rate power in the air... and we were caught napping.

Who will save us next time?

Germany spent 10 years building up her Luftwaffe—then she struck.

Hitler used 3000 planes in a single campaign—the cowardly conquest of Poland. Yet, even later, when Japan pulled her sneak attack, America had a total of only 1157 planes fit for combat.

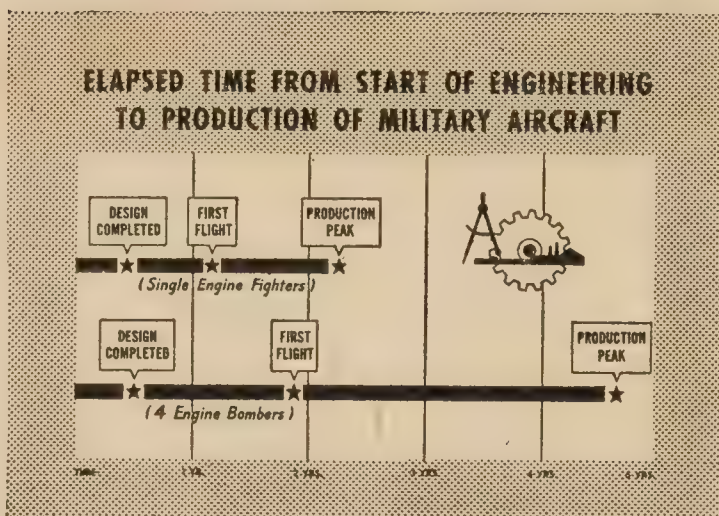


All this time, America had no well-defined air program. We had to start almost from scratch, frantically building up strength in the air while Britain held off the enemy.

Time—the Joker in Air Power

We learned that it takes time to develop a military plane. It took 7 years to produce America's first long-range heavy bomber—and 3 years to produce the Liberator bomber in quantities, even though Consolidated Vultee had years of experience building mammoth sea planes.

More by good luck than our people's foresight, a new fighter plane, designed in 1936, started coming off the production lines in



1941. And another fighter was almost ready for mass production at the time of Pearl Harbor.

Today—only at a terrific and needless cost in money and lives—we are finally strong in the air. Stronger than any other nation on the face of the globe.

Air Power for War... and Peace

After Victory is won, if we forget some of the lessons we have learned so painfully in this war, we can easily drift back again to the status of a second-rate power in the air.

Dare we rely on such a hit-or-miss air program next time?

America cannot hope to remain strong among the nations of the earth unless Air Power is maintained during peace years as well as when at war.

No one denies that to maintain American air supremacy, our military planes must excel those of any other nation.

But military air strength is only one important phase of Air Power...

The necessity for waging war on a global scale has opened our eyes to the role which air transport has played in supplying our fighting fronts, from China to the Rhine.

Tomorrow, huge transport planes—an *American Merchant Fleet of the Air*—will open up new areas of natural resources, and help bring about a mutual appreciation of peoples in once-remote lands. The plane will be an important factor in promoting a relationship under which nations can live together peacefully.

A Nation on Wings

Since the turn of the century, America has

been a "nation on wheels." Even more important, the automobile made us a mechanically minded nation. And this was a good thing, when war came.

For, the mechanical knowledge gained from tinkering with a \$10 jalopy has given untold thousands of American boys the aptitude to become the world's finest airplane pilots and mechanics.

Now, overnight, we have become a "nation on wings." The Air Age is here. When the war is finally over, many thousands of people in this country will take to the air—in their own small personal planes.

Today, a 60-Hour-Wide World

A nation which thinks and works in terms of Air Power has taken a long first step toward insuring a lasting peace—for air strength is a force which aggressor nations fear and respect.



Today, under the impetus of war, the aircraft industry has become five times bigger than America's vast prewar automobile industry.

And it must remain strong, and competitive. And it must constantly work in research and technological advance, even after Victory.

And finally, we must teach our children—and we ourselves must never forget—that the world is now one global community in which *no spot on earth is more than 60 hours' flying time from our local airport.*

Millions of air-minded young Americans, who will soon be returning from overseas, know that this is why we must keep America strong in the air!

LIBERATOR
4-engine bomber

LIBERATOR EXPRESS
transport

CORONADO
patrol bomber

PRIVATEER
search plane

CONVAIR MODEL 37
Pan American Clipper

CATALINA
patrol bomber

VALIANT
basic trainer

SENTINEL
"Flying Jeep"

CONSOLIDATED VULTEE AIRCRAFT CORPORATION

San Diego, Calif.
New Orleans, La.

Fairfield, Calif.
Louisville, Ky.

Fort Worth, Texas
Dearborn, Mich.

Nashville, Tenn.
Elizabeth City, N. C.

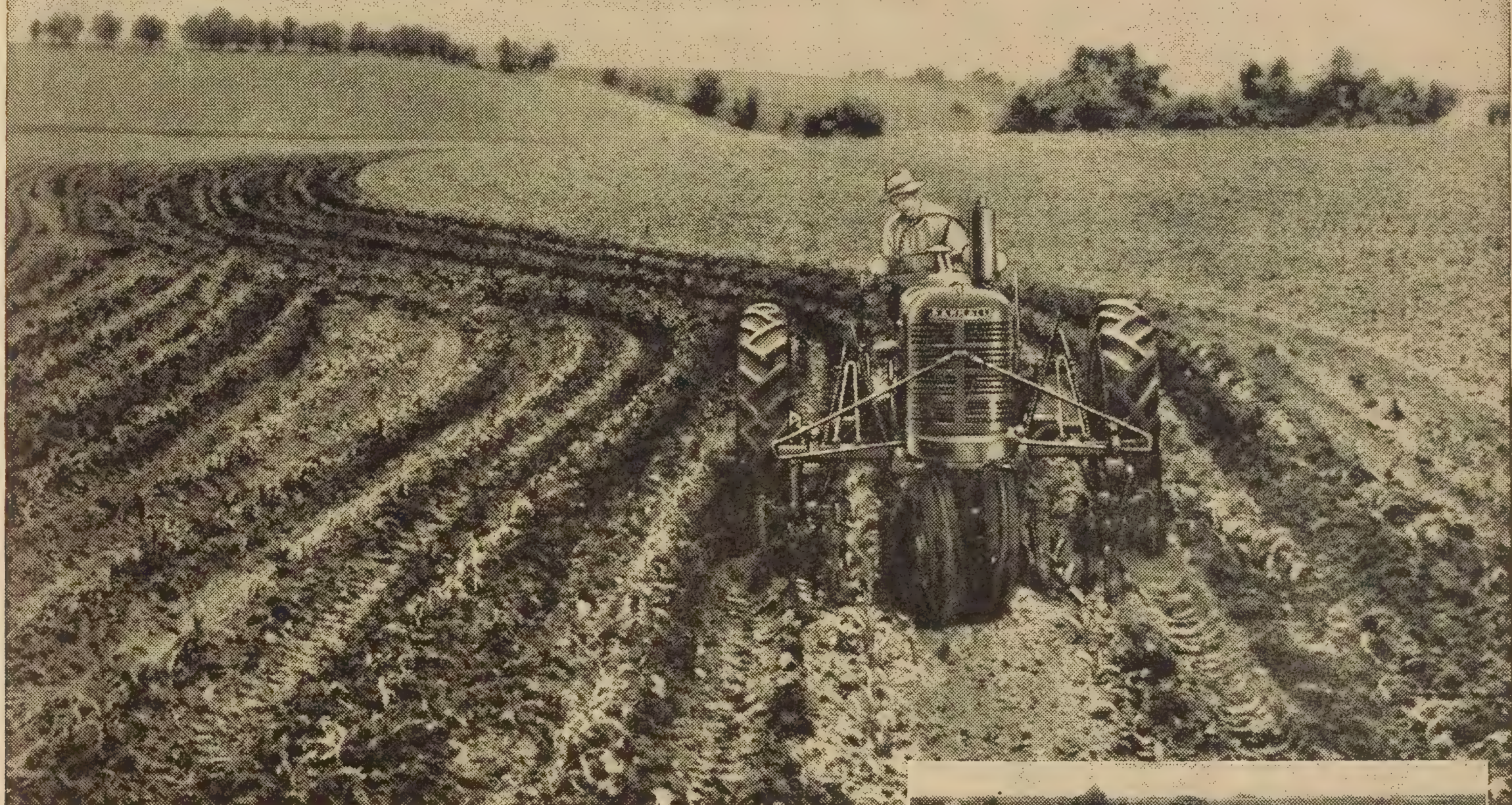
Wayne, Mich.
Miami, Fla.

Allentown, Pa.

Vultee Field, Calif.

Tucson, Ariz.
Member, Aircraft War Production Council

USE YOUR REGULAR FARM EQUIPMENT FOR CONTOUR FARMING



● Not so long ago farmers used to call in heavy-duty crawler tractors and graders to build terraces for control of soil erosion. That was custom work and an added expense.

Now, with the cooperation of the Soil Conservation Service, farmers are being shown how to build terraces and farm on the contour with their *regular, standard* farm equipment. Standard moldboard, disk and harrow plows, properly used, are proving entirely satisfactory for this important work. Your FARMALL TRACTOR and your MCCORMICK-DEERING Plows and Tillage Tools are your weapons in this fight to save productive soil.

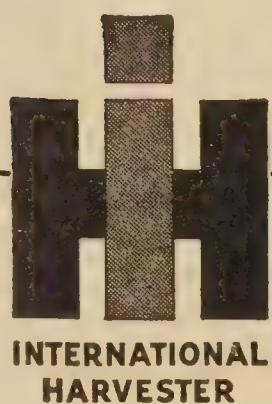
International Harvester works closely with the Soil Conservation Service in promoting this *soil-saving, soil-building* program. We are constantly passing on the information we get to our branches and dealers.

See your local soil conservationist, county agent, vocational agricultural teacher and the nearby International Harvester dealer for cooperation in your terracing, contouring and strip-cropping program. They will show you how to make the most effective use of your McCormick-Deering Farm Equipment.

Write for our free soil conservation booklet, "HELP SAVE PRODUCTIVE SOIL."

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago 1, Illinois

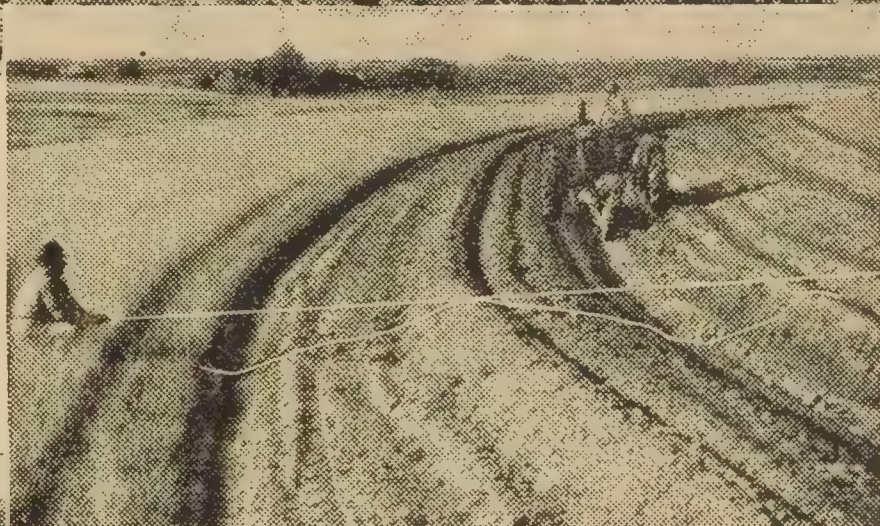
● Proper cutting and thinning improves farm woodlands. Cut and sell wood from selected trees . . . pulpwood and sawlogs are needed for war. See your county agent or local forester for information.



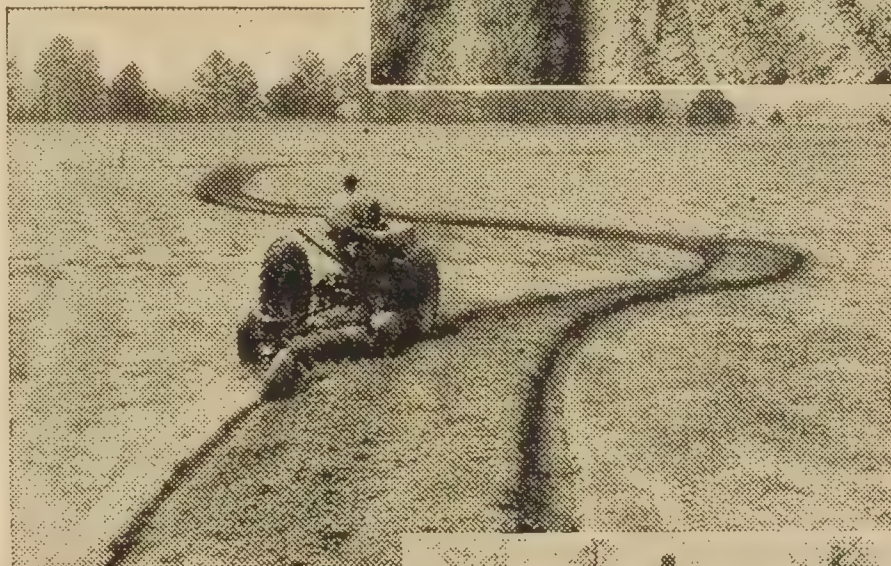
SYMBOL OF SERVICE to the American Farmer

This symbol means "Product of International Harvester." It is the mark of quality and experience . . . a new emblem by which we dedicate our products to Your Service.

Above: It's easy to cultivate corn on the contour with a Farmall-H and forward-mounted Farmall cultivator. Contour farming like this is *natural* farming. The long rows save time.

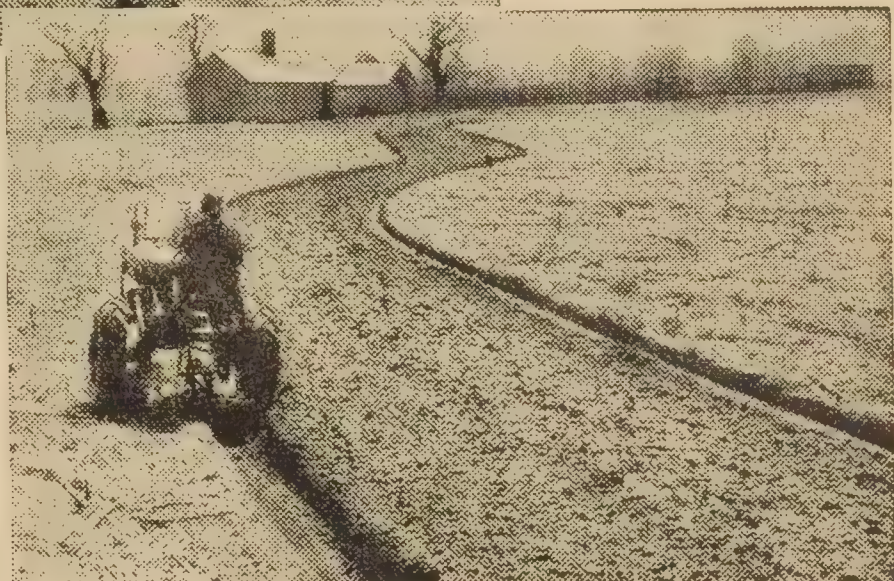


Above: Plowing out the channel of a terrace with a Farmall-A Tractor and 2-furrow disk plow. This tractor's size, speed and ease of handling in this kind of work makes it popular in many sections of the south, southeast, and on smaller farms of the middle west. Lines indicate cross-section of terrace.



Above: Farmall-H and McCormick-Deering No. 2 Harrow Plow building a terrace.

Right: Farmall-A and McCormick-Deering Direct-Connected Plow (slat moldboard type) working on the terrace ridge.



Fighting War Bonds Lay the Foundation for Peace and Prosperity

MCCORMICK-DEERING Farmall Tractors



Farmers to benefit from new telephone developments

The half-million miles of existing telephone pole lines make it possible for 80% of the nation's farm families to obtain telephone service as easily as for families in built-up areas.

Our first job is to help win the war, but as soon as conditions permit, many new devices and methods will be used to further improve and extend farm telephone

service. They include such important developments as new types of wire for rural areas, a dial system for small communities, and a way to use electric power lines in transmitting telephone messages.

These and other developments will bring telephone service to more and more farmers when men and materials are available.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

LISTEN TO "THE TELEPHONE HOUR" EVERY MONDAY EVENING OVER NBC



If Ruptured Try This Out

Modern Protection Provides Great Comfort and Holding Security Without Torturous Truss Wearing

An "eye-opening" revelation in sensible and comfortable reducible rupture protection may be yours for the asking, without cost or obligation. Simply send name and address to William S. Rice, Inc., Dept. 71-N, Adams, N. Y., and full details of the new and different Rice Method will be sent you Free. Without hard flesh-gouging pads or tormenting pressure, here's a Support that has brought joy and comfort to thousands — by releasing them from Trusses with springs and straps that bind and cut. Designed to securely hold a rupture up and in where it belongs and yet give freedom of body and genuine comfort. For full information — write today!

Turn Your Green Gold into Folding Money

Since ensilage feeding is more important this year than ever before, plan *now* to get the fullest nutritional value out of your grassland and forage crops. During 1945 Craine will produce all the silos possible but shortages of materials and manpower will limit the number of silos that can be built.

If profitable production in 1945 calls for a new silo for your dairy, *now* is the time to inquire about a Craine—the quality silo that will give you many *extra* years of carefree service. A post card will bring you full information.

CRAINE INC., 515 Pine Street, Norwich, N. Y.

CRAINE *better built* **SILOS**



"All Around" Farm Credit for Farmers

The name of the headquarters for cooperative farm credit in Springfield, Mass., has been changed from the Federal Land Bank to the Farm Credit Administration. The change was made to place special emphasis on the fact that various types of farm credit are available through the Farm Credit Administration. While the Land Bank is the oldest and largest of these forms of credit, the building also serves as headquarters for the Production Credit Corporation, the Bank for Cooperatives, and the Intermediate Credit Bank. Each has its own particular field of farm credit but many individual farmers utilize more than one of these services.

The change in name was decided upon recently by the Farm Credit Board, composed of representative farmers and agricultural leaders in New England, New York, and New Jersey. Allen L. Gillett, chairman of the Board, in commenting on the change, said that the all round services of the Farm Credit Administration should be of great help to returning veterans who desire farms. "If a G. I. wants to buy a farm anywhere in the Northeast," he said, "he can borrow money through a local national farm loan association which in turn gets its money from the Land Bank. Such loans are made only on real estate. In the same area, he will find a local organization of farmers known as a production credit association from which he can borrow money to buy cattle, farm machinery, and other equipment needed on his farm. The association gets the money which it loans the farmers from the Intermediate Credit Bank.

"In practically any area in the Northeast, he will also have the assistance of cooperative associations of farmers in marketing his farm products or in buying supplies. Many of these cooperative associations are financed in part by the Bank for Cooperatives.

"We have an all round credit service which we believe will be of great help to returning veterans who desire to have farms. We have had many years of experience in meeting the various types of credit needs of farmers and we wish to do everything possible to make this experience available to G. I.'s who are farm-minded. Our credit services are designed to meet the needs of thousands of farmers on a sound, constructive basis and the same principles of sound finance apply with even greater force to veterans and others just starting in farming."

—A. A.—

PULPWOOD PRODUCTS ON THE FARM

American farmers will need the products of 5,300,000 cords of pulpwood in 1945, approximately $\frac{1}{3}$ of the 16,000,000 cord quota estimated to meet war-industry-farm requirements. Government estimates of farm requirements include:

1. More than 1,000,000,000 multi-wall bags for fruits, flour, nuts, vegetables, fertilizer, animal and poultry feeds, etc.
2. More than 160,000 tons of paper containers for milk.
3. Over 16,000,000,000 wraps, 106,000,000 pads, cushions and liners, approximating 43,000 tons of paper or 77,000 cords of pulpwood.
4. More than 2,260,000 tons of corrugated and solid fibre shipping cases.
5. Over 160,000 tons of paper cartons for egg crates.
6. More than 10,000 carloads of paper to wrap the nation's 1945 meat order.
7. Approximately 150 carloads of paper to package seed.

In other words, a freight train 912 miles long would be needed to haul the paper and paperboard made from pulpwood which the farmer will require in 1945.

"That Grass is our Living, Son!"



WHAT THIS RANCHER SAYS to his son is very true. Grass *does* provide their living . . . and a good part of the living for all of us here in America. More than half a billion acres of the United States—roughly, 50% of all our farm and ranch lands—is in grass. "Should its harvest fail for a single year," said John James Ingalls, "famine would depopulate the world."

Grass is the preserver of much of our agricultural wealth and the basic raw material of many of our necessities. It is a major crop. And more than that, it's nature's way of transferring health-building materials . . . vitamins, minerals, and other essential elements . . . from the soil into the foods that nourish the nation. Grass must pass through livestock to be converted into products useful to man.

So let's give our pastures, meadows and

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

range lands the care they deserve. Grass on your steeper slopes should never be broken. In the long run, it is your most profitable crop on hillsides because it controls erosion by tying down your top soil and reduces evaporation of essential moisture. Your State Agricultural Experiment Station will tell you of new and improved varieties of grass you might try to your profit, and they will also advise you about reseeding, lime, and fertilizer. And never overlook this important rule of grass care—don't overgraze!

We at Swift & Company are marketing the products of your grass, and so we say with you, "Grass is our living, too!"

MORE MONEY FOR DAIRY FARMERS

1. Grow plenty of high-quality roughage.
2. Balance your herd with your feed supply.
3. Keep production records on each cow in your herd.
4. Practice disease control methods.
5. Produce milk and cream of the highest quality.
6. Adopt labor-saving methods.
7. Take care of your land.
8. Develop a sound breeding program.



WFA's 8-Point Dairy Program



THERE'S A BLACK SHEEP in almost every band. But he's not as bad as his reputation paints him. Permanently dyed black by nature, his fleece cannot be bleached. The uses for black wool are limited

so care must be exercised to keep it properly sorted in the wool clip. However, manufacturers do weave it into broadcloth. And—believe it or not—the wool from the black sheep in the flock becomes clothing for the clergy.

CASH PRIZES FOR BEST LETTERS

Write us a letter, 250 words or less, telling us which of the six Swift & Company advertisements that have appeared in this publication since November you prefer, and why.

If you wish to refresh your memory, mail us a request and we will send you all six advertisements. Letters will be judged by an impartial committee whose decisions will be final. First prize, \$50.00; second prize, \$25.00; third prize, \$15.00; fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth prizes, \$10.00. Contest closes July 15. Address your letter to F. M. Simpson, Department 128, Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Illinois.

Swift & Company

UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

★ **NUTRITION IS OUR BUSINESS—AND YOURS** ★
Right Eating Adds Life to Your Years, and Years to Your Life

Martha Logan's Recipe for WESTERN RANCH MEAT LOAF

2 pounds ground beef, or 1 pound each beef and lamb	2 teaspoons salt
1 medium onion	2 eggs
¾ cup diced celery or ground carrot	3 cups soft bread crumbs
¼ cup lard or shortening	½ cup water
½ cup diced green peppers or ½ teaspoon pepper	½ cup tomato juice
	2 tablespoons melted butter or margarine

Chop onion. Brown onion and celery or carrots in lard. Combine with green pepper, salt, eggs, bread crumbs, and water to make a dressing. Add half the dressing (one and one-half cups) to the meat, mixing well. Pat out half the mixture in a two-quart loaf pan. Cover with remaining dressing, then top with remaining meat mixture. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F) one and one-quarter hours. Baste twice with tomato juice and butter to keep loaf moist. Yield: 10-12 servings.

IT'S 2,049 MILES FROM HEREFORD, TEXAS, TO HARTFORD, CONN.



To the west of the Mississippi is produced two-thirds of the nation's meat. To the east live more than two-thirds of all Americans.

Under these conditions either livestock or fresh meat must be transported from the West to the East, and as we know, it has been found to be more economical to slaughter the animals in central plants in surplus producing sections, save the by-products, then transport the meat in refrigerator cars to the consuming sections, than to ship the live animals.

To have a market for livestock, we must find a market for meat. The job of nation-wide meat packers is to bridge the gap, an average of more than a thousand miles, made up in part from such trips as Boise, Idaho, to Boston; from Denver to Detroit; from Paducah to Pittsburgh; and from Hereford, Texas, to Hartford, Connecticut. It is necessary to have a large organization with proper facilities to handle efficiently nation-wide distribution to the thousands of consuming centers of America.

This is the last page of information that we will issue until September. See you again then!

F. M. Simpson.

Agricultural Research Department

Meet Bill Reneker, Swift's Head Hog Buyer

If you have marketed hogs since 1907, chances are that Bill Reneker bought some of them for he has bought more than 30 million for Swift's . . . some of them in Western Canada where he was buyer from 1916 to 1923, and the rest in the U. S. A. He became head hog buyer for Swift & Company in 1932.



When not buying hogs, Bill Reneker likes to judge them in the show ring. Right now he's booked until next September to judge at several shows and hog meetings.

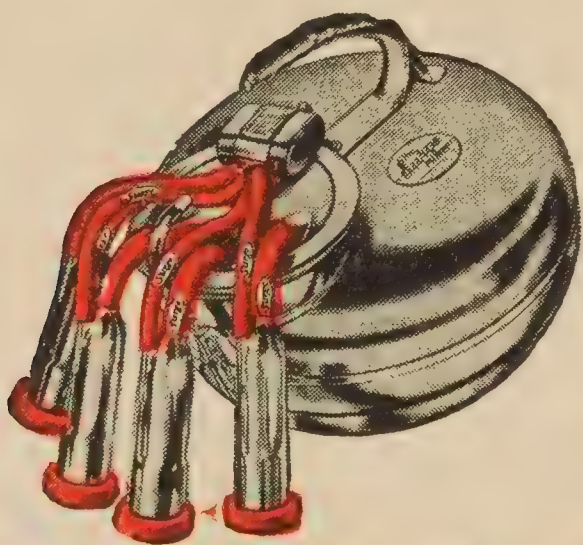
An interest in hogs comes to Bill naturally. His father was a livestock salesman and his grandfather conducted a commission business in Pittsburgh as far back as 1866. His hobby is sharing his vast knowledge of hogs with farm boys and girls.

If you should see this big, friendly man in a show ring, don't hesitate to get acquainted with him.



.... the machine
that holds the teat
cups down where
they belong

THE SURGE MILKER



BABSON BROS.CO.of N.Y.
842 W. Belden Avenue • Syracuse 1, N. Y.

CHICAGO • MINNEAPOLIS • KANSAS CITY • LOS ANGELES • HOUSTON • SEATTLE

STROUT'S FARM CATALOG

The BLUE book — 132 pages — 1,263 bargains
in 25 states. Mailed Free.

STROUT REALTY

255-R 4th AVE., NEW YORK CITY 10, N. Y.

TAYLOR'S OIL (Called Taylor's Oil of Life over 80 years).

FOR ACES, SPRAINS, CUTS, BURNS, STIFFNESS, AND OTHER USES.

At your favorite store. 35c, 75c, \$1.50.
G. C. TAYLOR CO., Inc., FAIRPORT, N. Y.

Your
Grandfather
Knew and
Respected



FARM MACHINERY

Ever since the early 1850's, Frick machinery has been a favorite with farmers and sawmill men alike. Today this superior line of equipment includes Frick threshers, peanut pickers, sawmills and engines; Minneapolis-Moline tractors, combines, power units and implements; Fox pick-up cutters and silo fillers; Bear Cat feed mills; and Rosenthal husker-shredders. Keep in touch with your nearest Frick Branch or Dealer; they can help solve your equipment problems — as they did your grandfather's!

BRANCHES AT
Canandaigua, N. Y., Williamsport and Easton, Pa.

WAYNESBORO, PA.
Frick Co.



FRICK SAWMILLS
are Described in Catalog 75.



FRICK THRESHERS AND
PEANUT PICKERS.
See Catalogs 76 and 78.

Question Box

SIDE-DRESSING CORN

What do tests show as to the advisability of side-dressing corn with ammonium nitrate at the second and last cultivation? Our corn is about two feet high. Our soil for silo corn is light sand, and the soil for grain corn is Palmyra gravel. How much ammonium nitrate should be used per acre?—S. F. B., N. Y.

The experiments on side-dressing corn with nitrogen fertilizer show a wide variety of results, the results secured being greatly influenced by the amount of manure or commercial fertilizer applied prior to or at planting time.

Where seven or eight loads of poultry manure or twelve to fifteen loads of barnyard manure were applied before planting and 200 to 300 pounds of mixed fertilizer such as 4-12-4 were applied at planting, you could not expect to obtain a profitable response from silage corn. If, however, little or no manure was applied at planting, a side-dressing of 100 pounds to the acre of ammonium nitrate at the last cultivation should generally give a profitable increase in yield. I myself would do it if I had the equipment.

Ammonium nitrate may not be obtainable when the time comes to apply it. You could use a couple of hundred pounds of nitrate of soda or 150 pounds of sulphate of ammonia to the acre. Of course you should not depend on straight nitrogen to grow a crop of corn.

On un-manured land, you would want to use about 300 pounds of 4-12-4 or 200 pounds of 6-18-6 at planting time. Another very good way to take care of the nitrogen needs of your corn crop would be to drill in with the grain drill prior to planting, or, for that matter, to plow under about 500 pounds to the acre of 5-10-5.—George H. Serviss.

—A. A.—

HAY BLOWERS

Where can I buy one of the hay blowers mentioned in the article on page 1 of the March 3 issue?

These blowers are not on the market, although there might be some available by 1946. Those described in the article were rigged up by farmers. They used wind stackers from old threshing machines, and built standards to hold them steady and erect. Most of the men do not use any kind of feeder. They pitch the hay directly into the blower. It appears, for the present at least, that the use of hay blowers will be restricted to men who have old threshers or who can buy them.

—A. A.—

INOCULATING FIELD BEANS

Is it advisable to inoculate field beans with a commercial inoculant?

Some experiments have shown no increase in yield where an inoculant was used. This seems to be the exception as other legumes always invariably give better yields where the seed is inoculated.

—A. A.—

SOYBEAN HINTS

What are the requirements for growing soybeans?

Soybeans are not particularly difficult to grow, but the crop can be a failure if you neglect certain fundamentals.

1. The lime requirement is not high, but they grow best on soil that will grow red clover.

2. The seed should always be inoculated.

3. Do not plant too deep, particularly in heavy soils. It is only necessary

(Continued on opposite page)

EVERY FARMER NEEDS THIS INSURANCE PROTECTION

Merchants Mutual's Farm Personal Liability Insurance

—Protects you and your family against damage suits and claims made by the public... either on your farm or resulting from your personal activities anywhere.

Merchants Mutual's Agricultural Personal Accident Insurance

—will pay you or members of your family or hired help for loss of time, loss of life, limb or sight... resulting from accident.

Ask the Merchants Mutual Agent in your community for full information, or write to us and we will forward your inquiry to your nearest Merchants Mutual Agent... no obligation.

MERCHANTS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

C. W. Brown, Pres.

Buffalo 5, N. Y.

LEADING VARIETIES CABBAGE, ONION, TOMATO, POTATO, AND PEPPER PLANTS.

EARLY JERSEY, CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD, FLAT DUTCH, BALLHEAD, GOLDEN ACRE AND COPENHAGEN MARKET CABBAGE. Ready Now — 500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$3.00 prepaid. ONION PLANTS, Ready now, 50c hundred prepaid. MARGLOBE, STONE AND BALTIMORE TOMATO PLANTS. Ready May 20th, 500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$3.00 prepaid. PORTO RICO POTATO PLANTS FROM CERTIFIED SEED, 300, \$1.50; 500, \$2.25; 1,000, \$4.00 prepaid. Ready May 20th. SWEET PEPPER PLANTS, 50c hundred prepaid. READY JUNE 1st. PLACE YOUR ORDERS NOW. BUSY BEE PLANT FARM, FRANKLIN, VIRGINIA

PLANTS THAT SATISFY!

TOMATO PLANTS: Rutgers, Marglobe, Pritchard, \$2.00-10.00. CABBAGE PLANTS: Copenhagen, Charleston Wakefield, Flat Dutch, \$1.50-10.00. PEPPER: Large Sweet California Wonder, \$4.00-10.00, or 60c-100c. HUNGARIAN HOT WAX same price. WHITE CRYSTAL WAX ONION PLANTS, \$2.00-10.00. 26 years growing and shipping better plants. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Quitman Plant Company, Quitman, Ga.

CHOICE BERMUDA AND SWEET SPANISH SELECT ONION PLANTS. Guaranteed to arrive in fine condition or money refunded.

Ship daily until June 15th, prepaid. We supply many northern commercial growers. Give both express and mail address. Send check with order. 300, \$1.15; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50; 3,000, \$4.00; 6,000, \$7.00. Box 313, Austin Plant Company, AUSTIN, TEXAS

VEGETABLE PLANTS—HIGHEST QUALITY ONLY. Acres ready May 15.

CAULIFLOWER—1,000, \$5.50; 500, \$3.00. CABBAGE—All varieties, red and white, 10,000, \$20.00; 1,000, \$2.50; 500, \$1.65. BROCCOLI and SPROUTS, 10,000, \$25.00; 1,000, \$3.00; 500, \$1.75. Any single hundred postpaid, \$1.00.

F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, CHESTER, N. J.

New OTTAWA Tractor LIFT

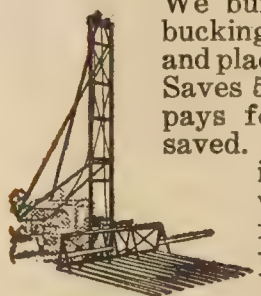
Replaces
Shovels and
Pitch Forks



No Interference
With Belt Work

Makes quick and easy moving of agricultural lime, manure, dirt, sand, snow, corn, oats, barrels. Lifts machinery for loading and unloading on truck or trailer. Builds ponds. Hoists baled hay to loft or pile—pulls posts. Takes the backaches out of piling lumber, poles, etc. Does a hundred jobs and saves thousands of man hours.

STACKING HAY AND GRAIN



We build a 10' rake for bucking hay from windrow and placing it on the stack. Saves 5 to 10 men. Soon pays for itself in labor saved. Insures quick hay-ing and harvesting while weather is favorable. Guaranteed—low prices. Write for details.

Ottawa Mfg. Co., 531 Allen St., Ottawa, Kans.



Yes, EAGLE BRAND Processed Canvas DRINKING WATER BAGS really keep water cool—thru' Nature's cooling principle, EVAPORATION. Convenient and sanitary, by actual test keeps water degrees cooler than ordinary jugs, kegs, etc. Made of 100% American canvas, with nothing to break or get out of order. NOT A WARTIME SUBSTITUTE, as water bags proved in West for 50 years. Top removes for easy filling, cleaning; handy hard-wood carrying handle; rope loop to hang UP (on tree, post, etc.) away from dust and dirt. Thousands in use by soldiers. Perfect for field workers, sportsmen. Sold at hardware and farm stores everywhere on MONEY BACK GUARANTEE. 2 gal. size only \$1.00

EAGLE BRAND DRINKING WATER BAG

W. WENZEL TENT & DUCK CO., ST. LOUIS 4, MISSOURI

HARDER Saved by a Harder



Every crop preserved by a Harder Silo will mean profits ahead. Regardless of weather or crop conditions, you play SAFER with a Harder, saving both summer and fall crops. Same 50-year care in quality. But limited 1945 quantity going fast. Write today for prices and details.

HARDER SILO COMPANY, INC.
Box A,
COBLESKILL, NEW YORK

FENCING FOR THE FARM

- E Poultry Fencing, Poultry Netting
- N Welded Turkey Wire, Cello-Glass
- C Steel Fence Posts, Field Fencing
- I Barbed Wire, Electric Fence Controllers
- N Chestnut Post and Rail Fencing
- G Cedar Hurdle Fence.

ARNOLD-DAIN CORPORATION
Box A, MAHOPAC, N. Y.



Army Haversacks

heavy canvas, with pockets, second hand, with leather sling. Postpaid for \$1.00. 1945 catalog, 308 pages, mailed for one dollar. Circular for 3c stamp.

Francis Bannerman Sons
501 Broadway, N. Y. 12

Magic Electric Welder

110 volt AC-DC; welds, brazes, solders, cuts all metals; easy to use; full directions. Complete with power unit, flame and metallic arc attachments, carbons, fluxes, rods, mask. Only \$19.95. Used by the Navy. Splendid for farm use. MAGIC WELDER MFG. CO., 2114 CANAL ST., NEW YORK CITY

to have them well covered.

4. Avoid drilling fertilizer so that it comes in direct contact with the seed.
5. Weeds must be controlled. Harrowing several times before you plant, with each harrowing a little shallower, helps. After they are up, use a weed-er, peg-toothed harrow or rotary hoe until they are about 6 in. high. Even though it appears you are damaging the crop, the damage is less than would be done by the weeds.

—A. A.—

KILLING MUSTARD

I have heard that mustard in oats can be killed by rolling. Is this a fact?

There have been some good results when the field was rolled early in the morning. At that time, and if the mustard is still small, the plants will be sufficiently full of water so that they will be brittle and will break easily without doing any damage to the oats.

—A. A.—

MEAT PACKER SUBSIDY INCREASED

Washington's answers to the meat shortage and black markets in meat are: (1) trebling the O.P.A. meat enforcement staff by adding 500 men; (2) increasing the subsidies to packers by \$34,000,000 a year. This, they hope, will remove the packers' price squeeze, attract more livestock to Federally inspected packers, and give better meat distribution throughout the country, all without increasing meat prices to city housewives. Controls bring more controls.

—A. A.—

HOW I SHALL SPRAY

(Continued from Page 3)

spray program as it should be done is an overload on capital, equipment and labor we dare not undertake, so we will dust on sulfur and lead early in the morning and late at night when the good Lord carries the water for us, and when wind and weather and time permit, and spray if and when we can get it done. Of course, we will try and time, applications as near the recommended period as we can, but jump the gun a bit to make sure we do get them on in time and trust to some build-up and overlapping to cover our mistakes.

Poor Apples Don't Pay

No amount of theory or planning can change certain facts. It does not pay to raise poor apples, so we must get crops free from scab and worms or go out of the apple business. There is a limit to the amount of work a man or machine can do, so there is no use planning on more. Any work that is accomplished and actually done is better than the very best program that is never put into effect. In our humble way we propose to keep crops covered with sulfur and lead with whatever tools we can keep patched up and in operation and then perhaps add fancy touches according to the spray recommendations if we can.

In any case, we are going to put up a real fight against bugs and blights, while the boys we hope will eat the apples are popping off the Heinies and the Japs.

—A. A.—

NEW SLANT ON SETTING TOMATOES

Experiments conducted by Ray W. Barratt, plant pathologist at Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, show that the more abundant the yield of a tomato plant, the more serious is defoliation disease or early blight. Recommended is inter-planting of early and late varieties, pulling out early varieties as they cease bearing and planting late ones in their place.

—Clifford B. Knight.



Keep a Gallon Handy

(It won't deteriorate)

CUPRINOL

Stops Rot

Spray the Wood and Stop the Rot

Wood rot works rapidly in damp crevices, as beneath a sill that rests on stone or concrete! Stop it with Cuprinol before it starts. An ordinary household spray gun filled with Cuprinol will give sufficient spray for adequate protection. And on all wood replacements or new construction use Cuprinol, by spray, by brush or by dip.

But you won't use Cuprinol if you don't have it handy. It does not deteriorate, so keep a gallon or two always ready. Cuprinol treatment will reduce future repairs and replacements by penetrating the fibres and eliminating the nourishment on which rot fungus and insect borers feed.

Cuprinol treated wood is harmless to animals, poultry and plants, and will not affect ensilage, stored grain or other farm products. Cuprinol can be used either by itself or as a priming coat, and the greater the dampness the greater the need for Cuprinol.

Cuprinol is regularly carried by many farm supply stores in One and Five Gallon containers—50 gallon drums promptly on order. The cost is low, the protection lasting. Treat your wood and stop the rot!

CUPRINOL, Inc., 30 Spring Lane, Boston 9, Mass.

When answering advertisements, say you saw it *American Agriculturist*.

TO IMPROVE HAY AND ENSILAGE—YOU

PASS the SALT



BETTER HEALTH, more productivity...

that's what salt means to livestock. "White gold" many farmers call it, for its benefits to them are many. It helps cure hay, for example... brings out natural flavors. It gives grass silage better flavor, too... and wards off quick spoilage.

To salt hay properly with pure Sterling Granulated Salt, use 10 to 20 lbs. to a ton of hay. To a ton of leguminous ensilage, use 10 to 15 lbs. of Sterling Salt. It preserves carotene content... slows fermentation.

READY FOR YOU—THIS FREE HANDY FARMERS' GUIDE!

Here they are—full directions for using salt on the farm! How to improve hay and ensilage—how much salt livestock require for health. Directions for meat curing... recipes for pickles, sauerkraut, vegetable salting. Plus many helpful household hints. Your copy awaits you. Just fill out coupon below.

International Salt Company, Inc.
Dept. AA-5, Scranton, Pa.
Please send me free copy of your Handy Guide for Farmers.

Name _____
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Sterling SALT FOR EVERY FARM USE International Salt Company, Inc. Scranton, Pa.

★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

HOLSTEIN

HOLSTEIN BULLS

Ready for service. By our best herd sires and from dams with good D.H.I.A. records.

E. P. SMITH

SHERBURNE, CHENANGO COUNTY, NEW YORK

FOR SALE: Registered Holsteins
ALL AGES, BOTH SEXES. ALL STAGES OF LACTATION. EXCELLENT QUALITY FOUNDATION STOCK. POPULAR BLOOD LINES.
PAUL SMITH, Newark Valley, N. Y.

ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM

Offers for sale both Carnation and Pathfinder bred bull calves from high record Carnation daughters. Sires, Carnation Hemstead Hazelwood, Pioneer Pathfinder Fobes.
M. R. KLOCK & SON, FORT PLAIN, N. Y.

FOR SALE: REG. HOLSTEIN SERVICE BULLS
from high producing dams and grand dams up to 700 lbs. fat. Sired by bulls with dams up to 1000 lbs. fat. Also promising bull calves for future herd sires. Due to shortage of barn room we also have a few nice cows and heifers for sale.
PETZOLD FARMS, OWEGO, N. Y., PHONE 90.

HOLSTEIN—A Real Bull.

Light colored. Just a year old. His seven nearest dams average 715 lbs. fat. His dam a beautiful cow, her dam a 2000 lb. cow. Come and see them.

L. V. LaMotte, Freeville, N. Y.

For Sale: 10 Registered Holstein Cows
Five fresh, balance bred back for fall. All 70 lb. cows. DON'T WRITE. COME AND SEE THEM.
HAROLD F. WINSOR, Guilford, N. Y.

GUERNSEY

BULLS one month to serviceable age.
Sired by FOREMOST PEACEMAKER, 64 A. R. daughters, and ANTIETAM BRIGHT LAD—son of LANGWATER VAGABOND and BRIGHT LAD'S FRANCES ROSE, 738 lbs. fat—A.A. Dams have high records and are closely related to PEERLESS MARGO, 1013 lbs. fat at 3 yrs., and ROYAL LENDA, 1109 lbs. fat at 4 years.
ALSO A FEW HEIFER CALVES.
Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, New York.

Increase Production and Your Profit.
GET A BULL CALF RICH IN VALOR, FOREMOST, MAY ROYAL and MIXTER FAITHFUL BLOOD, FROM A HEAVY MILKING TESTED COW.
CROCKER FARMS, CORTLAND, N. Y.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL—Age 3 months. From an outstanding cow family developed through FIFTEEN YEARS of continuous HERD TESTING. Records exceeding 1500 lbs. M. and 700 lbs. F. Rich in the blood of Foremost Prediction. Complete Pedigree sent on request. **WYCHMERE FARM, ONTARIO, N. Y.**
State Approval—Federal Accredited.

BROWN SWISS

BROWN SWISS BULL CALF

Born March 18, 1945. Sire traces to Jane of Vernon on both sides of his pedigree, being a grandson of Jane's Royal of Vernon and out of a daughter of Jane's Columbus of Vernon, he being a son of Jane of Vernon 3rd. Calf's dam is a daughter of that great show bull Blankus Baronet of Waltham.
F. W. Ohm, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE

T.B. AND BLOODTESTED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N. Y.

Fancy Dairy Cattle: 200 to 500 cows and heifers on hand at all times.
Horses: 50 to 100 high class mated teams, singles, seconds and saddle horses.
E. L. FOOTE & SON, INC.
PHONE 6471. HOBART, N. Y.

Close and Fresh Cows: Every animal personally selected to build customers' good will. No cash needed. No sales on Sunday.
State Dairy Cattle Co., Inc.
B. N. Millard, Pres., Ithaca, N. Y. R.D. 5, Phone 2015

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

FOR SALE: 8 ANGUS HEIFER CALVES, 10 MONTHS OLD; 1 ANGUS BULL CALF 10 MONTHS OLD; 1 ANGUS BULL, 2 1/2 YEARS OLD.

EARL HECKMAN

37 WARDEN ST., BATH, N. Y.

DANCOTE is consigning 2 outstanding daughters and one granddaughter of Repeater of Wheatland 9, a Grand Champion bull at Mo., Kan., and N. Y., to the ITHACA SALE, MAY 19, 1945. See them, you will want them.
C. C. TAYLOR, LAWTONS, NEW YORK

MISCELLANEOUS

HORSES and CATTLE

Always on hand from 25-50 head. Fancy farm teams and single horses. Some saddle horses. Also Approx. 300 head good dairy cows and first calf heifers. Mixed breeds. Reasonable terms. We will buy entire dairies and farm equipment at all times.
GLADSTONE BROS, ANDES, N. Y., Phone 36.

HORSES

CORNELL UNIVERSITY OFFERS PUREBRED PERCHERON and BELGIAN HORSES FOR SALE. BRED MARES, GELDINGS and YEARLINGS OF BOTH SEXES, \$25. TO \$225.

R. M. WATT, Dept. of Animal Husbandry, CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y.

SWINE

Pedigreed Chester Whites

SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS. ALL AGES. WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. MUST PLEASE.

C. E. Cassel & Son, Hershey, Penna

Chester Whites or Berkshire & Chester Cross 6 to 7 wks. old \$12.00 ea.; 8 to 10 wks. old \$13.00 ea. Will ship any number C.O.D. or send check or money order. Inoculated if desired—75c extra. Buy pigs that live and grow.
WALTER LUX, 44 ARLINGTON ROAD, WOBURN, MASS.

FOR SALE—Spotted Poland Chinas

and BLACK POLAND CHINA, both pure breeds. Bred gilts, service boars, sows all ages, young pigs. Out of prize winning stock. Healthy and ready to ship.
C. W. HILLMAN, Vincenttown, N. J.

Registered Hereford Hogs

BREEDING STOCK ALL AGES. SPRING PIGS. UNRELATED PAIRS AND TRIOS. Write for prices.
DON GRAVES
189 SYCAMORE ST., EAST AURORA, N. Y.

PIG CUSTOMERS:

While railroads are congested, order pigs ahead, then come and get them if possible, when available. I am delivering truck loads in lots of 20 or more at \$10.50 for pigs, \$12.50 for 30 lb. size, and \$15.50 for 50 lb. Shoats. C.O.D. On Approval. Subject to final inspection. Pool your orders together now. Pigs may be less scarce and cheaper by latter part of June.

C. STANLEY SHORT,

CHESWOLD, DELAWARE

RUGGED PIGS! Chester White—Medium Yorkshire-Berkshire-Duroc Cross. 6 wks., \$12.50 each; 7-8 wks., \$15.00 each. Vaccination \$1.00 each extra if desired. Crates free. Ship C.O.D. Check or money order.
CARL ANDERSON, Virginia Road, CONCORD, MASS.

DAILEY STOCK FARM

LEXINGTON, MASS.—TEL. 1085.
A few nice young pigs 6 wks. old, \$12.00 each, 7-8 wks. old, \$12.50 each. Chester & Yorkshire, Berkshire & O.I.C. crossed. Kindly send deposit of 25% with order. Balance shipped C.O.D.

DOGS

PUPPIES

1 Black C. Spaniel Male—2 Mo.—A.K.C.
2 Shepherd—C. Spaniel Male—2 Mo., Black and Black and White.
1 litter Shepherds 7 weeks. 1 litter Shepherds 3 Mo. Grown dogs let out on "Puppy Profit Plan".
MRS. E. GLADSTONE, ANDES, N. Y.

GREAT DANE PUPPIES, PUREBRED.

Mother, Fawn Mole Blue.

WALTER ESHLEMAN, MORAVIA, N. Y.

HAY

HAY All Grades.

E. P. SMITH, Sherburne, N. Y.

HAY Baled Hay and Straw for Sale.

WILL DELIVER BY TRUCK OR RAIL.
J. W. CHRISTMAN, Fort Plain, N. Y.

EQUIPMENT

FOR SALE: 1—John Deere Model K, L. Cultivator, 2—Horse, NEW.
1—Cutter Bar Attachment for Fox Pick-Up Cutter, NEW.
1—Caterpillar 60 Tractor with Bulldozer in good condition.
BEAN BROTHERS, OVID, N. Y.

FOR SALE 1 CLARK CUTAWAY SINGLE DISC HARROW. 22 in. disc, 6 ft. wide. New condition, used one season. 1 Model A Truck rear end with shortened drive shaft, also 4 speed transmission.
HAROLD TILTON, Holcomb, N. Y., Rt. 1.

EMPLOYMENT

TWO WOMEN FOR JOBS NOW ESSENTIAL TO FOOD PRODUCTION EFFORT.

Cook and houseworker wanted immediately on Hudson River Valley dairy farm, owned and operated by old American family, 30 miles from Poughkeepsie. Adults only, table plentiful, modern accommodations, central heating, individual rooms, eat with owner and fellow-workers. Servant-type not wanted. No liquor. Salaries commensurate with experience and proven capabilities. Permanent openings for right type women looking ahead to post-war job security. Give full qualifications, age, experience, nationality, references, availability, telephone number. BOX 514-0 c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, ITHACA, N. Y.

YOUNG WOMEN, AGE 20-35.

Early American family, Eastern New York, owner of large dairy farm equipped with modern machinery, wants two able-bodied, young women with farm background, or experience, to work with registered Jerseys. Part time with tractors and horses on field crops. Own rooms, central heating, excellent food. Permanent for candidates looking ahead to post-war job security. Send full information including education, experience, telephone number, references, small returnable photo if possible.
Box 514-HP, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, ITHACA, N. Y.

WANTED: Men with training in operation of the Babcock Test for Advanced Registry Supervisors. Character references required. Write for information to DAIRY RECORDS OFFICE, WING HALL, ITHACA, N. Y.

SEEDS

PLANT HYBRID CORN FOR THE BEST YIELDS. Certified Cornell Double Cross Hybrid 29-3 and Cornell Double Cross Hybrid 34-53; Cornelian oats; Spring wheat; Japanese buckwheat. Prices quoted by return mail. Telephone Poplar Ridge 3610.
Jerry A. Smith & Sons, R.D. No. 1, Ludlowville, N. Y.

SEED POTATOES

Certified Warba, Katahdin, Sebago & Houma; also Maine Certified Irish Cobbler, Foundation A Prince Edward Irish Cobbler and Katahdins; also Selected B size Irish Cobbler and Smooth Rurals. Write or wire for prices.
Porter & Bonney, Elba, N. Y., Phone Elba 4521

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CASTER'S PARMENTER REDS

and ROCK-RED CROSS.
Known for exceptional livability and consistent production. Circular available.
RED-W-FARM, Box W, Wolcott, N. Y.

PEDIGREED WHITE LEGHORNS

PRODUCT OF 40 YRS. OF SCIENTIFIC BREEDING. BIG FOWLS, BIG EGGS, HIGH LIVABILITY. Illustrated folder free.

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MAPES

RED-ROCKS, ROCK-REDS & NEW HAMPSHIRE
make outstanding layers of large eggs—and rapid growing broilers, roasters, or capons.
Write for folder and price list.

WILLIAM S. MAPES, BOX A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

SPRINGBROOK POULTRY FARM

RHODE ISLAND RED

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN

N.Y.-U.S. Approved, Pullorum controlled.
They will give you HIGH PRODUCTION, HIGH LIVABILITY, and HIGH PROFIT.
SPRINGBROOK POULTRY FARM
DONALD E. KUNEY, Route A, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Bodine's Pedigreed Leghorns

Our Leghorns are especially bred for livability, high egg production of large white eggs. Also a limited number of Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Crosses.
Please write for Catalog and price list.

CHEMUNG FARMS,
CHEMUNG, N. Y., Box 28, CHEMUNG COUNTY.

ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM

N.Y.-U.S. APPROVED WHITE LEGHORNS, REDS.
They Live—They Lay—They Pay. Pullorum Free. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Details on request.
CHESTER G. ZIMMER, Box C, Gallupville, N. Y.

RICHQUALITY LEGHORNS

OUR 35th YEAR. 12000 BIRDS.
One of New York State's Oldest and Largest Breeding Farms. Write for Catalogue.

RICH POULTRY FARMS

WALLACE H. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

LEGHORNS—NEW HAMPSHIRE

BARRED ROCKS—CROSSES
"BRED TO LAY—LAY TO PAY"
Write for descriptive catalog and prices.
GLENWOOD FARMS, R.D. 3, ITHACA, N. Y.

Walter Rich's Hobart Poultry Farm
LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY.
Our circular shows you the type of bird it will pay you to put in your laying house next fall.

WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

THE MCGREGOR FARM

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—50 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN BREEDING PROFIT-PRODUCING BIRDS.
WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER.
The McGregor Farm, Box A, Maine, N. Y.

BARRED ROCKS

One of the outstanding breeding farms in the Northeast. Noted for exceptional livability and egg production. Leads all breeds in egg weight at Farmingdale contest.
Ask for literature and prices.

VICTOR H. KIRKUP

MATTITUCK, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

Pedigreed White Leghorn Cockerels
FROM OUR FINEST MATINGS. HALF AND FULL GROWN. WE ARE RAISING 500 TO SELL BETWEEN NOW AND DECEMBER 1st.

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Family-pedigree bred for livability, egg and broiler production. N. Y.-U. S. Pullorum Clean. Circular available.
Alson Van Wagner, R.D.2, Hyde Park, N. Y.

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EMBDEN GANDERS beautiful birds \$8.00 and \$10.00 each. No geese eggs or goslings. Golden Seabright and B. B. Red Old English Game Bantams. Eggs from prize winning specimens of these beautiful little birds. \$3.00 per 15 postpaid. Collie pups at all times.
PLUMMER McCULLOUGH, MERCER, PA.

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MATURE BREEDING COCKERELS. CERTIFIED SEED BEANS. ALPHA BARLEY. EGG & APPLE FARM, Trumansburg, N. Y. Box A.

ENGLISH BLACK LEGHORNS

Noted for health, vigor and vitality. Great layers of big white eggs. No paralysis, no pickouts, 4,000 Breed. ers up to 6 years old. Our 35th year. EGGS AND STOCK. CATALOG FREE.
KEYSTONE FARMS, RICHFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA

THE WHITE EGG FARM

LEGHORNS—NEW HAMPSHIRE

N.Y.-U.S. Pullorum Clean. Family Testing.

Write for Folder.

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Box A, Clyde, N. Y.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

R.O.P. OFFICIAL BREEDING. 500 BIRDS TRAPPED, YEAR AROUND.
Circular on request.
C. & G. FARMS, Ballston Lake, N. Y. Route 5.

MOYER'S PURE PARMENTER STRAIN RHODE ISLAND REDS

Particulars and prices on application.
GRANT MOYER, R.F.D. No. 1, FORT PLAIN, N. Y.

Brooks Poultry Farm—N.Y.-U.S.

PULLORUM CONTROLLED, NO REACTORS. LARGE TYPE LEGHORNS THAT PRODUCE 95% LARGE EGGS. WRITE FOR CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST.
GRIFFIN A. BROOKS, Stamford, N. Y.

Breeding Cockerels, S. S. W. LEGHORN and S. C. R. I. RED
exceptional birds individually banded from our best producing and transmitting families.
KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N. Y.

HORSES and PONIES

Farm Chunks 1250 to 1500 lbs., heavy drafters 1600 to 2500 lbs. Percherons, Belgians; chestnuts, sorrels, rears, bays, greys, blacks. Singles, matched pairs or carload. Quick shipment, main line railways. Saddle horses, all-purpose large ponies, large and small Shetland ponies, jet blacks, black and white, brown and white, bay and white, sorrel and white, chestnut and white, snow white, cream colored, red sorrels, seal browns, blood bays, sorrels, chestnuts, greys; shipped singly in crates by express. How old are children you want pony for? Satisfaction fully guaranteed on thirty days trial at your own home or your money back.

HOWARD CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA



EFFECTIVE Treatment for Chronic MASTITIS Due to Streptococcus Agalactiae

The active agents in Mam-O-Lac destroy streptococcus agalactiae, the cause of most mastitis troubles. Mam-O-Lac is effective in the majority of such cases. Write for details.
Kansas City Vaccine Co., Dept. 19A, Kansas City 15, Mo.

MAM-O-LAC (TYROTHRIN)
Formerly Strepto-Lac



Don't let SORE SHOULDERS or COLLAR GALL

slow up plowing this spring

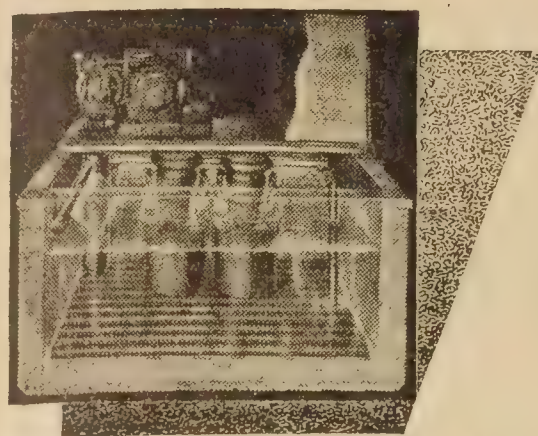
• Rub Absorbine in well as soon as swelling or irritation is noticed. Apply Absorbine each day before and after the horse is worked. Be sure that the collar is not torn or lumpy, as this will continue irritation.

Absorbine speeds the blood flow through the injured parts—helps open up small blood vessels, clogged by collar pressure, thus relieving soreness. Swelling usually goes down within a few hours if Absorbine is applied as soon as injury occurs. It is most helpful in checking fresh bog spavin, windgall and curb. \$2.50 at all druggists.

W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

ABSORBINE

GET MORE MONEY FOR YOUR MILK!



Bacteria count falls — profits rise — when you've an Arctic Jet to cool your can tops. Dairymen find its clean, swift, economical operation quickly pays its cost!



Write Dept. D for literature.
The SARGENT-ROUNDY Corp.
RANDOLPH, VERMONT.

66 HEAD--The Kind You Want on YOUR Farm



**9th ANNUAL
NORTHEASTERN
ABERDEEN-ANGUS
BREEDERS SALE**
at CORNELL UNIVERSITY
SATURDAY, MAY 19th, ITHACA, N. Y.
6 Top Bulls and 60 Well-Bred Heifers
from the Northeast's leading herds.
ALL T.B. ACCREDITED AND
BANGS FREE APPROVED.
Show 9:30 A. M. — Sale 12:30 P. M.
For Catalog write
MYRON M. FUERST, Sale Mgr.,
PINE PLAINS, NEW YORK

OVER-WORKED COWS NEED DR. DAVID ROBERTS HERD TONIK

Cows that are run down, or milking under forced production, need the "lift" that they will get when you mix one pound of Dr. David Roberts famous HERD TONIK with each 100 lbs. of ground feed. You can prepare 300 lbs. of feed with a \$1.25 package of HERD TONIK. Order from your dealer, or direct if he can't supply you. 13 lb. container (enough for 5 cows), \$5.00; 50 lb. drum (for a herd of 15 cows), \$15.00; 100 lb. drum (30 to 35 cows), \$28.00.
DR. DAVID ROBERTS VETERINARY CO., INC.
16 GRAND AVENUE WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN

MILKING SHORTHORNS FOR 4% MILK & GREATEST SALVAGE VALUE

Official as well as "on the farm" records under average farm conditions prove that Milking Shorthorns are best all-round breed! Produce 4% milk and have greatest salvage value of all milk breeds! Get the facts—FREE! Or read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription six months 60¢, one year \$1.00.
MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY, Dept. AG-5,
609 West Exchange Ave., U. S. Yards, Chicago 9, Ill.

Coming Livestock Sales

The Wayne County, N. Y., Beef Cattle Club will have a sale of registered beef cattle at the Palmyra Fair Grounds, Friday, May 25. The sale will include **HEREFORD, ANGUS and SHORTHORN** cattle. All animals will be TB and blood tested, and many will come from accredited herds.

In the morning there will be a show, and the animals will be judged. The sale will start at 12:30 p. m. The Wayne County Club is cooperating with the County Farm Bureau and with the State College.

THE NEW YORK **HEREFORD BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION** held a sale at Cornell University on April 14. Forty-seven Herefords averaged to bring \$375. The animals were judged before the sale. The grand champion female was consigned by J. E. Redman of the Holcomb Hereford Farm. The animal was bought by A. N. Dow of Ossipee, N. H., for \$1100. The champion bull, owned by Carl Frink of Lafargeville, N. Y., was bought by Marrow Young of Clayton, N. Y., for \$925.

The 9th annual sale of **THE NORTH-EASTERN ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION** will be held at Cornell University on Saturday, May 19. The show starts at 9:30 a. m., and the sale at 12:30 p. m. Twenty breeders are consigning one or more animals. The judge of the show will be W. Alan MacGregor, president of the American Angus Breeders' Association. The auctioneer will be Roy Johnston of Elkton, Mo.

The **NEW ENGLAND MILKING SHORTHORN BREEDERS** are having their annual sale at Greenfield, Mass., on June 2.

On Saturday, June 2, **THE NORTH-EASTERN NEW ENGLAND ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS** will hold a sale at Rochester, N. H., where 40 foundation females and 5 bulls will be sold.

Under the management of R. Austin Backus, 50 **HOLSTEIN** cattle will be sold at the Henry Neilsen farm at Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., on Friday, May 11. The sale will start at 12:30 p. m.

On Saturday, May 19, 93 **AYRSHIRES** will be sold at auction at Willow Grange Farm, Trucksville, Pa. Equipment will be sold in the morning; the cattle will be auctioned starting at 12:30.

Other sales in the near future are:
MAY 5.—Sherman English Ayrshire Dispersal Sale, Monroe, Me.
MAY 7.—Guernsey Dispersal Sale of Canterbury Shaker Herd, Canterbury, N. H.
MAY 8.—Jersey Dispersal of Maplewood Stock Farm, South Easton, Mass.
MAY 16.—New England Guernsey Sale, Fair Grounds, Topsfield, Mass.
MAY 17.—Partial Dispersal Sale of Gayhead Guernsey Farm, Trenton, N. J.
MAY 18.—Guernsey Sale, Trenton, N. J.
MAY 24.—Maryland State Ayrshire Sale, Frederick, Md.
JUNE 9.—New York Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Silver Spring Farm, Syracuse, N. Y.

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2nd ANNUAL Northern New England ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS' SALE Saturday, June 2, 1945

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HENRY L. NEILSEN FARM,
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T.B. Accredited, negative to blood test, mastitis tested, eligible for New Jersey.
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White or Barred Rocks	12.00	16.00	10.00
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Less than 100, add 1c per chick. Also started chicks.

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Nature's vs. Man-Made POULTRY LAWS

By L. E. Weaver

INSTEAD of writing of chicks and hens and starting mash, this time I want to philosophize about laws. Laws are of two kinds, those that nature made, and the ones that are made by legislators. Man-made laws are for the purpose of keeping society in order. Natural laws keep the universe in order. You can break a traffic law and get away with it, provided the cop doesn't catch you at it. If you break a natural law, you won't get away with it. Try to defy the law of gravity, for example. Retribution follows violation of a natural law every time, and no cops are needed for enforcement.

Cutting Costs

Now why should a man who keeps chickens be thinking about natural laws and man-made laws? Well, here's what I have been thinking. In spite of our lip-service to the beautiful ideal of the Golden Rule, we still recognize the authority of the old law of "everybody for himself and the devil take the hind-most," when we get out into the "business world" on Monday morning. Natural law still has the most authority, and we may as well recognize that fact. It still is a tough and a pitiless law. In the competition of the post-war period, the few poultrymen who have succeeded in adjusting themselves to their environment so that they "fit" in the hot competition, will survive. The others will cease to exist as poultrymen. It sounds tough and it is, but it is a natural law.

Recently I heard a talk by Dr. Harrell DeGraff of the Department of Agricultural Economics at Cornell. It was his talk that started me to thinking about laws. He said in effect that a good income for a farmer results when there is a satisfactory difference between what it costs him to produce his product and what he gets for it when he sells it; that it is much easier, as a rule, for the farmer to reduce the costs of production than to push up the selling price. That seems quite obvious, yet a lot of people are wishfully thinking that there must be some way to legislate the law of supply and demand out of existence so that they can get more for their eggs and poultry, and stay in business. How much better it would be for these people if they would attempt to do that which IS possible — cut down their costs of production.

Shorten Chore Routes

In the current issue of the "Breeders' Gazette" is a story written by Andrew Danish who has a poultry business near Troy, N. Y. I have known Andy a long time, and often been at his place. He is a hustler. He is not afraid of hard work and long hours, but, more important than that, he uses his head. At the beginning of the war Andy had three men helping him. Now he has but one, yet he has not reduced his operations nor diminished his output. How did he do it? In the same way that others will make their businesses "fit" to survive in the stiff competition of the years ahead. He made his plant and himself more efficient. Thus he cut down the costs of production.

Here is a list of changes that Mr. Danish made, thereby doubling the number of hens and chicks that each man can care for. Water piped to the rearing range, brooder house, and each pen in the laying house; partitions removed so that layers are in larger and fewer flocks; large-capacity feeders on range that are filled but once each

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Great layers. Healthiest breed. No cannibalism. Circular free.

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week; droppings boards replaced by pits that are cleaned out but once in four months; feed bins on each floor of the laying house; plenty of nests of the "tunnel" type (no partitions), and deep nesting material; deep, built-up litter in laying houses.

Many other poultrymen have been shortening chore routes, putting in better watering systems and in other ways getting into position to produce eggs at lower cost. They are adjusting themselves to the time when the old law of supply and demand forces down the price of eggs and poultry. Isn't that a saner and sounder practice than to sit around and wait for legislators to make laws to help the poor poultrymen?

—A. A.—

MITE PAINT

When you use mite paint in a brooder house, do it two or three weeks before chicks are put in. Without this precaution, there have been some losses from creosote poisoning.

—A. A.—

GIVE THEM ROOM

Do not crowd chickens. Three hundred is plenty for most poultrymen to have under one brooder. If they can run outdoors, provide 1/2 square foot of floor space per chick for 6 weeks; 3/4 sq. ft. from 7 to 11 weeks; and 1 sq. ft. from 12 to 16 weeks.

Give 1 inch of feeder space per chick up to 6 weeks, then 2 inches.

Provide a quart water fountain for each 30 chicks for the first week, a 3-gallon fountain for each 125 chicks

for the 2nd to 12th week, and a 3 gal. fountain for 75-80 chicks thereafter.

—A. A.—

GREEN FEED

The backyard poultryman can lessen feed costs by using a grass catcher on the lawn mower and giving the hens and young stock a daily feeding of grass. Swiss chard can be grown in the garden to use when the grass gets short.

—A. A.—

BROODING

Can I raise 50 chicks with a heat lamp but no brooder?

This has been done successfully where chicks are bought after May 1. Hang the lamp at a height so the chicks will form a ring under it.

—A. A.—

MAKING HAY THE EASY WAY

(Continued from Page 6)

there is no danger; but there are a few don'ts.

Don't put in hay with an extraneous moisture such as dew, mist or rain. We found that when the hay was not sufficiently dry, it would bunch on the teeth of the buck rake. If it slid on easily, it was fit to chop. Don't allow rain to get on the chopped hay through an open window or leaky roof. This is dangerous!

Don't trample or pack the hay. Let it settle naturally. Pushing over piles which might obstruct the pipe is O.K. After the hay has cured and settled it may be safely walked on.

We put some slats on the open side of the mow to keep the hay in place. Our mow is located about 85 feet from the last cow in the line and we thought getting the loose, chopped hay there might be a problem. With the aid of a ten-tined fork and a homemade contraption we call a FEEDMOBILE it was an easy task. One or two good forkfuls make a good many mouthfuls for any cow and the FEEDMOBILE got it in front of her with few steps and little time.

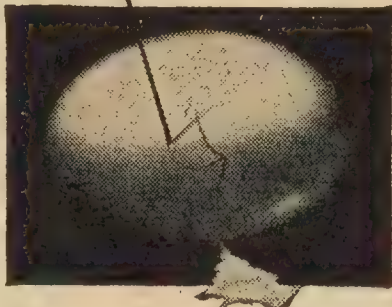
A rubber-tired garden wheelbarrow with a high plywood box mounted on top so that it could be tilted back on its legs and handles with the wheel in the air for easy loading and unloading, are the component parts. A couple of casters from an old ice box fastened to the legs make it a one-wheeled or three-wheeled feeder at the option of the operator and make it more adaptable to varying floor conditions. By re-inforcing it with some light angle iron, we found it adapted itself admirably to hauling all the silage as well as the chopped straw for bedding. We figure conservatively that it saves us over 100 miles of useless walking a year. All things considered, the combination of buck rake, chopped hay and the FEEDMOBILE go to make not only haying but farming easier.

The cows seem to relish the chopped hay, literally licking the mangers clean. We blew chopped alfalfa, trefoil and timothy into the same mow and even on top of long hay with no ill effects. The cows ate all kinds readily, regardless of quality.

The only adverse sentiment we've heard expressed around these parts about making hay this way was from a neighbor who said, "We wouldn't like it because when you're all through you don't see anything for your work."

Well I guess he had something there. We'd bring load after load from the field but when it came out the other end of the chopper, it didn't look like much in the mow. But then, on the other hand, it's our opinion that our days of making stacks of the hay that wouldn't fit in the barn are about over. It will be a great year when we can fill our barn with chopped hay.

DANGER



A BROKEN EGG is like a RED FLAG!

HEED THIS WARNING!

Eggs break easily when hens are not getting enough calcium. The first sign of a shortage of calcium is a reduction in shell thickness. Choose the best possible source of calcium available for maximum production of firm-shelled eggs.

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are fed by many of the country's leading commercial poultrymen who will accept no substitute. They know from experience the part that Lime Crest Calcite Crystals play in helping produce

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from high record trapped, bloodtested stock; imported and bred this strain for 29 years. Sexed or Unsexed chicks. Free circular. DAVID M. HAMMOND Rt. 3, Cortland, N. Y.

Started Chicks: 3 to 6 weeks old. U.S. R.O.P. and Hollywood strain English Barron Fairview Poultry Farm, R. 1, Richfield, Pa.

Say you saw it in American Agriculturist.

Wonderful Success Raising Baby Chicks

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers. Read her experience in her own words: "Dear Sir: I think I must be one of the very first to use Walko Tablets. Some 35 years ago when I started raising chicks I saw Walko Tablets advertised as an aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated drinking water. I tried a package for my baby chicks with happiest results. I have depended on Walko Tablets ever since." Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Danger of Disease Among Baby Chicks

Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of infection in the drinking water. Baby chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbor germs. Drinking water often becomes infected with disease germs and may spread disease through your flock before you are aware. Use preventive methods—use Walko Tablets. For over forty years thousands of poultry raisers have depended upon them. You, too, can rely on Walko Tablets as a valuable antiseptic to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated drinking water.

You Run No Risk

Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Use them in the drinking water to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated water. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend upon Walko Tablets year after year in raising their little chicks. You buy Walko Tablets at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you are not entirely satisfied with results. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer cannot supply you. Price 50c, \$1.00, \$2.50 and \$4.00.

Walker Remedy Company Dept. 406, Waterloo, Iowa



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The Big Money-making Rabbit. For Fur and Food. Big Demand. Big Profit. Small Cost. We pay cash for your youngsters. Easy Work. Little Time. Small Space. Chin-Chin Fur Factory runs itself! An Ideal Business for Anybody Anywhere. R. D. 61 Sellersville, Penna.

MOVING? So that you will not miss a single issue of the American Agriculturist, send your old address as well as your new one to American Agriculturist, 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



A MORE AGREEABLE WAY to Disinfect your Brooder House

New and different disinfectant spray... Has a PLEASANT ODOR... Kills common poultry disease germs* on contact, spore bearing organisms excluded. Used as directed, won't harm chicks.

*Germs destroyed include pullorum, cholera, typhoid, fowl pox, laryngo. Use Par-O-San for laying houses, too. Economical; quart dilutes in 25 gal. water. Stainless. Used by leading hatcheries, poultry raisers. Good chicks repay good care, so don't delay disinfecting. Why risk needless loss? Get genuine Dr. Salsbury's Par-O-San now, at hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.

GET THE GENUINE Dr. SALSBUURY'S PAR-O-SAN POWERFUL Pleasant DISINFECTANT

DO YOU PAY TWICE FOR YOUR FARM MACHINES?

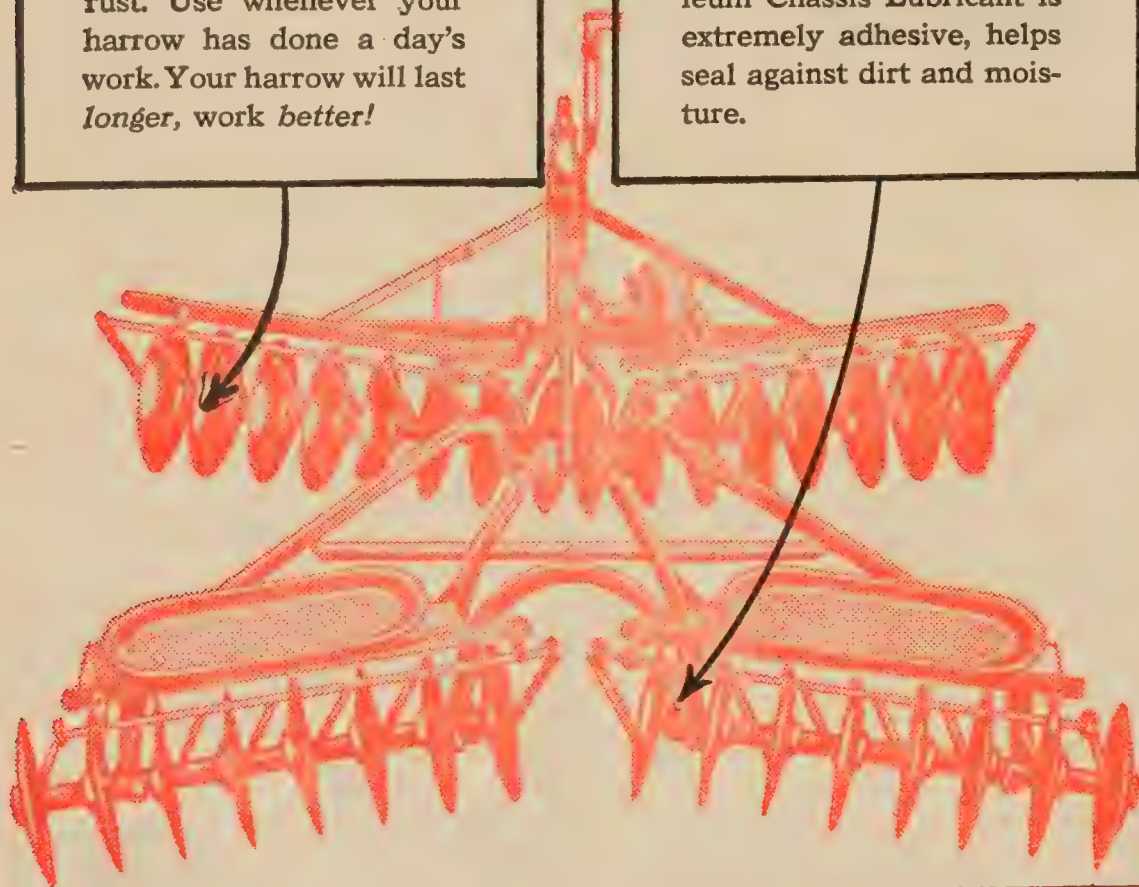
Should your tractor and tractor-drawn equipment last twice as long?

Well...studies show most farm machines are allowed to rust out and wear out in from 4 to 7 years. With the best of care, according to manufacturers, many of them should last 15 years.

In cold cash...authorities figure this means an average loss of \$2,000. The facts show that 2 out of 3 farm machines could last twice as long with the best of care...take a Disk Harrow for example:

ESSO FARM RUST PREVENTIVE will add years to its useful life! Disks, earth-polished parts need not rust. Brush clean of dirt then apply. Esso Farm Rust Preventive will help stop rust. Use whenever your harrow has done a day's work. Your harrow will last longer, work better!

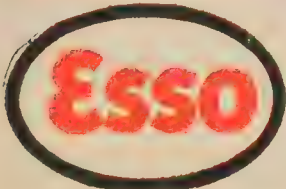
ESSOLEUM CHASSIS LUBRICANT will help keep bearings on the job longer! Disk Shaft Bearings need the special protection of a grease that stays on the job under rough going. Essoleum Chassis Lubricant is extremely adhesive, helps seal against dirt and moisture.



SAVE THAT EQUIPMENT! Equipment manufacturers report new equipment will be increasingly hard to get. It's just good sense to take care of what you've got now!

Longer life for farm equipment through the world's leading petroleum research! Whether it's Esso Handy Oil for dozens of uses around the farm or Essoleum Expee Compound for special protection of hypoid and other heavily-loaded gears—or any other Esso product for the farm—use high quality Esso products. The reason is simple—Esso products are engineered in the laboratory to lick lubrication problems.

care saves wear...save that equipment



COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY

We Turn Toward Contour Farming

(Continued from Page 1)

As I have said, in my student days I never heard a word concerning soil erosion. Later came the Farm Institute movement with which I had a good deal of association through many years. Out of our ignorance we discussed a wide variety of topics, but I cannot remember that anybody ever mentioned the fact that when rain fell on a sloping field that was unprotected by a good sod, some of the very best top soil was bound to go down the hill and in many cases clear off the farm. However, for some years now the agricultural colleges and other governmental agencies have been emphasizing this danger until I have become wonderfully erosion conscious as to the menace to this particular farm.

THERE are special reasons why it has been hard for us to bring ourselves to the point of trying out contour farming. Hillside farm is made up of about 250 varied acres. Of these, 150 acres may be described as land smooth enough and level enough so that it can be tilled with modern tractor-drawn machinery. The other hundred is either woodland or else side hills so steep that they ought never to be touched with the plow, although it is true that every acre of our cleared land has been plowed and cropped in the old days. Most of our farm is strongly rolling and some of it may be called pretty steep. However, we are not really scared by that fact because when you are brought up on hilly land you learn how to get along with it. Also our farm is moderately stony, but not too bad—surely not like some farms I know in the Catskills or the edges of the Adirondacks. Indeed my father, who lived in the days when we still laid stone walls, used to declare that the farm had just about enough stone to fence it properly. Earlier and huskier generations with infinite labor dug out these stones, snaked them on stone boats with ox teams and laid them up into walls cutting the farm into fields of from three to sixteen acres. It was at least forty years ago that we started a campaign to get rid of all inside fence lines by drawing these walls away, rolling the big stones down the bank at the edge of the woodland and using the smaller ones as sub-base for roads or diking for the creek bank. To us weaklings this has seemed a big task, although it is really a small chore as compared with what our forebears accomplished when they dug them up and laid them into walls. We soft moderns do not possess the relentless industry and dauntless courage of the men and women who conquered this wilderness.

But at any rate we have taken some

pride and pleasure in the fact that we had a farm without any inside fences other than the single strand of electrified barbed wire—the sort of a fence that can be put up almost on the run and taken down again after it has served its purpose for a few weeks. There is one field of more than 50 acres without any obstruction to cultivation except one beautiful elm tree, which we leave standing partly because it serves as a land mark and partly because I think it may be all right to sacrifice two or three rods of land just so that we may have a tree to stand out against the sky. So I have felt a good deal of satisfaction in feeling that we could draw a straight furrow from one end of the farm to the other, up hill and down again without bothering to turn around, remembering that every time a team or tractor reverses its direction, time is lost that might be devoted to some more useful purpose.

Now when you have been working for long years to bring such a thing to pass, it is pretty tough to be told that wise century-farming demands that you forget all this and cut the fields up into crazy-quilt patterns of narrow ribbons curving along the side of the hills as they follow the contour. The whole idea seems a sort of Alice-in-Wonderland performance. It is wholly different from everything we had planned, and yet we are trying it out.

SO WHILE it totally fails to fit into our old scheme of big fields and long, straight furrows, I can on the other hand see some advantages. Most of all, of course, we hope that if there is a strip of corn field with a narrow strip of grass on the downhill side, any small amount of soil that may start down hill will be filtered out and held by the grass. Again, we hope that some water which otherwise might run off quickly may be trapped and held against time of drought. I am sure that having no headlands or rows of corn to cut by hand will save considerable time in silo filling. Also I realize that following an almost level course along or around the hill instead of climbing straight over it will save a good deal of gas and tractor tires.

All in all, I can visualize a good many advantages in contour farming and strip-cropping. It is always a good plan to "try anything once—on a bet." As I look back by memory and tradition across a great many years on Hillside Farm, I realize that through the years we have unconsciously followed the counsel of the poet,

"Be not the first by whom the new is tried,

Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

Another Camp Miniwanca Scholarship


FOR SOME years *American Agriculturist* has provided a scholarship to a two weeks' training school at Camp Miniwanca, Shelby, Michigan, for some farm boy in the Northeast. Last year the scholarship went to Norman D. Lyman of White River Junction, Vermont. The dates of the camp this year are August 13-26. While there will be plenty of opportunity for recreation at the camp, it is not intended as a vacation. Those who have attended it in the past have been enthusiastic over the leadership training they have secured.

Our scholarship winner must be between the ages of 16 and 21. Here is the way he will be selected. Any young man between the ages mentioned who wishes to make application for the scholarship should write immediately to *American Agriculturist*, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y., giving the following information:

- (1) Age and date of birth.
- (2) Youth organizations of which you are a member.
- (3) Achievements in those organizations, including prizes or honors won and length of membership in each organization.
- (4) A report of leadership experience in these clubs or in other activities.
- (5) The names of three adults, not members of your family, who would be willing to give us additional information.

Our scholarship consists of transportation charges including meals to and from camp, and the camp fee. The scholarship winner will be chosen not later than July 1, and an alternate will also be selected to receive the scholarship in case circumstances prevent the winner from accepting.

We feel that this is a real opportunity, and we are expecting a large number of applications.



Stands Super Heat of Jet Plane Engines...

Now part of the secret can be told—how the new jet plane was developed with its meteoric speed and climbing power...

The jet plane has no conventional engine...

It needs no propellers...

It is literally blown through space by firing compressed gases that blast out through a tube behind the engine.

The simple idea of jet propulsion is old, centuries old. Yet men have spent their lives trying but failing to make it work—repeatedly frustrated by lack of suitable metals.

Every metal tried was rapidly attacked and destroyed by the blast of fiery gases. But there was always the hope that sometime metallurgists would develop high-strength alloys that could endure such destructive heat without melting, warping, or burning away. Today that hope is realized.

To withstand the high temperatures of the jet engine combustion, designers have chosen high-Nickel alloys as the most suitable materials for vital parts.

*..just as it stands up to heat
in home appliances*

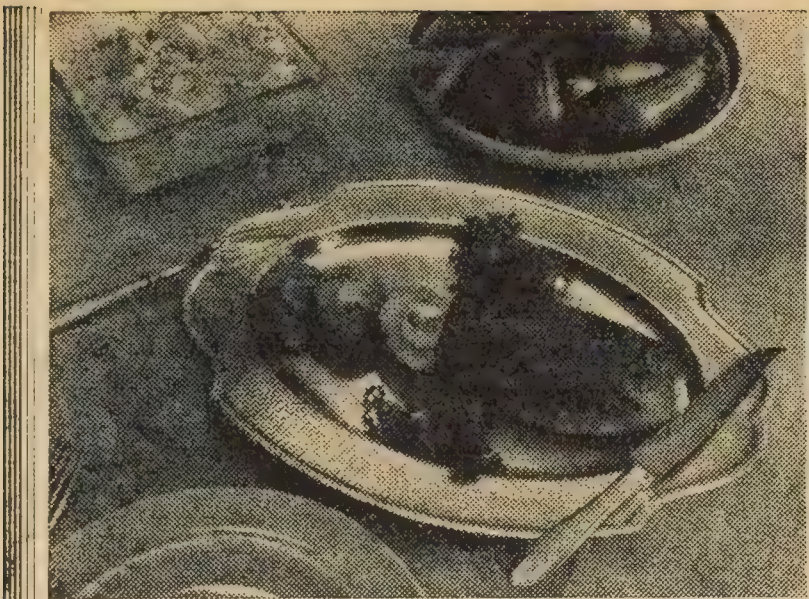
The heating element in your electric stove, or toaster, is another example of Nickel's proven ability to resist heat. In this, and dozens of other ways, versatile Nickel is your "unseen friend"—as much a part of your daily life as the hot water tank in your basement or the gears in your car.



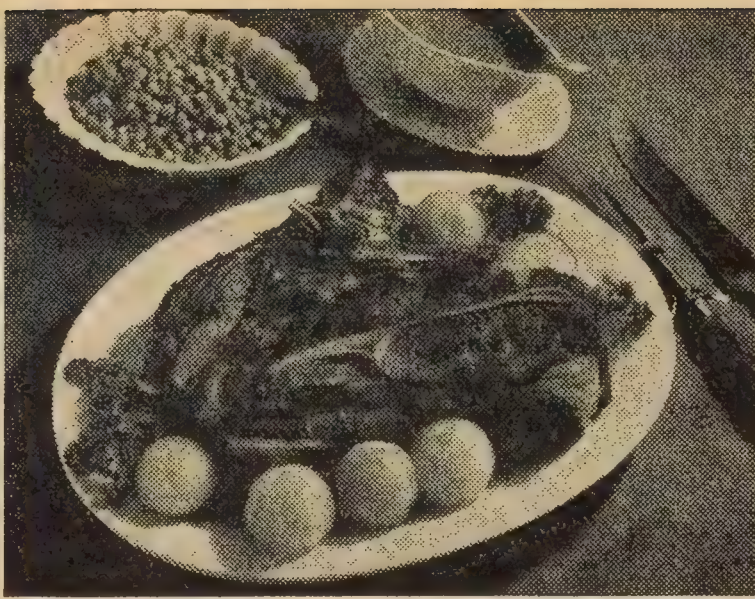
The International **Nickel** *Company, Inc.*
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International Nickel—world's largest miners, smelters and refiners of Nickel and Platinum metals... the producers of INCO Nickel Alloys, including MONEL and INCONEL.

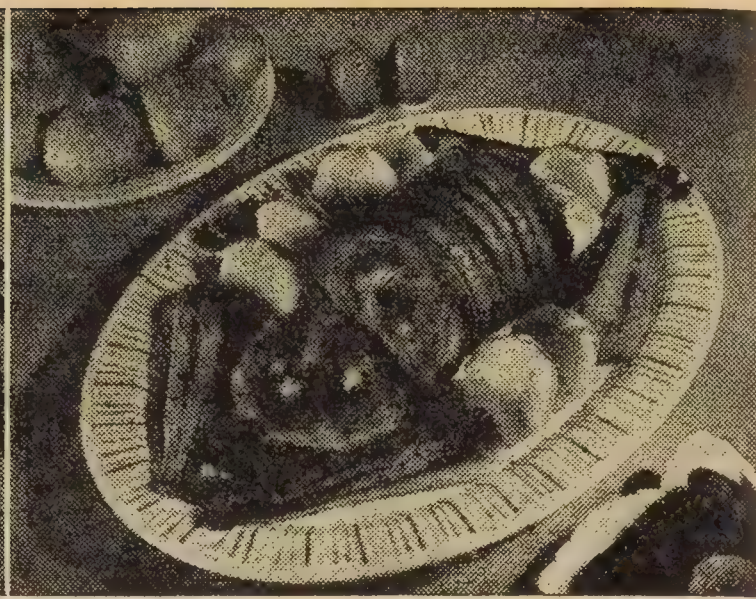
**CUT MORE WOOD
TO CUT THE
PAPER SHORTAGE**



TENDER FLANK STEAK



BLADE POT ROAST



BRAISED NECK ROLL

THE MEAT problem gets tougher and tougher as the war goes on—and so does the meat! Due to wartime conditions, less “finished” beef is on the market; what we get has less fat and so is less tender to start with. I say “to start with” because long, slow cooking by moist heat will tenderize it and result in flavorful, juicy dishes that will make the family forget there’s a shortage of choice steaks and roasts.

Directions for the six popular beef dishes shown on this page are given below:

Tender Flank Steak

Some of the less desirable cuts such as flank steak may be made tender and appetizing by this method: Wipe the steak well with a damp cloth. Sprinkle the whole with crumbled suet; this provides the lacking fat. Along the wider end arrange a half onion cut into eighths; sprinkle with salt to season. Roll up like a jelly roll and tie with clean string to hold in shape. Place in a small heavy casserole on a small wire rack; top with thin slices of suet and put remaining pieces of onion around it. Add no water. Cover closely and cook in a slow to moderate oven (300° to 325° F.) three hours or until tender. Make gravy of the remaining drippings and serve with the sliced “roast”.

Stuffing is always a good means of making the meat go further; instead of the onion called for in the above recipe, this stuffing may be substituted:

1½ cups stale bread crumbs	1 onion, minced
1 teaspoon salt	½ cup chopped celery
½ teaspoon pepper	2 tablespoons butter

Brown the celery and onion lightly in the butter and combine with the other ingredients. Spread the stuffing over the steak. Beginning at one side of the steak roll it up like a jelly roll and tie securely with a clean string. Bake covered and make gravy as described above.

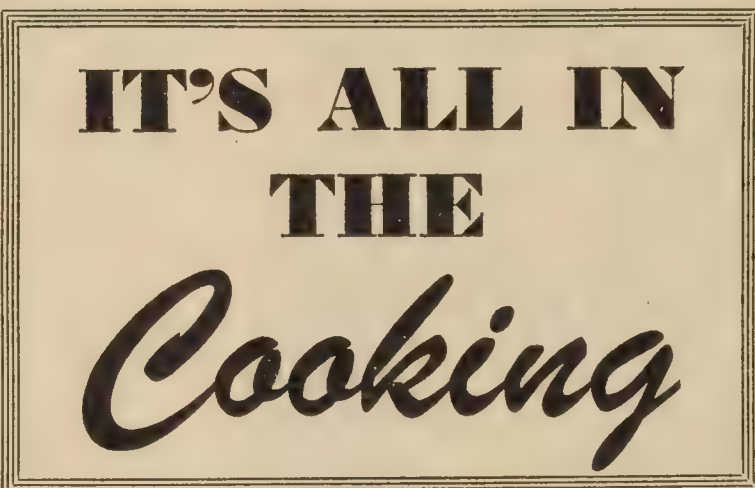
Stew meat, usually chuck, chin or neck may be cut in two-inch cubes and “roasted” in much the same way without water. Grease a small heavy casserole and rub it with a cut clove of garlic. Turn in the cubed meat, cover and bake in a slow to moderate oven until tender, about 1½ hours. Salt and pepper if desired may be sprinkled over the meat after it has once browned. Any leftover meat may be utilized the next day with the gravy in meat pies; tomato juice is a good stretcher for the meat juice.

Blade Pot Roast

4 pound blade pot roast	Salt and pepper
3 tablespoons lard or drippings	Water

Brown meat slowly on all sides in hot fat. Season to taste. Add small amount of water, cover tightly and simmer gently, adding water when necessary. Cook slowly until tender allowing 45 minutes to 1 hour per pound of meat.

MEAT LOAF



By Grace Watkins Huckett

(Photos, Courtesy of National Livestock and Meat Board)

Any chunky, less tender piece of beef makes a good pot roast. Brown slowly on all sides in a little fat to which one small onion finely chopped has been added. Season well, add a small amount of liquid, from ½ to one cup, depending upon whether the bottom of the utensil is quite broad. A piece of fat or a layer of chopped suet placed on top of the meat gives the necessary fatness. Cover tightly and simmer until tender. Turn once during cooking. Allow 50 to 60 minutes per pound. Make gravy from the liquid and serve over the sliced pot roast.

Braised Neck Roll

Make a nice roll from a three to four pound neck piece and tie securely. Wipe with a damp cloth. Rub with salt, 1 teaspoon per pound of meat, and a little pepper. Rub the inset pan or the bottom of a hot pressure cooker with a piece of fat and brown roll on all sides. Add ¼ to ½ cup of water (depending on the width of the bottom of the cooker). Adjust the cover and cook at 15 pounds pressure from 40 to 50 minutes. Remove the meat, make gravy by thickening the liquid with a little flour mixed to a smooth paste with cold water. Add more seasoning if needed. If a pressure cooker is not available, longer cooking in a covered utensil will be necessary.

Meat Loaf

A well known method of tenderizing meat is grinding. Meat loaves may be made from ground meat, either fresh or cooked, of several kinds of meat or just one. Again bread crumbs may be used to extend the meat.

1 pound ground beef	1 cup bread crumbs
½ pound ground pork	2 eggs, slightly beaten
¼ pound sliced bacon or smoked ham	1 tablespoon onion juice
1½ teaspoons salt	½ cup milk or tomato juice
¼ teaspoon pepper	6 slices bacon

Mix together all the ingredients except the six slices of bacon. Shape the mixture into a loaf and

place in a roasting pan. Lay the slices of bacon over the top. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) about 1½ hours. Hard-cooked eggs, mashed white potatoes or mashed sweet potatoes may be buried in the center of the loaf to serve as another extender.

An easy way to do this is to shape the mashed potatoes into loaf form, spread the ground meat mixture on a large piece of waxed paper, wrap it around the potatoes, pressing the meat against them until it holds in shape; then remove the paper.

Swiss Steak

2 pounds round steak, 2" thick	Salt and pepper
1 cup flour	1 pint tomatoes

With the edge of a heavy plate or saucer or with a steak tenderer, pound the mixed dry ingredients into the meat until all is absorbed. The pounding helps to make the meat tender. Brown the meat slowly in lard or drippings in a heavy iron kettle or Dutch oven. Pour tomatoes over it, cover pan tightly and let steak simmer on top of stove or in the oven (300° F.) for about 1½ hours or until tender. The acid of the tomatoes helps to tenderize the meat.

Swedish Meat Balls

2 pounds ground beef	1 teaspoon brown sugar
1 pound ground round	1½-2 teaspoons salt
2 eggs, beaten	½ teaspoon pepper
1 cup mashed potatoes	½ teaspoon each—
1 cup dry bread crumbs	allspice, cloves,
About 1 cup of milk	ginger and nutmeg

Mix all the ingredients; they form a soft mixture that can barely be handled. Form into small balls. Roll in flour and brown on all sides in a small amount of fat. Pour top milk over the meat balls; cover and let simmer about 30 minutes, or cover the pan and place in a slow oven (300° to 325° F.) and bake about 40 minutes.

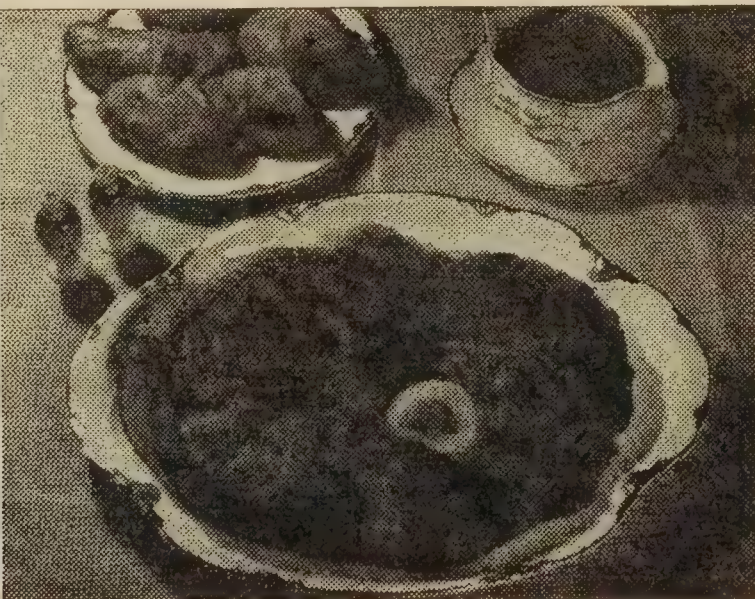
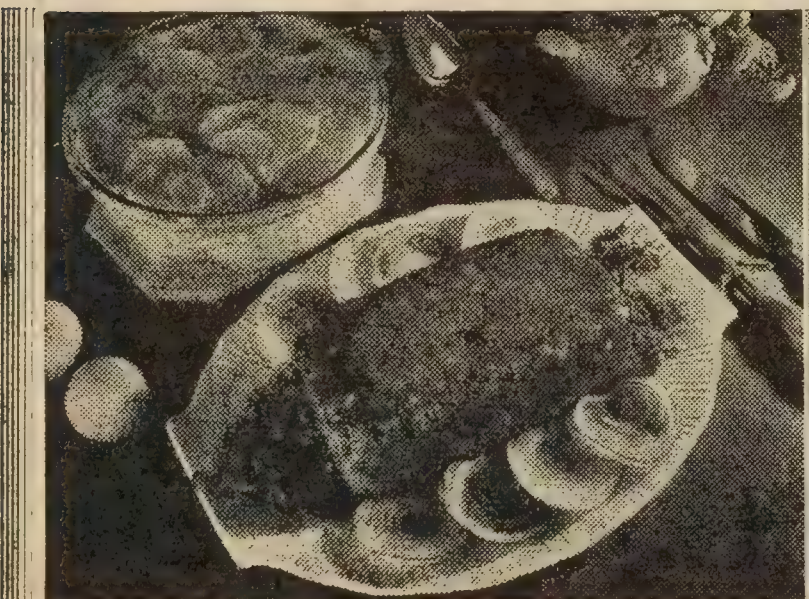
Ox-Tail Stew

Ox-tail stew provides another meat dish from a cut which could be used very little in any other way. It is a hearty satisfying dish—not to be scorned by anybody.

1 ox-tail	2 tablespoons butter
2½ quarts water	1 teaspoon Worcestershire
4 carrots, diced	sauce (or other seasoning)
2 turnips, diced	Slices of lemon
2 onions, sliced	1 tablespoon parsley,
1 large potato, diced	chopped fine
	Salt and pepper to taste

Wash the ox-tail, cut in short lengths; brown it in its own fat. Cook onions in butter, add to meat with 1½ quarts of water, and simmer until meat is tender. In meantime, cook carrots and turnips for 10 minutes in 1 quart water and add to meat, with water in which they were cooked. Add also the potatoes, Worcestershire sauce, salt and pepper. When vegetables are tender, thicken stew with small quantity of flour mixed with a little cold water to a smooth paste. Cook until thickened. Sprinkle with parsley and garnish with slices of lemon.

SWEDISH MEAT BALLS



SWISS STEAK





Lovely to Look At!

No. 3872. Hit of the season, a coat-dress with square neckline and tuck-in waist. Sizes 10 to 16. Size 12, 2 7/8 yards 35-inch fabric.

No. 2810. Easy-to-do frock; scalloped neckline; new short almost-nothing sleeves. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 2 3/4 yards 35-inch fabric.

No. 3810. Perfect warm weather frock. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16, 4 yards 35-inch fabric, 1 1/2 yards ric rac.

No. 3855 is daughter's fetching version of the pinafore dress. Sizes 4 to 12. Size 8, 2 7/8 yards 35-inch fabric.

No. 2868. Butterfly sleeves and V-neckline make this new and smart for smallsters. Sizes 6 mos., 1, 2, 3 and 4. Size 2, 1 1/4 yards 39-inch, 2 yards ruffling, 1/4 yard contrasting. Simple embroidery directions included in the pattern.

No. 2511. Beruffled U-shaped neckline and pockets emphasize flattering lines of this dainty basque dirndl. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 3 yards 39-inch, 1 1/2 yards ruffling.

No. 3809. New open neckline marks this 2-piecer outstanding. Sizes 12 to 42. Size 36, 3 3/4 yards 39-inch, 8 yards braid.

No. 2861. Tiny peplum and very new sleeves distinguish this surprise overblouse. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16, 1 1/2 yards 35 or 39-inch fabric.

TO ORDER: write name, address, pattern size and number CLEARLY and enclose 15 cents in coins for EACH pattern wanted. Address Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12 cents for our new Summer Fashion Book OR send 25 cents for book AND one pattern of your own choosing.

- A. A. -

WRINGER SHELLS PEAS

After reading the article in the March 3 American Agriculturist, I guess that you have not yet discovered that if you own an electric washing machine with a wringer you also have a "good practical home pea-sheller." This was a Home Bureau idea, so I take no credit for originating it, but I do testify that it works very well. I can put through a bushel of pods in less than an hour alone.

Take a heavy cardboard box about the size that quart glass cans come in. Cut a slit in one side, so that it will fit snugly under the wringer apron, and leave the wringer rolls uncovered. Place the pods in the box, tighten the wringer as for clothes, and proceed to feed in the pods. The peas will pop back into the box uncrushed and the empty pods will pass through the wringer into a tub or basket. It will shell all the pods that two people can feed in with both hands!—Mrs. Edward S. Smith, Yorkshire, N. Y.

Don't Stop Now
Buy War Bonds



BARBARA WHITCHER, FRANKLIN, N. H., (left), one of 12 national winners in the 4-H Club clothing achievement contest. In 10 years of club work she made and remodeled 108 garments, mended 135 and made 17 handicraft articles. Miss Whitcher took part in 43 local, 43 county and 34 state clothing achievement exhibits, winning many placings, and,

PATRICIA RANN, COLOGNE, N. J., one of 43 state winners in the 4-H Club clothing achievement contest who in 9 years of club work made, remodeled and repaired 30 garments for herself and others. Clothing and food were her two main projects through the 9 years and her ability as a project leader enabled the club to continue its sewing activities. A sophomore in college now, she retains her membership and interest in 4-H work. She gives full credit to club training for her attractive, low-cost wardrobe.



HINTS FOR HOME BAKERS

Easy Raised Muffins a Welcome Change

Make them with Fleischmann's yellow label Yeast—the only fresh yeast with more EXTRA vitamins.

RAISED CORN MUFFINS

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1 3/4 cups corn meal | 4 tablespoons melted butter or margarine |
| 1 1/2 cups milk, scalded | 1 cake Fleischmann's Yeast |
| 2 teaspoons salt | 1/2 cup lukewarm water |
| 3 tablespoons brown sugar | 2 eggs, well beaten |
| | 3 cups sifted flour |

Stir the corn meal very slowly into the scalded milk. Mix in salt, brown sugar and melted butter or margarine. Cool to lukewarm. Dissolve Fleischmann's Yeast in lukewarm water and add to lukewarm cornmeal mixture. Add eggs and flour; beat well. Fill well-greased muffin pans half full. Cover and let rise in warm place, free from draft, until light, about 1 hour. Bake in moderate oven at 375°F. about 30 minutes. Makes 20.



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VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

SINCE I have been writing about our pen stabling of dairy cows at Sunnygables, scores of visitors have dropped in to look it over. *We enjoy these callers. We hope they will keep coming.*

Reluctantly, however, we have had to make one decision. *It is that we cannot entertain visitors at milking time, at least not in the milking barn.*

No Show Place

Actually our milking stable is no show place. It is simply a horse stable converted into a milking room by setting in twelve cheap wooden stanchions. At milking time, twelve cows and two milkers crowd it. One evening we also had three parties of visitors totalling twelve people. Under such circumstances, the cows do not perform well in changing places and some milk production is lost. I'm sure that all of you will understand why we shall have to close our stable to outsiders hereafter when the cows are being milked.

Time Study

In return for shutting off first-hand observation of the squad milking process, I am going to be able to let readers of this page in on some *very interesting and absolutely reliable time studies of pen stabling dairy cows by the U.S.D.A.*

Once a month or so a representative of the Department of Agriculture is going to drop in at the farm unannounced. With a stop-watch he will make time recordings of the work entailed in handling our dairy cows *the way we are trying it out*

First Recording

The first recording by this man took place the evening of April 19th and the morning of April 20th. Here are the high points of his study. At the evening milking 36 cows produced 638 lbs. of milk. At the morning milking, just 700 lbs.

Evening chores started at 5:03 P. M. and were finished at 6:31 P. M. Morning chores were begun at 5:06 A. M. and were finished at 6:56 A. M. Two men set up the milking machines, brought the cows into the stable and milked them, and, in the morning, washed up the pails and milking machines. Four single-unit milkers were used. The morning time also included cleaning the milking stable.

Time Per Squad

It took 20 minutes to bring in, feed, milk, and turn out the first group of cows in the evening and 19 minutes the next morning. One minute and 15 seconds of the elapsed time was required to bring the cows in and stanchion them. 38 seconds were required to turn them out. The balance of the time, or approximately 18 minutes at night and 17 minutes in the morning, was required to feed the cows grain, pre-

pare them for milking, use the strip cup, and milk them dry by machine. We do no hand stripping. The time required to milk a cow varied from 2 minutes and 10 seconds up to an extreme of 8 minutes and 30 seconds. The average time however is slightly under 4 minutes.

Only a Sample

The above figures are given merely as a sample of the type of information we shall be accumulating. After several months I shall publish a summary of it on this page together with some figures covering the man-hours required to clean the pen stable.

We are taking great pains to get authentic information on the man-hours involved in handling dairy cows by the pen stabling method because it is on the basis of what we learn that we shall make our final decision as to what we shall finally do at Sunnygables.

We already know that it takes a ton of bedding more per cow to keep her clean during the stabling season. Our winter's record of udder trouble is ONE inflamed quarter which is now normal. We have had two hips knocked down and have had to remove three or four cows from the big pen because they were too timid

to get along with the others. On the whole our cows have bred well and they came through the winter in splendid condition. With a mixed dairy herd made up of rather low-priced cows and mostly heifers, we have averaged about 38 lbs. of 4 per cent milk per day for six months. Our goal was 40 lbs.

Conclusion

Except for the time study facts which we hope to present in three or four months and then repeat again after the cows have been back in the barn this winter and studies have been made of the man-hours involved in taking care of them, we are herewith laying off further discussions of pen stabling. I hope you haven't been bored by what we have written about it. *The idea was due to be tried, particularly with the hope of cleaning stables mechanically in sight, and also because of the large amount of udder trouble which seems to have followed the use of hard cold platforms.*

Because we didn't have the money to build a traditional cow stable, it suited our convenience to be a guinea-pig and to report our experience to you for what it is worth.

FARM NOTES

After much pestering of the experts, we have decided how we are going to keep Sunnygables in grass. Even more important, we have laid out a plan which we hope will give us good grazing for our dairy cows in mid-summer.

For very early (this year it was ready on March 29th) and for very late grazing, we shall use rye and with it make our grass seedings. For early summer grazing, we shall use oats (we

NEW MEXICO NOTES

By T. E. MILLIMAN

In April the sun shines every day except sometimes when it doesn't, as with Albuquerque's leaden sky, rain and snow on the 15th.

At Roswell in the Pecos Valley, 3600 feet above sea level, mid-day temperatures reached 80 and more and nights were cold the first week in April. All New Mexico is high land with little rainfall poorly distributed. At the Agricultural College in Las Cruces, 40 miles from old Mexico, the average annual precipitation for 50 years was 8.8 inches. El Paso, Texas, only 45 miles down the Rio Grande valley from Las Cruces, receives rain a little less reluctantly but still sparsely, and only 30 or 35 acres are required for a cow.

To the North are areas variously supporting as few as 4 cows and as many as 15 cows per section of 640 acres. Pasture sod is non-existent and cows must move from clump to clump or between single plants of gramma and other grasses. Mesquite bushes and sage brush are common.

Old Country

Long before the English Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, Spanish settlements existed in what is now New Mexico and cattle were being grazed. The accumulated experience of 400 years of cattle management is evident

in the generally good condition of the Hereford cattle seen in 1945. No Longhorn cattle were found and all but a few are Hereford.

Pastures seen along the main highways were fenced and seemed to be in terms of many square miles rather than acres. Without wells and watertanks, generally worked by windmills, the pasture is valueless. Fenced range land with watertanks has increased in price from 40 to 70 per cent and sells now at from \$3.00 to \$5.00 an acre, some a little higher. Eastern capital has come in heavily since the war.

Up and down the Pecos Valley are small areas of rich irrigated land, blossoming like a well watered rose. Irrigation is by ditches exclusively. The overhead irrigation of the East would seem like a toy. Water for the ditches of New Mexico comes mostly from the rivers, principally the Rio Grande and Peco. At Roswell the broad valley of the Pecos is bordered by mountains from which underground streams flow close enough to the surface to permit electric pumping.

South Spring Ranch

The fruitful South Spring (Chisum) Ranch of the Babcocks is so irrigated. Here the water table is down only 20 feet or so and a series of pumps will

have already put in 10 acres for this purpose), and we shall also seed with them. For mid-summer grazing, the only crop which looks at all promising is Sudan grass. We're going to try about 15 acres of it. We may try seeding with a little of it but haven't much hope of success. This doesn't worry us too much because after the Sudan grass is killed by frost, we can still disc it up and sow rye.

* * *

Already our "island" pastures are paying dividends. The way grass has been growing during April, a four or five acre island furnishes grazing for forty cows about two days. So far this spring, we have had enough islands so that we have had to use each one of them only twice. The change from island to island and the measure of the quality of the grazing on each is accurately reflected by the dairy sales of milk. For example, there's a full can of milk difference with 36 to 40 cows between grazing on an island with grass 6 inches high and on one which has merely a good green cover.

* * *

Our 1945 silage plans call for filling one silo with a mixture of brome grass and ladino clover and with the crop from a field which last fall was seeded to alfalfa but which, for the first cutting at least, will be more than half volunteer wheat. We shall not use any preservative with these two crops but will wilt them to a point where not much moisture will run out of the silo. We shall fill another silo, or at least hope to fill it, with a field of Sudan grass. We will follow the Sudan grass, which is one of the reasons why we are growing it, with a fall seeding of alfalfa and brome. There is no other silage crop which will apparently come off early enough to permit us to make a grass seeding after it.

* * *

Brome grass, the Experiment Stations are now admitting, is very hard to establish. After advising farmers both to bury it an inch deep and leave it on the surface, the experts are saying that there seems to be a great variation in how brome grass germinates and grows. Meanwhile, we farmers are wasting a lot of seed and only occasionally getting a good stand.

each lift 3600 gallons a minute. The watering of fields is an art at which certain Mexican workmen are masters. South Spring Ranch produces 4½ or 5 tons of alfalfa in 5 cuttings and 2 bales of cotton to the acre, milo maize, and hegari with a little fall-sown oats and barley.

Lots of Baling Wire

None but alfalfa hay was seen. The pick-up baler is standard. Loose baling wire is seen all over New Mexico — around ranch buildings, on the highways, in the open country, and believe it or not, in the principal street of New Mexico's largest city, Albuquerque. No longer will this observer gripe about a little baling wire on his own farm in Monroe County, N. Y. A great opportunity exists for the post-war twine baler.

These words appear on New Mexico's auto license plates: "Land of Enchantment." They are well spoken and are made to stick by the considerate treatment accorded visitors.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Early in April Mr. T. E. Milliman was in New Mexico. He spent a few days at Roswell where H. E. Babcock Jr.'s South Spring Ranch is located. On his return he made available for Kernels, Screenings and Chaff his above observations on New Mexico's climate, agriculture, and its prime nuisance, baling wire.)



Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE.

FENCES

"I have a neighbor who won't fix his line fence. He does not own any stock and claims that for this reason he does not have to build a fence."

This is a question that has been coming up quite often lately. This subscriber lives in New York State, and the New York State law makes no exception to a man's fence responsibility just because he doesn't own stock. He is supposed to build and maintain one-half of the line fence, and if he doesn't, you can appeal to the Fence Viewers, who are the same men as your Town Assessors. They have the authority to tell your neighbor to build his fence and if he does not do this, they can tell you to build it and the cost is legally collectible from your neighbor.

—A. A.—

TOO LATE

"Four years ago, I had my house covered with asbestos siding by the L. D. Craine Company of Rochester. They lacked some material but promised to come back and finish the job. Unfortunately, I signed a note, which I shouldn't have done before everything was finished. I have written them, but never got an answer."

We learned the L. D. Craine Company went into bankruptcy in 1943. Therefore, it appears that there is no chance of getting this straightened out, and the note for full payment which is held by a third party is legally collectible.

This occurrence points to the importance of refusing to sign a certificate of completion or a note until a job is finished.

—A. A.—

"Last Fall, I sent four cans to a company to be re-tinned through my milk station. The station has written two letters and had no reply."

We took it up with the company who replied very courteously stating the company had had a fire which held them up, and that they would finish the job and ship the cans shortly. About a week later, our subscriber wrote that the cans arrived in good shape, and thanking us for our help in getting them.

—A. A.—

I am happy to report that the company has finally refunded in full on my account with them. I want to express my sincere gratitude for the work done by you on my behalf. Without it I feel quite certain that I would still be waiting for the refund. Thank you very much.

I feel that you are performing a most valuable service in aiding in this fashion the individual who has no power to exercise against unscrupulous dealers.—P. K. K.

Claims Recently Settled
By the Service Bureau

NEW YORK

John L. Gregg, Huntington, L. I.	\$ 6.00
(Money due on unsatisfactory order)	
Mrs. Robert Onkel, Berlin	2.13
(Refund on book)	
Mrs. Paul Woodward, Antwerp	11.00
(Money refunded)	
Floyd Reed, Hermon	11.95
(Money refunded on chair not received)	
Mrs. Eloise Johnson, Kennedy	3.66
(Claim settled)	
Mark Luce, Cattaraugus	12.70
(Adjustment on mail order)	
Alfred Olden, Brooklyn	9.75
(Part payment on amount owed)	
Frank Samanski, Savona	3.94
(Settlement on mail order)	
Mrs. Bert Healey, Jasper	10.00
(Claim settled)	
Chester Lindsay, Middletown	32.38
(Refund on Income Tax)	
Abram Dunn, High Falls	14.56
(Payment for eggs damaged in shipment)	

VERMONT

Roy F. Drew, Passumpsic	23.00
(Payment for eggs)	
MAINE	
H. M. Mason, South Windham	4.00
(Refund on unsatisfactory order)	

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Make Kitchen "Danger Zones" Hygienically Clean! The drainboard, sink, refrigerator, dishcloth, mop—these may be germ "danger zones." Reduce risk by disinfecting them with Clorox. Simply follow directions on the label.



Hidden Bathroom Germ Dangers! Invisible germ dangers often exist on seemingly clean surfaces. Use Clorox in routine cleansing as an added safeguard to health.



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Food, Freedom and the Dairymen's League

Organized Farmers Play an Important Part in the Eternal Struggle Between Want and War...

★ Back in 1941, when storage stocks of butter in the United States were the largest in history, the Dairymen's League warned the nation that there would be a butter shortage. It warned against the loss of freedom which government interference would bring.

★ At Food Forums held in New York, Albany and Syracuse two years later, the League repeated the warnings, and presented experts from many fields who all told the same story, to wit:—

- ★ 1 That the food situation in the United States was bad;
- ★ 2 That it would get worse;
- ★ 3 That the successful prosecution of the war would depend upon food.

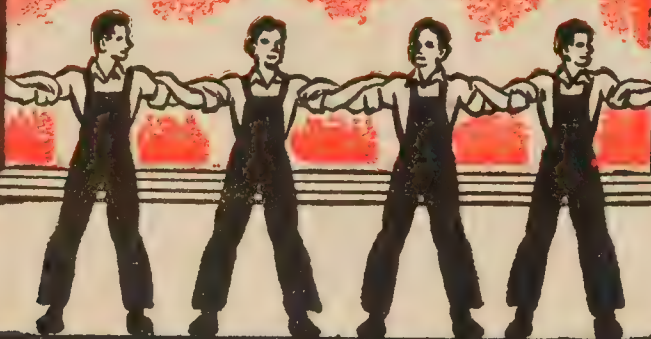
★ Some changes in government attitudes toward food and farmers came about as a result of those warnings. Some regulations which interfered with farmers' production were modified. Some adjustments in prices were allowed to stimulate greater production. But on the whole agriculture was still regarded as a step-child rather than as a full-size, full-time war industry.

★ That's why today we have one of the most severe food shortages in the history of the United States. That's why today food shortages hamper the war effort, and United Nations officials declare that shortages of food and other commodities are liable to threaten the stability of the peace to follow.

Dairymen's League members are proud of their fight to make food recognized as one of the essential munitions of war. But they take little satisfaction in the grim fact that their predictions have come true. They would far rather produce plenty of food for our fighting forces and our allies than indulge in the empty boast of "I told you so." That's why they are making other predictions today—predictions that the coming of peace will bring other food problems that will seriously affect the national welfare. Problems of glutted markets, of surplus production, of falling prices and ruined farmers!

Through their organized efforts... through their appeals to other groups of organized farmers... and through a campaign of public information... Dairymen's League members hope to soften the harsh effects of these problems. Their long experience warns them that they will not be able to eliminate the problems entirely. But they do know that if every farmer pitches in and does his bit, that if all farmers organize and stand together, the problems will not be nearly so serious as they could be.

The fight to protect the market for milk and milk-products is one that should enlist the support of dairymen everywhere. We members of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association invite all other dairy farm organizations to join with us in an attempt to encourage higher milk prices to producers.





AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

One Pound of Grain for 10.7 Pounds of Milk

ROE McDANOLDS, a dairy farmer in North Haverhill, Grafton County, New Hampshire, has developed a Ladino-pasture-hay program on 80 acres of tillable land which supports 20 Holstein cows that averaged 12,000 pounds of milk and 440 pounds of fat per cow for the ten years 1933-43. In 1943, according to D.H.I.A. records, these 20 cows averaged 13,030 pounds of milk and 459 pounds of fat. All feed was grown on the farm with the exception of 1,220 pounds of grain per cow or one pound of grain to 10.7 pounds of milk. No grain is grown on this farm. Better hay and pasture is the key to success.

The management practices on this farm are quite different from those of several years ago. Mr. McDanolds took possession of this farm in 1927 and found the following management practices in operation:

1. The cropland consisted of 60 tillable acres, 10 of which had grown up in bushes.
2. About 7 acres of corn was grown annually for silage and 15 acres of oats were cut green for hay.
3. The regular hay crops consisted of a mixture of red clover, alsike clover and timothy.
4. For pasturage, the cows roamed over an area of 125 acres of native permanent hill pasture, which is located four miles from the farm homestead and is known as the back pasture.
5. The cows remained out in pasture during the entire summer and were milked in the milkshed out in this back pasture. This practice was very inconvenient and time-consuming.



6. The tillable land was not used for pasture because of the lack of adequate fencing. The pasture available to the cows was a very poor quality and limited in mid-summer when it was most needed.

7. The animals on the farm consisted of 30 grade cows, a few young stock and two work horses.

8. It was necessary to purchase about 15 tons of hay per year.

Mr. McDanolds, an enthusiastic dairyman, was determined to make the farm business a success. He was convinced that pasture and hay improvement would pay big dividends.

The size of business was limited because of

Roe McDanolds looks over some of his high producers on pasture. They don't have to travel far to get their fill.

the lack of enough tillable land. In 1938 he bought 20 acres of fertile level land adjacent to his farm. At this time the cows were increased to 20 after having been dropped to 16 two years earlier because of an unfavorable milk price and a limited feed supply. Soon after the new land was added to the home farm, the pasture improvement program had been developed to the extent that all cows were pastured on the tillable land, leaving only the young stock to graze out on the permanent back pasture.

Spring is seeding season on this farm. Land is plowed, harrowed and heavily fertilized in the fall and seed broadcast in March as frost begins to leave. The seed mixture is made up of approximately 6 pounds timothy, 4 pounds red clover, and 2 pounds Ladino clover. With this mixture, he gets an excellent stand and does not need to use any companion or nurse crop.

Mr. McDanolds believes in "setting a full table" for his roughage crops, applying an equivalent of about 150 pounds of sulphate of ammonia, 200 pounds of 47 per cent superphosphate and 200 pounds of 60 per cent muriate of potash and a ton of lime per acre. This application is applied in the fall. First year seedings are (Turn to Page 16)

The story of Mr. McDanolds' experience with better hay and pasture is made available to our readers through the courtesy of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Facts From McDanolds' Herd Records

Year	Milk (pounds per cow)	Grain (pounds per cow)	Pounds of milk per pound of grain	Price of milk per cwt.	Value of milk per cow	Grain cost per cow	Return over grain cost per cow
1933	12,575	3,660	3.4	\$1.71	\$215.00	\$39.00	\$176.00
1934	12,395	3,138	4.0	2.20	272.00	47.00	225.00
1935	13,404	2,995	4.5	2.16	280.00	50.00	230.00
1936	14,494	3,451	4.2	1.93	279.00	57.00	222.00
1937	11,819	3,011	3.9	1.62	192.00	64.00	128.00
1938	12,477	2,599	4.8	1.67	208.00	43.00	165.00
1939	10,610	2,441	4.3	1.77	188.00	38.00	150.00
1940	11,159	1,993	* 5.6	1.85	207.00	34.00	173.00
1941	12,140	2,010	6.0	2.06	250.00	37.00	213.00
1942	12,275	2,260	5.4	2.58	316.00	42.00	274.00
1943	13,030	1,220	10.7	3.02	394.00	33.00	361.00

* About here the ladino clover really began to get in its work.



Pest Control in 1945

Dust and spray materials are scarce. If you can't get what you want, select an alternate from this chart.

	Bordeaux Mixture (Copper Sulphate spray lime)	Bordow	Copper A Compounds	Yellow Cupricide	Copper A Cupricide	Yellow Cupricide	Cupro-K	Mono. Copper Dusts	Dry Lime Sulphate	Dry Lime Sulphur	Flotation Sulphur	Lime Sulphur	"Mike" Sulphur	Sulphur Lead Solution	Phenothiazine	Sulphur Dusts	Organic Dusts	Pyrethrum	Rotenone	Kryocide	Calcium Arsenate	Lead Arsenate	Basic Zinc Arsenate	Black Leaf 40	Black Leaf 155	Leihane B-71	Leihane B-72
LATE BLIGHT																											
Potatoes																											
Tomatoes																											
Celery																											
Cucumber, Melon, Squash																											
FRUIT DISEASE																											
Apple Scab																											
Cherry Leaf Spot																											
Brown Rot																											
*Not safe on peaches																											
PESTS																											
Aphis																											
Leaf Hoppers																											
Flea Beetle																											
Bean Beetle																											
Cucumber Beetle																											
Cabbage Worms																											
Codling Moth																											
Grape Berry Moth																											
Fruit Maggots																											

THE supply of fungicides and insecticides will probably be tighter this year than at any time during the war. Growers will need to plan their needs well in advance. The chart above shows possible alternate materials that can be used, if the supplies usually used are not available. Check with your County Agent for application recommendations of specific materials to insure effective control and avoid plant injury.

Timing. Apply control measures at the time when local experience indicates they are most effective against the occurrence of blight or rise of insect infestations. The County Agent can often warn of impending trouble based on reports of growers and workers in the locality. Watch for blight conditions such as wet vines for a period of twelve hours and temperatures of 60 degrees or lower.

Adjust equipment. Adjust sprayer and duster nozzles to the height of the plants before each application. Improper adjustment can lower efficiency as much as 10%.

Muslin trailer for dusting. A muslin trailer attached to the duster increases the efficiency of the application and saves material. A 50-foot muslin or canvas trailer the width of the boom is recommended for use when plants are large or dry.

Plants wet or dry? Plants must be wet when copper-lime dust is used for blight control. They need not be wet when insoluble dusts are applied. When nicotine compounds are applied as dust, spray or vapor the plants should be dry and temperature 75 degrees or above.

NEWS NOTES

ONE PATRON TO ANOTHER

Flour mills operated by G.L.F. at Churchville and Hemlock, N. Y., have been using, for some months, nearly 5,000 bushels of patron-grown wheat a week and have provided a ready market for patrons at or near ceiling prices.

B. H. Staplin, Farm Products supervisor, points out that flour milling is truly a two-way cooperative service—from one patron to another. The wheat of Western New York growers is taken to a G.L.F. flour mill, then back through G.L.F. Service Agencies to the tables of farm families.

"Our Yorkwin wheat is one of the finest soft wheats in the country," says Staplin, "and by careful milling and strict laboratory control, we are producing top quality pastry and cake flours."

At present nearly 90% of G.L.F. pastry and cake flour production is going to bakers and other large users. The percentage of cake flour is steadily increasing and this premium business now amounts to about 25% of the total. There is a real opportunity to build a much larger volume right in the G.L.F. family, Staplin believes.

★ ★ ★

MAKE MILK WITH SUDAN GRASS

One of the most profitable things a dairy farmer can do is see to it that his cows have all the green grass they can eat throughout the entire grazing season.

This type of grazing from July 1 on cannot be secured from an unimproved permanent pasture. Even an improved permanent pasture will be inadequate for much of this period. Many farmers have solved this problem by including Ladino clover or alfalfa in all their hay seedings and letting the cows graze off the aftermath. Others have solved it by always sowing an annual pasture crop like Sudan grass.

One acre of reasonably well fertilized Sudan grass should produce at least eight tons of green grass or twenty-five hundred pounds of T.D.N. This is enough total digestible nutrients for three cows for fifty grazing days. One acre for every three cows is about right when little other supplementary pasture is available.

Sudan grass is not a poor land crop. It must be well fertilized to be productive. Eight to ten tons of superphosphated manure should be applied where manure is available. Where manure is not available, from three hundred to five hundred pounds of 5-10-5 is usually recommended.

THE MIGHTY



WAR LOAN

G L F

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania—

OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, N. Y.

SUDAN GRASS

By George Serviss

AT PRESENT milk prices it will not pay to let cows go hungry this summer. In fact it never does, but the profits from full roughage feeding are naturally larger with \$4.00 milk than with \$2.00 milk. Abundant pasture throughout the entire grazing season frequently results in 1000 pounds more milk a year from the average spring freshening cow. The entire herd, though, not only the spring freshening cows, benefit.

There is more than one way of providing good mid-summer grazing. Alfalfa-smooth brome grass aftermath or the aftermath from a Ladino clover-grass mixture is excellent for this purpose. It takes about three years, however, to get enough acreage of these mixtures on the hay land of the average farm to provide enough for a full pasture feeding program. Sudan grass, though, may be planted this spring and utilized for grazing in seven weeks. With managed grazing it will keep producing feed until frost.

Yields

One acre of reasonably well fertilized Sudan grass should produce eight tons of green grass containing twenty-five hundred pounds of total digestible nutrients. Higher yields have been reported with liberal fertilization in seasons when the rainfall was not the limiting factor.

One and two-thirds tons of feed grain are required to furnish 2500 pounds of T.D.N. This amount of feed grain now costs about \$95. To provide an acre of Sudan grass pasture should not cost over \$20. This leaves a good margin of profit.

It is not meant to imply that grain feeding may always be dispensed with when cows are on good pasture. Such is not the case. Cows producing over 30 pounds of 3.5 per cent milk a day will need some grain. When the pasture is short, though, heavy grain feeding must be resorted to in order to maintain milk production unless a plentiful supply of hay is available. Once cows slump badly in milk production, they can seldom be brought back to a high level. Production has not only been lost for the short feed period, but for the entire lactation period.

Sowing and Fertilizing

Sudan grass is a warm weather plant and sowing should be delayed until danger of frost is past. About a week after the best time to plant corn is about right for Sudan grass. The seed is best sown with a grain drill, using the wheat outlets. Twenty-four to thirty-two pounds to the acre is the proper rate. It is not a poor land crop and should be fertilized liberally. The best advice that can be given on fertilizing is to fertilize it the same as a crop of silage corn.

Pasturing

Stock may usually be turned on Sudan grass in about 7 weeks after planting. It will do no harm, though, to wait until it is about ready to head out if it is not needed earlier. Since stock relish it, very little will be wasted. It is not advisable to pasture it before it makes a growth of about 18 inches.

Managed grazing pays with Sudan as well as with other pasture crops. Therefore it is desirable to divide the field, if an electric fence is available, so that one or more parts will be recovering while pasturing the rest.

How Much

The acreage needed for each cow will depend on the amount of other good pasture available at the same time that Sudan grass is. One acre should produce enough feed for 150 grazing days,

(Continued on Page 16)

**TRIPLE-
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FOR A TRIPLE PURPOSE

Firestone

GROUND GRIP TIRES

★ **POSITIVE CLEANING**

★ **MAXIMUM TRACTION**

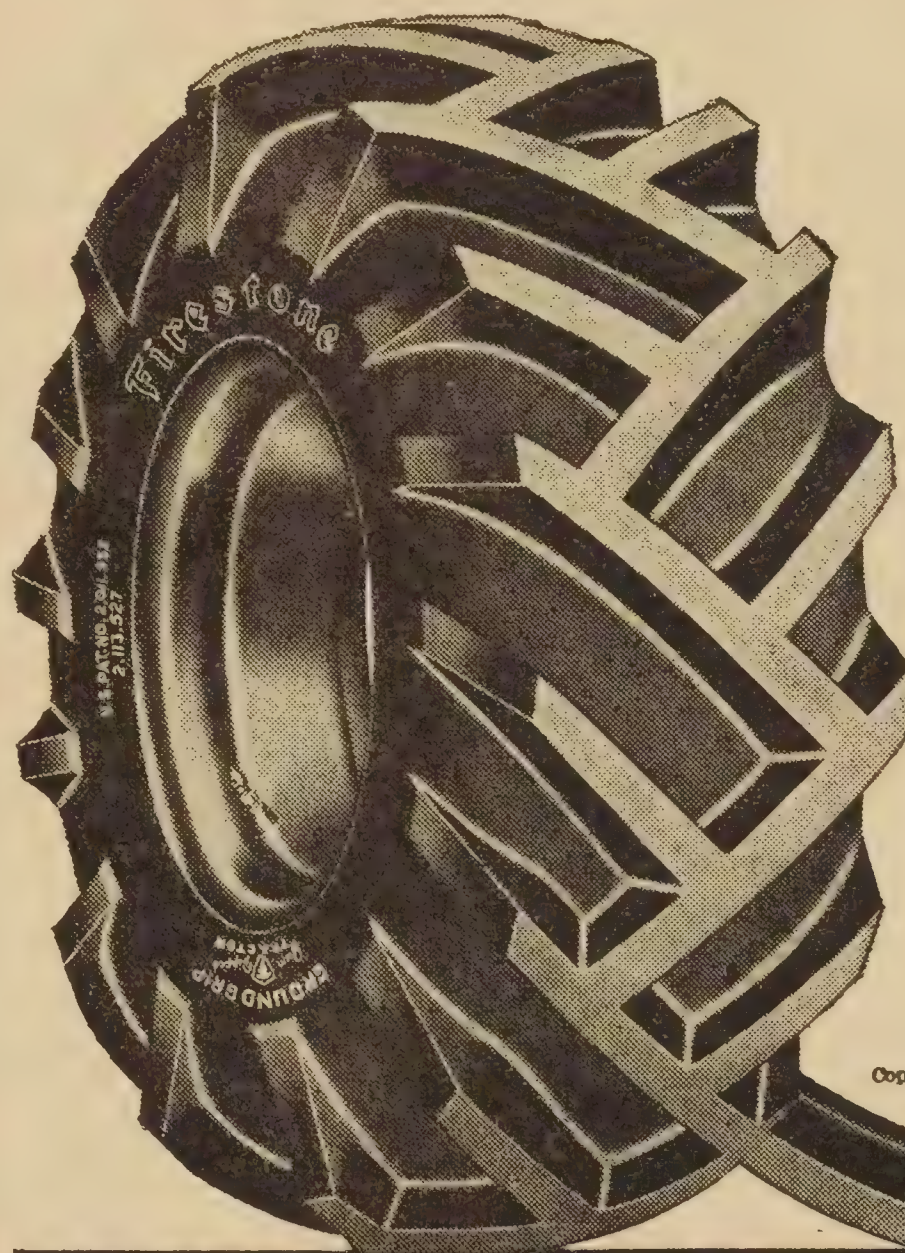
★ **LONGER LIFE**

WE BUILD our tractor tires with *triple-braced traction bars* for the same reason that farmers plant *hybrid corn*—they both give better results. Time and experience have proved that over and over again.

There isn't a tractor tire that cleans as well, pulls as much or lasts as long as the Firestone patented Ground Grip. It out-pulls all others by as much as 16%

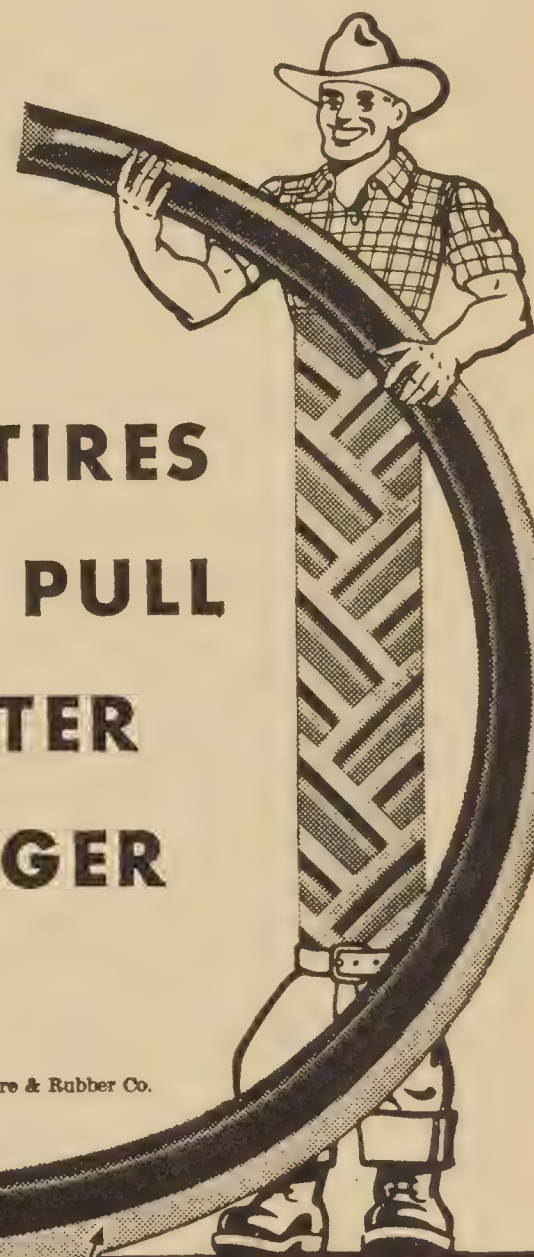
at the drawbar. That's why we use triple-braced traction bars instead of the traction-leaking broken center design that catches trash, clogs, fills up.

When you buy new tractor tires or have your old ones retreaded get the Firestone triple-braced Ground Grip tread. It is the only tread that gives you *positive cleaning, maximum traction and longer life.*



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THAT PULL
BETTER
LONGER**

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FIRESTONE PUT THE FARM ON RUBBER

Mr. Extra Traction represents the Extra Bar Length that gives Superior Pulling Power to FIRESTONE GROUND GRIP TRACTOR TIRES

Listen to the Voice of Firestone every Monday evening, over N. B. C.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

FARMERS' DOLLAR GUIDE

THE WAR in Europe is over, thank God, and among all the other results, farmers are wondering what effect VE-Day will have on farm prices. Here are some facts:

1. The war ended in time for European farmers to get in some spring crops, and much food will be raised. But European farmers are handicapped by lack of necessary supplies and capital; and in much of central Europe, governments — and therefore markets—are disorganized.

2. American farmers are headed toward another large production year. But this may be offset by poor growing season.

3. Reconversion of hundreds of war plants will throw millions temporarily out of work during next few months. This surplus labor will be added to by some discharged veterans. Resulting unemployment may have some effect on food consumption and farm prices.

4. A federal law guarantees farm prices equal to 90% of parity for certain basic farm products for two years after the war. However, farmers will do well not to count too much on this guarantee. A food surplus would soon result in repeal of guarantee or in failure to make guarantee good with necessary appropriations.

5. All of which proves that it is time for farmers to get out of debt, invest in war bonds, and cease expanding.

Dairying

April uniform milk price in New York milk shed forecast at \$3.15 per hundred. Add 70c a hundred subsidy payment to April price.

68.5% of dairymen voting approved amendments to New York milk order. See this section last issue for explanation. There was much dealer opposition.

Milk subsidies finally approved for coming months are:

May, June	35c
July, August, September	55c
October, November, December	70c
January, February, March, '46.....	70c

Subsidy prices were obtained by insistence of co-operative dairy organizations, who were put in position of having to ask for subsidies, which they disapprove in principle, because the government, favoring consumers, will not let milk sell at natural market price.

Uniform prices for New England probably somewhat higher. Administrator Blanford estimates fluid milk producers, New York milk shed, will receive \$23,115,000 for April milk.

On January 1 this year there were 27,785,000 milk cows two years old or over in the United States. This is a record number, but increase in cow numbers is not rapid in recent months. Number of heifers not two years old in United States, 6,180,000. This is a little under a year ago.

U. S. dairy farmers were paid \$3,000,000 for their milk in 1944, a 6% increase over 1943. There were 300,000 more cows than in 1943. Leading states in milk production were Wisconsin, Minnesota, New York, Iowa, Illinois and California.

Milk production per cow in 1944 was only 4,578 pounds, with an average of 182 lbs. of butterfat. It is perfectly plain that when lower prices come, owners of low producing herds will be first to be hit.

Vegetables

For price outlook on vegetables see Paul Work's article, Page 5.

Intentions to plant indicate a very heavy increase in acreage for beets for processing. New York's 6,900 acres of beets leads nation. Wisconsin is second, with 5,800 acres.

Government tinkering with bean prices apparently will result in greatly reduced acreage. Inten-

By E. R. Eastman

tions to plant indicate a national reduction of 11.5% in acreage from last season, and a 25% reduction in New York State.

Fruit

Reports are unanimous of widespread frost and other bad weather damage to all fruits. Ed Mitchell, *American Agriculturist* Fruit Editor, says:

"Frost wiped out most of fruit crop over wide areas. Indications are this year will show biggest loss from frosts since 1887."

Lack of warm weather at proper time for bee pollination and high cold winds added to damage. To add to troubles of fruit growers, there is an over supply of unmarketed apples in storage. However, fruit crop may come through much better than expected.

Poultry

Meat shortage causes continued marketing of hens, and also will increase number of broilers and demand for heavier breeds. Indications are number of chicks hatched this year will be about the same as last, with more marketing of broilers and hens for meat. This may mean fewer pullets and layers next fall and winter and some smaller demand for poultry feeds.

Meat shortage also is causing heavy increase in demand for turkey poult.

Maple Syrup

C. Chester DuMond, State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, asked Federal authorities to raise ceiling price of Grade B maple syrup from \$3.11 to \$4.00 a gallon. The Commissioner pointed out that 20 to 30 per cent of normal crop this year would not even pay tapping costs at present ceiling prices. Request was refused. Just one more reason why bureaucratic noses must be taken out of farming and business as soon as possible, if we are to maintain free enterprise.

THE JOB IS NOT DONE

AS I WRITE this on the historic morning of May 8, 1945, the whistles are blowing, bells are ringing, on the street outside my window a band is playing, and Harry Truman, President of the United States, and Winston Churchill, the old war horse of the British, have just finished reading the official announcements proclaiming the surrender of the Germans and the end of the war in Europe. All over the world the United Nations are celebrating.

I can understand their relief and their joy, but there are many others of us whose rejoicing is tempered with sadness, for we cannot forget what victory costs in blood and tears. Also, those of us with sons and husbands in the Pacific know full well that the war is far from over, and that the real celebration cannot come until all of the enemies of civilization and liberty are finally defeated.

PERMANENT PEACE MUST BE SECURED

TIME AND again across the pages of history great wars have been fought and won against the forces of evil, only to have the job to do over again in a few short years because man was not wise enough to devise a plan for a permanent peace. So it will be this time if peace plans fail. But this time the need is greater, because civilization can never stand another world war.

That is why every citizen should understand and support the principles which it is hoped will be finally agreed upon at San Francisco. Space will not permit any detailed explanation here of the principles which are now under discussion in San Francisco, but briefly the delegates from the large and small nations of the world are likely to agree upon the

principles of a plan which was agreed upon by a preliminary conference held at Dumbarton Oaks, an estate near Washington, D. C. The purposes of the Dumbarton Oaks plan are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, by force if necessary.
2. To develop friendly relations among nations.
3. To achieve international cooperation in the solution of international economic and social problems.

All members of the organization agree to settle their disputes by peaceful means and refrain from threat of force. All members agree to refrain from giving assistance to any state against which preventive or enforcement action is being undertaken by the United Nations. Membership is open to all peace-loving states.

ATTENTION GARDENERS!

PROFESSOR Paul Work of the Department of Vegetable Crops at Cornell University, and Garden Editor of *American Agriculturist*, has written a book just off the press which is the last word in up-to-the-minute information on vegetable gardening. For students, for commercial gardeners, for victory gardeners this book cannot be beaten.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTION AND MARKETING is published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 440 Fourth Avenue, New York, and may be purchased either from them or direct from your local book stores. The price is \$2.75.

"STITCH IN TIME—"

IT IS PERFECTLY natural, when a machine warns us that a repair is needed, to think, "Well, I've only a little more to do to finish the piece tonight so maybe the old machine will hang together a little longer." So we continue, hoping and praying that it will hang together, only to kick ourselves later that we did not stop when first warned. That is particularly true now when so many farm machines are just creaking along on their last legs anyway.

Another habit which most of us have is to wait until we get the machine into the field before looking it over, only to find that we cannot start or continue the operation until some repairs are made. Often now it is impossible to get the repairs done without weeks of delay.

It is none too soon to look over the hay and harvesting machinery. A little time spent on it now may save days of delay and a lot of expense when the crop is ready to harvest.

POULTRYMAN MUST ADVERTISE

RECENTLY I said to a man familiar with the poultry industry and its problems that some of those big operators who have put up new buildings and plan to go right on increasing production are in for trouble. My friend replied that it depended upon the man, that some of the big operators were so efficient that they made at least some profit right through the depression and they could do it again.

However, I think the best answer I have seen on the danger of piling up of surplus eggs comes from Andrew Christie, big producer of Kingston, New Hampshire, who says that the poultry industry must do even more to advertise its products or else the citrus fruit growers and cereal manufacturers and others will grab the poultryman's share of the national appetite.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

I HAVE had a good many letters about these wormy old chestnuts, but this one, sent in by a friend, pretty nearly tops them all:

"I was sitting next to a young lady from our county when you were announced as the next speaker. I said, 'Oh, Goody! Now I'll know what he looks like! I just love Eastman's Chestnuts, don't you?'"

"Evidently the young lady wasn't acquainted with the 'Agriculturist,' for she replied:

"I don't know. I never ate any of that kind!"

Vegetables Are Needed —But So is Caution!

By PAUL WORK

THE NEED for food to win the war and to insure the peace has not diminished. We are winning the war, but we must help to feed the stricken nations. Thus, we need to produce abundantly for ourselves and for others, accepting some risk of over-production as part of the game.

At the same time vegetable growers should know that the price index of truck crops (not including potatoes and sweet potatoes and dry beans) dropped from a level of 245 in 1943 to 212 in 1944, which is between 13 and 14 per cent. Also, the price index for January to March 1944 stood at 235 against 217 in 1945. This is using 1909 to 1914 as a base of 100.

Thus the trend in vegetable prices is definitely downward and over-supply situations with special crops have already been serious at various times and in various places. It is important for vegetable growers in planning their plantings, to size up the situation carefully and keep in close touch with intentions to plant and probable supply.

Cabbage Acreage

Sharp warnings have been issued by the New York State College of Agriculture regarding the danger of over-planting cabbage in 1945. New York accounts for 56% of the northern acreage of domestic and Danish cabbage.

Government estimates indicate intentions to plant early fall domestic cabbage in New York as 18,000 acres, an increase of 20% over the 15,000 acres of 1944 and 66% above the 10-year average. Of late Danish cabbage, New York intentions stand at 28,900 acres, 5% under 1944, but 44% above the 10-year average.

1944 was a year of high acreage, but of severe drought with resultant low yields and high prices. The yield per acre in New York last year was the lowest on record, 6.2 tons per acre. The price was \$33 per ton for market and kraut. In 1938 the average yield was 12 tons per acre with a crop of 400,000 tons and the average farm price of \$4.29.

There is no support price for cabbage for market, but there is a certification plan for support of cabbage on contract for kraut at \$15 per ton, \$3 a ton higher than last year. Washington has apparently overlooked the fact that yields are not likely to be so low as in 1944. The factors of high prices last year and increased support levels for

kraut cabbage will tend to encourage planting of cabbage in New York and there is grave danger of over-supply.

No one can say what an individual farmer ought to do, but each planter of cabbage ought to have these facts clearly in mind.

The question arises of what to plant if cabbage acreage on a given farm is reduced. This is a hard question to answer. Potatoes do not seem to require strong shouting in either direction. Sweet corn for cannery is down as much as 40% in some areas and there would seem to be a definite opportunity here. Tomatoes for cannery look like 10 to 15 per cent below last year with the government asking for 10 per cent more than last year.

Vegetable Price Ceilings

Various organizations of vegetable growers seem well agreed that price ceilings on perishable vegetable crops are not desirable either in the public interest or in the interest of producers and handlers. The Northeast Council, the New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania Vegetable Growers' Associations are on record, and the Northeast Council is working toward the suspension of ceilings on perishables.

Vegetable growers do not want privileges that are not accorded to other producers of food. Neither do they want to see inflation. The government has failed to establish ceilings on some commodities because the management of the system is judged not feasible. In other cases they have decided that the disadvantages would outweigh the advantages. This seems to be the case with vegetables where ceilings have worked to the disadvantage of all concerned. The interests of the nation, it would seem, would be better served by cancelling them. Growers and associations who feel this way about it ought to let their views be known to OPA, to Congressmen, and to the Northeast Council. Of course, the same thing holds for those who do not agree with this judgment.

Step-Savers for Vegetable Growers

Vegetable growers, with countless operations many times repeated, have a real opportunity to gain time by simplifying procedures. Ivan Bierly of

(Continued on Page 17)



You'll get to the fields sooner these busy days if your tractor is easy to start.

Ease in starting—and more power after you get going—depend on a good hot spark in each cylinder.

So it's a good idea to check the ignition system regularly. Look for loose connections, broken insulation—pitted breaker points, grease, and dirt on wiring.

Take out spark plugs, clean them and dress-up the points, and re-gap plugs if necessary.

Magnetos or distributors should be lubricated periodically and kept clean. Oil generators and magnetos with Gulf Electric Motor Oil.



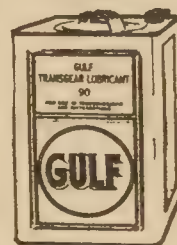
To help you take care of the ignition system and any of the other many vital parts of your tractor, get Gulf's FREE Tractor Guide. We'll send you this helpful 60-page book if you'll write Gulf Farm Aids, Room 3800, Gulf Bldg., Pittsburgh 30, Pa. Tell us the kind of tractor you have.

And look over the Gulf Farm Aids described and listed here. You'll find them helpful—in caring for your tractor, and in many other ways.

WHERE TO GET GULF FARM AIDS!

Gulf fuels and lubricants and other Farm Aids are obtainable at your Good Gulf Station or at Gulf distributing plants. You can get Gulspray, Gulf Livestock Spray, and other products for home and farm at Gulf Stations, grocery, drug, and hardware stores, and at milk gathering stations and feed stores.

GULF TRANSGEAR LUBRICANTS



These are specialists at providing proper lubrication and extra protection for transmission, final drive, and power take-off. Fine for oil-type steering gears and universal joints.

GULFLUBE MOTOR OIL

Here's a premium oil at a thrifty price. It gives tough, lasting lubrication . . . real insurance against breakdowns from lubrication failure.



GULF ELECTRIC MOTOR OIL



Ideal for magnetos and generators, also refrigerator, milking machine, pump, workbench, and other electric motors.

YOU'LL NEED GULF LIVESTOCK SPRAY DURING THE FLY SEASON



Gulf Livestock Spray kills flies, gnats, lice, ticks, and mosquitoes by contact; repels many stable flies, horn flies, mosquitoes, and buffalo gnats.

PICK THE GULF FARM AIDS YOU NEED FROM THIS HANDY LIST

Good Gulf Gasoline
Gulf Kerosene
Gulfpride Motor Oil
Gulflube Motor Oil
Gulf Diesel H.D.
Gulf Transmission Oils

Gulf Transgear Lubricants
Gulflex Chassis Lubricants
Gulflex Waterproof Grease
Gulf High Pressure Grease
Gulf Cup Grease
Gulf No-Rust No. 1
Red Top Axle Grease

Gulf Penetrating Oil
Gulf Electric Motor Oil
Gulfoil—Household Lubricant
Gulspray Insect Killer
Gulfwax (for preserving)
Gulf Livestock Spray

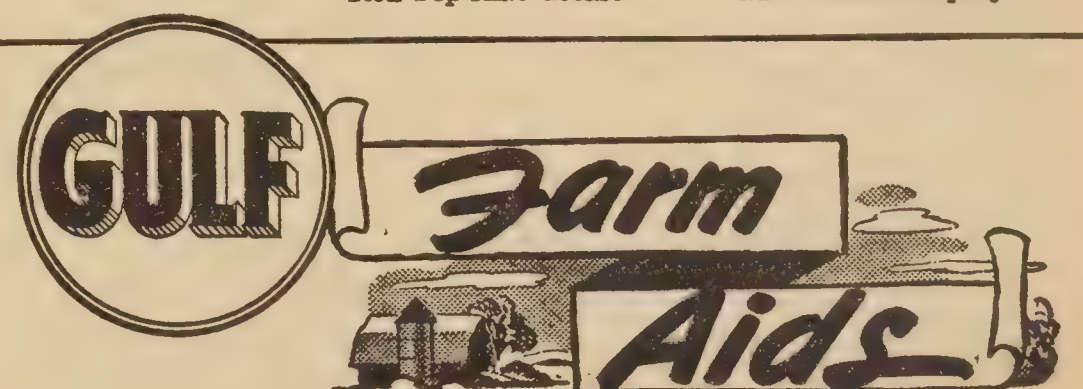
The Song of the Lazy Farmer

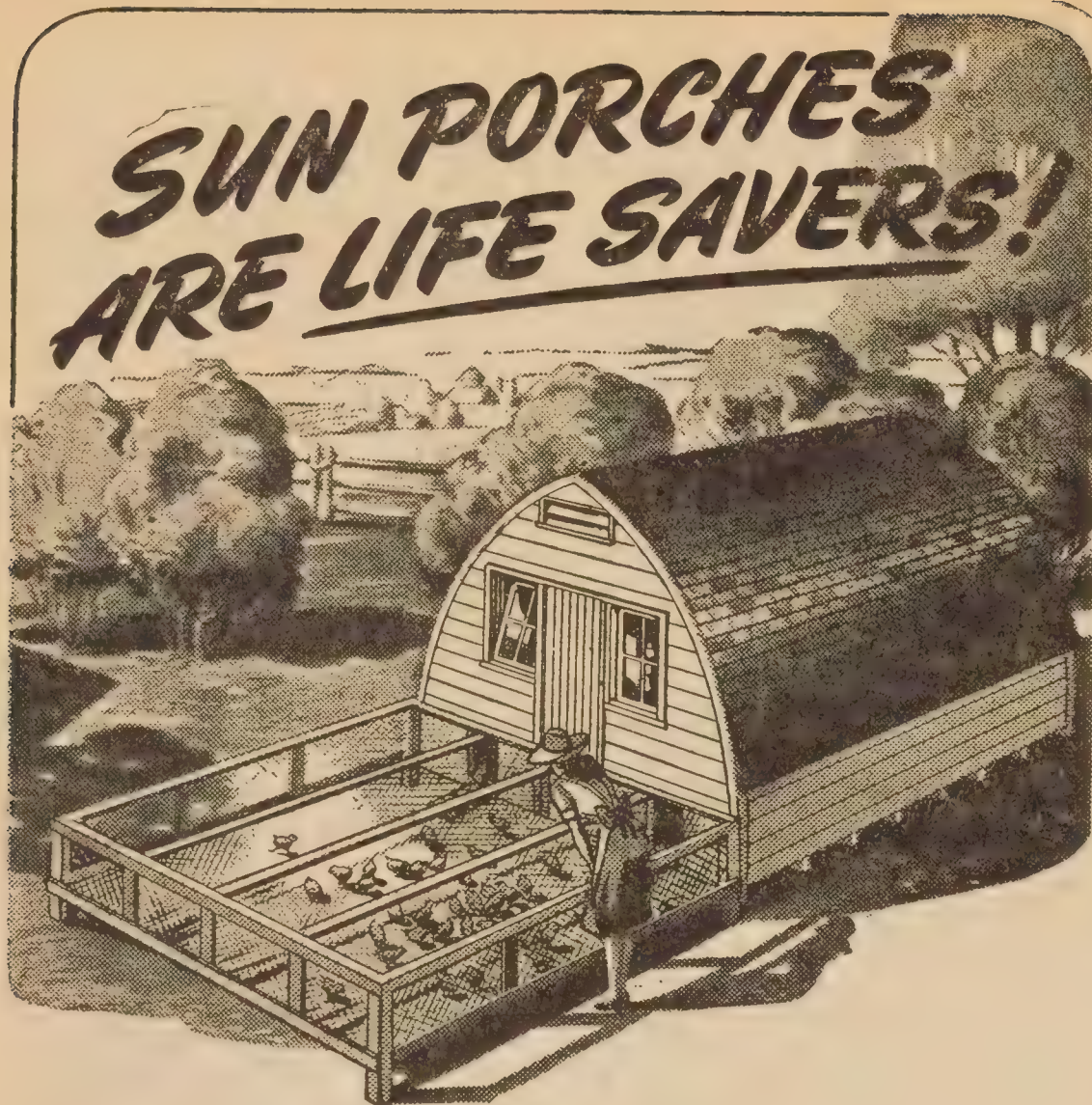


WHEN May-time whistles on her lute I seek at last my favorite fruit, those Multipliers strong and rich, toward them all year my innards itch; those onions tall whose greenish hue shades down to white as roots you view. I love to yank them from the soil and gnaw 'em raw or put to boil, and dip their stems in table salt—if breath is bad it ain't their fault. I pass them to Mirandy, too, so she can dip like me and chew those tender morsels from our plot which raises all the stuff we got.

You bet them onion sets are strong, they beat all other plants along, and nary weed is apt to show when onions start to push and grow. I love their independent style and I would walk a weary mile to get a plate of onions green that pack a wallop in their sheen. Some city friends of mine refuse to join me when I dips and chews, and then they hold their nose and

say, "I wish you'd move yourself away." No critics halt my hungry munch, at breakfast, dinner and for lunch, as long as that neat onion bed gives me corpuscles rich and red, and if nobody eats with me, I get more vitamins, you see. No poet yet has had the sense to give green onions recompense for all the years they've been forgot when spring is praised for what she brought!

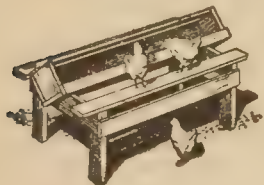




Another Example of How...

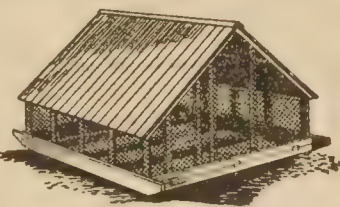
GOOD BUILDINGS INCREASE FARM INCOME

Extension people whose life work is poultry and farmers who count on their flock for cash income as well as food, all agree that good buildings and equipment spell the difference between profit and loss.



The sun parlor is a life saver. It is highly recommended. Its cost is low. And it helps you to reduce mortality, raise more chicks and grow healthier, sturdier birds. Attached to the brooder house it permits chicks to get outdoors when it's bright and warm and keeps them off the ground away from soil born diseases. It promotes sanitation—and the more chicks you save, the more laying hens you'll have, the more money you'll have for family needs. And this is just one of many examples of how good buildings increase farm income.

Good buildings affect the income of every farm activity. Good housing increases livestock production—good crop storage cures and protects crops, machinery sheds prolong the life and service of valuable tools.



Your Weyerhaeuser 4-Square Dealer can help you to plan for better buildings. His 4-Square Farm Building Service contains designs for practically every type and size of farm building and equipment. They have been designed by Weyerhaeuser engineers working closely with agricultural authorities. Blue prints are available.

See your 4-Square dealer and study his farm building service for your future building needs. And remember that good lumber is the best and most economical material for the farm.



WEYERHAEUSER SALES COMPANY
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING • SAINT PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

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4-SQUARE LUMBER AND SERVICES



Left to right: Donald Martin of Perry, N. Y., president of New York State Future Farmers; James Hatch, State Department of Education; William Malick, Minoa, N. Y.

William Malick Keeps Bees

William Malick, a student of vocational agriculture at the Minoa high school, has made a real success as a beekeeper. As William's parents live in the village, it took a little figuring to develop a good home project to go along with his study of agriculture. His father had been interested in bees for some years, so William finally decided to follow in his footsteps and also to take charge of a small garden, including some grapevines and fruit trees.

William's bee business is not for sale, but when asked to estimate its value, he thought awhile and then said "\$4,000." That sounds like a lot of money, but if you know bees and were in his place, I doubt if you would put the value any lower. He owns 185 colonies, plus some excellent equipment including an extractor, about one ton of honey yet unsold, and an excellent supply of all the smaller equip-

ment needed.

The bees were accumulated in this way: he found a man who needed cash and was a little tired of bees and from him he bought several colonies and a considerable amount of equipment. The price was \$250, but William figures he got a real bargain.

In these days no good beekeeper waits for bees to swarm and then chases them over several farms to get them into a hive. William has increased the number of colonies by dividing them, and he has been so successful that his father recently made him a present of the bees that he owned.

Apparently this bee business did not keep William busy enough, because in addition to going to school he has worked at times one full 8-hour shift on the railroad, as well as maintaining his school marks in good shape. The "good marks" is not just heresay; Frank Maxwell, his teacher of agriculture, says so.—H. L. Cosline.



NEW SPRAY RIG A LABOR SAVER

The "Speed Sprayer" pictured above, is used at Seabrook Farms, New Jersey. It will apply 500 gallons of spray in 13 minutes. What's more, the machine can be operated by one man, whereas most of the older sprayers required three.

A 50 HP gasoline engine drives a blower fan at 2450 revolutions a minute, making a roar which sounds much like an airplane. This air blast, coming out through adjustable vanes, breaks up the spray into a fine mist and enables the operator to govern its direction.

Seabrook Farms report good results with a standard spray mixture of lead arsenate plus lethane. The outfit keeps the tank trucks busy in hauling spray material to the orchard.

The shortage of experienced help has been a big handicap to fruit growers, and in addition there is always a desire for a machine that will apply spray material faster in order to cover the entire orchard at the psychological moment. The new "Speed Sprayer" may be the answer to the man who has enough trees to warrant its use.

**"I want full loads on my truck...
and full service from my tractor oil"**



IT'S pretty important, these days, to use your equipment efficiently.

You wouldn't send your truck off with only 60 or 70 sacks of grain, when it could carry 150 you had to ship. No more than you'd be satisfied with 60 or 70 hours' use from one tractor oil when 150 hours are obtainable from another.

And that's what Veedol Tractor Oil will give you—150 hours of use between changes, at no greater cost. AND—every minute of it will provide better pro-

tection, better lubrication, for even the hardest-worked tractor.

Why? Because Veedol, the 150-hour tractor oil, is made from the world's toughest, most heat-and-wear resistant crude—100% Pennsylvania. And it's made by advanced methods and equipment that bring this famous crude to the peak of engine-saving perfection.

That's a big order. But that's exactly why we can publish this open statement:

Veedol 150-Hour Tractor Oil **SAVES FUEL** by reducing power blow-by. **SAVES TIME** by avoiding breakdown delays. **SAVES REPAIRS** through greater heat-and-wear resistance. **SAVES OIL**—good for 150 hours between changes in gasoline-driven tractors; cuts oil consumption in all tractors regardless of fuel used. **SAVES TRACTORS**—assures long, economical service.

TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY
New York Tulsa

Each quart of
VEEDOL TRACTOR OIL CONTAINS
32 OUNCES OF PREVENTION

Available in 5 gallon pails,
15, 30 and 55 gallon drums.



**150-HOUR
VEEDOL**

"A Better Tractor Oil by the Clock"

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS





VETICILLIN*

PENICILLIN FOR LIVESTOCK

Veticillin, veterinary penicillin, now comes to the livestock world. It promises to perform the wonders achieved in human medicine. Already Veticillin is showing remarkable results in controlling Chronic and Acute Mastitis—including cases resistant to sulfa drugs. It is not irritating to udder tissues even with very high dosage, is relatively non-toxic, does not cause drop in milk secretion or change the looks of the milk.

The effectiveness of Veticillin against many other infections, which have long cut down farm profits, is strongly suggested by preliminary work. These include:

<i>Actinomycosis (lumpy jaw)</i>	<i>Blood poisoning</i>
<i>Anthrax</i>	<i>Gas gangrene</i>
<i>Local infections from all forms of wounds</i>	<i>Swine erysipelas</i>

Veticillin is stocked by most druggists. Ask your dealer for literature. If he cannot supply you, send us his name.

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STRAWBERRY PLANTS FROM NEW CERTIFIED FIELDS
BEST JUNE BEARING — PREMIER AND FAIRFAX
BEST EVERBEARING — GEM AND GEMZATA.
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EGGLESTON BERRY FARMS, MILFORD, N. Y.

VEGETABLE PLANTS—HIGHEST QUALITY ONLY.
Acres ready May 15.
CAULIFLOWER—1,000, \$5.50; 500, \$3.00. **CABBAGE**—All varieties, red and white, 10,000, \$20.00; 1,000, \$2.50; 500, \$1.65. **BROCCOLI** and **SPROUTS**, 10,000, \$25.00; 1,000, \$3.00; 500, \$1.75. Any single hundred postpaid, \$1.00.
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Replaces tractor or team for unloading. Saves half your time. 2 H.P. motor or tractor pulley lifts up to 1/2 ton 40 feet per minute. Limited production... order now. See your DEALER or write for full information.

BENNETT-IRELAND, 545 Call Street, Norwich, N. Y.



Dairymen's League versus OPA

IN GOOD old-fashioned farm language, it's a good idea to read newspaper headlines about the OPA suit against the Dairymen's League with a grain of salt. This tempest in a teapot was started by certain New York City dealers, who saw a possible opportunity to get milk a little cheaper, and who put the OPA on the spot by claiming that the League was violating price orders. The situation does not look serious, and the League officials are confident that their stand is right.

The dispute between the OPA and the League concerns the interpretation of a highly technical OPA regulation. In a nutshell, the Office of Defense Transportation, ODT, requires a full loading of tank cars and trucks. The League owns some tank cars but not enough to carry all the milk and some is transported by trucks at a higher cost. To fill a tank car often requires the milk from more than one plant, the milk from which varies in butterfat test. The League has been charging dealers for butterfat on the basis of average tests, and has been adding transportation charges on the basis of average costs.

Dairymen Would Lose

The OPA claims that by following this procedure, as has been done for at least twenty years, the League is violating price ceilings. The OPA interpretation of the regulation would require the League to charge different dealers different prices based on butterfat tests and the distances milk is transported, and even different prices on different days. This is contrary to the accepted idea that all New York dealers pay the same price for milk used for the same purpose. In some cases it would mean that the League could not charge full transportation costs, therefore the cost would come out of dairymen rather than dealers. This does not worry the OPA, who seem more concerned over the dealers' margin and the price consumers pay than they are over the price the dairyman gets for his milk.

The OPA filed suit against the League in New York on May 2 and the League was given until May 15 to present evidence as to why the OPA interpretation should not be enforced. League officials say that the OPA interpretation is arbitrary and discriminatory, and that if necessary the League will fight the case in the courts to protect their members.

—A. A.—

CORN VARIETIES

In addition to the corn varieties mentioned on Page 1 of the April 21 issue, we find that several DeKalb corn hybrids have been tested in the Northeast for the past several years and that they have given good results.

—A. A.—

THE BOYSENBERRY

The Boysenberry is a new kind of berry that has not been cultivated in this section of the country within a few years. They are a cross between the Loganberry, Raspberry and Blackberry. They are big yielders, are much larger than the Blackberry, and bring good prices in the markets.

If you have an old abandoned field or side hill which is not used for crops, it would make an ideal place for the growing of these berries. They do not need cultivating. Just set the plants out and let them come up same as wild berries. These berries spread and come up anywhere and everywhere. Therefore it is not advisable to set them out in the garden or with other berries.

They are a good berry for the family, as they are a little tart. They make fine preserves, jellies and jams.—Edith Gordon.

HELPING TO KEEP
BOMBER ENGINES CLEAN

AIR-COOLED POWER FOR SPRAYERS

Operating portable compressed air units, used to clean bomber engines, is another of many "war duties" for Briggs & Stratton engines. When you buy that new gasoline powered sprayer, be sure that it's powered by a Briggs & Stratton 4-cycle Air-Cooled engine. Only in Briggs & Stratton engines can you be assured of the trouble-free performance made possible by 25 years of constant leadership in air-cooled engine design, engineering, and precision manufacture.
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4 CYCLE
BRIGGS & STRATTON
GASOLINE ENGINES
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LOCK DOWELLING
SURE GRID
SURE STEP

Wait for Your Unadilla!

We are permitted to make only a limited number of silos. These are now all on order. . . Sorry, but we cannot accept any more orders at the present time.

Orders for next year will be accepted and filed in order received. Unadilla Silos deserve their popularity. For complete silo satisfaction wait for your Unadilla.

UNADILLA SILO CO.
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UNADILLA SILOS

TIME WELL SPENT

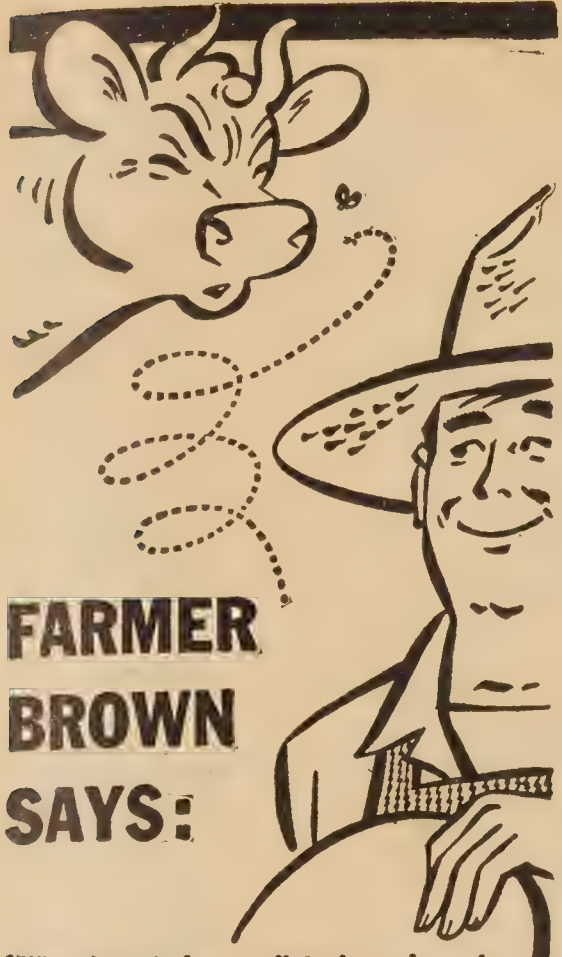
Time taken to read the advertisements in **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad", be sure to mention the name of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

New OTTAWA WOOD SAW For Tractors

Makes wood sawing fast; easy. Cuts enough wood to pay for itself quickly. Easily moved while attached. Big blade; free details.

LOW PRICE
OTTAWA MFG. CO.
W1731 Oak Ave., Ottawa, Kans.



**FARMER
BROWN
SAYS:**

"When insects buzz—disturb cow's rest,
Herds get upset . . . don't feel their best!
So spray them all two times a day,
With **Flit's* fast-working *Livestock Spray!*"

Don't let dirty, bit-
ing summertime pests
haunt *your* dairy herd!

These nagging tormentors
make cows nervous . . . make
them hard to milk. So why
take chances? Use *Flit Live-
stock Spray!*

This famous insecticide
"knocks out" horn, stable and
house flies—in a *jiffy*—and
actually helps repel new at-
tacks!

Buy an ample supply, *to-
day!* . . . *Flit Livestock Spray*
is harmless to dairy products!

*Our new label reads *Flit
Livestock Spray!* However,
your dealer may still carry this
famous insecticide under the
former name, *Stanco Live-
stock Spray*. Whichever you
buy, remember, it is still the
same high quality product.

**SAVE WASTEPAPER!
V To Speed Victory
V To Aid Veterans**

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216 W. 14th Street, New York City

Copr. 1945,
Stanco Incorporated



Cover crop growth on the fertilized area
controlled winter and spring erosion and
will improve physical condition of the
soil for the following crop.

Real Cover Crops Can Be Grown

By WARREN C. HUFF.

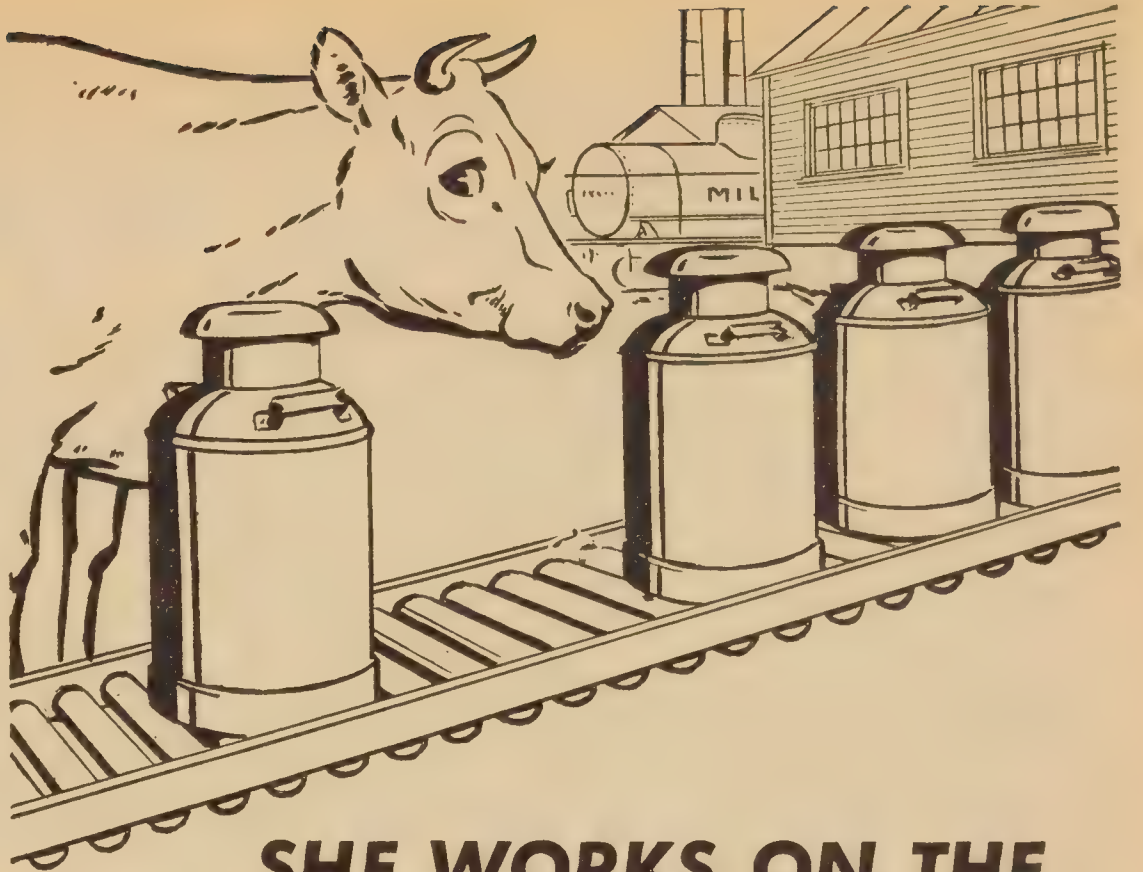
Charles Meyer, an Ontario County
farmer near Stanley, New York, has
a problem of keeping his soil in good
tilth and an associated problem of
erosion. Mr. Meyer, like many farmers
in this area, grows principally canning
and cash crops. Legumes and hay
play a minor part in the rotation;
therefore, maintenance of soil tilth
and erosion control is a *real* problem.

Unsuccessful attempts have been
made to grow rye or rye grass follow-
ing sweet corn and other cash crops.
Mr. Meyer, being curious to find ways
of doing a better job of farming, did
a little experimenting on his own farm.
After harvesting corn, he broadcast
rye grass on one area and brome grass
on another area. Seed was sown be-
tween Sept. 1 and Sept. 15. He then
divided these areas into four sections
and broadcast 10-10-10 fertilizer at
rates of 200, 400, and 800 pounds per
acre. Briefly, this is the story, and the
differences are striking. The growth
on the unfertilized area is not suffi-
cient to justify cost of the seed. Both
rye grass and brome grass show defin-



Charles Meyer's concerned expression is
in keeping with this sad cover crop
growth on the unfertilized area.

ite response to the 200 pound applica-
tion but the growth is sparse and pale.
The 400 and 800 pound applications
made a dense, dark green growth, a
cover which completely checked winter
and spring soil and water losses. The
growth of roots and tops will improve
the physical condition of the soil, re-
duce erosion, increase water absorption
and holding capacity and reduce sur-
face crusting. All of these factors lead
to more efficient production and a more
permanent agriculture.



SHE WORKS ON THE PRODUCTION LINE

"Bossy" wouldn't know a production line if she saw one,
but there are few workers who can beat her as a producer
or reproducer. It's a full-time job with her with no time
off. She's a willing worker and wants to do her best for
you, but can't if she's not vigorous and healthy. Help to
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Near's MINRALTONE
With VITAMIN D
A MINERAL FEED SUPPLEMENT

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duction and reproduction by undermining their health.
So, make sure *your* stock gets needed minerals by regular
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quantities. Mail the coupon for complete information.

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Mineral Supplement

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critter or freshening cow, keep a
drum of Near's DIJEX-TONE. It's a
combination of Near's minerals,
Vitamin D, digestive tonic aids and
medicinal appetizers. Easy, inex-
pensive to feed, a big money-saver
and sometimes a life-saver.

NEAR'S FOOD CO., INC.
Dept. C, Binghamton, N. Y.

Without obligating me, send me literature on
why Near's MINRALTONE pays, and a feeding
program for my stock.

I have a dairy of.....cows,.....young stock.
(Give number of each.)

Name

Address.....

Because it is backed up by
Surge Service Dealers who
have been carefully selected and
thoroughly trained—a lot of
people like the Surge!

Say you saw it in *American Agriculturist*.

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Every crop preserved by a Harder
Silo will mean profits ahead. Regard-
less of weather or crop conditions,
you play SAFER with a Harder,
saving both summer and fall crops.
Same 50-year care in quality. But
limited 1945 quantity going fast.

Write today for prices and
details.
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Box A,
COBLESKILL, NEW YORK

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Harder**

BUY WAR BONDS

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Hay Rake and
Stacker Attachment
Also Available



**Replaces Pitch
Forks & Shovels**

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makes easy, fast moving of manure,
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Builds ponds. Lifts machinery for loading.
Does a thousand jobs on farms, parks,
highways. Guaranteed. Write for details.
OTTAWA MFG. CO., 531 Barton St., Ottawa, Kans.

★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

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E. P. SMITH

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Offers for sale both Carnation and Pathfinder bred bull calves from high record Carnation daughters. Sires, Carnation Homestead Hazelwood, Pioneer Pathfinder Fobes.
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FOR SALE: REG. HOLSTEIN SERVICE BULLS from high producing dams and grand dams up to 700 lbs. fat. Sired by bulls with dams up to 1000 lbs. fat. Also promising bull calves for future herd sires. Due to shortage of barn room we also have a few nice cows and heifers for sale.
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closely related to PEERLESS MARGO 1013 lbs. fat Jr. 3 yr. old; PEERLESS SIBYL 874 lbs. fat Sr. 3 yr. old; ROYAL LENDA 1109 lbs. fat Sr. 4 yr. old, and from dams with records up to 809 lbs. fat Sr. 3 yr. old.

ALSO A FEW HEIFER CALVES.

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REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL—Age 3 months. From an outstanding cow family developed through FIFTEEN YEARS of continuous HERD TESTING. Records exceeding 15000 lbs. M. and 700 lbs. F. Rich in the blood of Foremost Prediction. Complete Pedigree sent on request. WYCHMERE FARM, QUINTARIO, N. Y. State Approval—Federal Accredited.

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BROWN SWISS BULL CALF

Born March 18, 1945. Sire traces to Jane of Vernon on both sides of his pedigree, being a grandson of Jane's Royal of Vernon and out of a daughter of Jane's Columbus of Vernon, he being a son of Jane of Vernon 3rd. Calf's dam is a daughter of that great show bull Blankus Baronet of Walhalla.
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REGISTERED BROWN SWISS BULL, Dropped April 10, 1945, from a first-calf Heifer. Sired by a bull whose dam made over 500 lb. of B.F. as a 2-yr.-old. Dam's mother made over 400 lb. of fat. PRICE \$75.00 IF TAKEN AT ONCE.
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Noted for health, vigor and vitality. Great layers of big white eggs. No paralysis, no pickouts. 4,000 Breeders up to 6 years old. Our 35th year. EGGS AND STOCK. CATALOG FREE.
KEYSTONE FARMS, RICHFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA

THE WHITE EGG FARM

LEGHORNS—NEW HAMPSHIRE
N.Y.-U.S. Pullorum Clean. Family Testing.

Write for Folder.

E. R. STONE & SON
Box A, Clyde, N. Y.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

R.O.P. OFFICIAL BREEDING. 500 BIRDS TRAPPED, YEAR AROUND. Circular on request.
C. & G. FARMS, Ballston Lake, N.Y. Route 5.

MOYER'S PURE PARMENTER STRAIN

RHODE ISLAND REDS Particulars and prices on application.
GRANT MOYER, R.F.D. No. 1, FORT PLAIN, N. Y.

Brooks Poultry Farm—N.Y.-U.S. PULLORUM CONTROLLED. NO REACTORS. LARGE TYPE LEGHORNS THAT PRODUCE 95% LARGE EGGS. WRITE FOR CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST.
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THE MCGREGOR FARM S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—50 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN BREEDING PROFIT-PRODUCING BIRDS. WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER.
The McGregor Farm, Box A, Maine, N.Y.

EMPLOYMENT

TWO WOMEN FOR JOBS NOW ESSENTIAL TO FOOD PRODUCTION EFFORT.

Cook and houseworker wanted immediately on Hudson River Valley dairy farm, owned and operated by old American family, 30 miles from Poughkeepsie. Adults only, table plentiful, modern accommodations, central heating, individual rooms, eat with owner and follow-workers. Servant-type not wanted. No liquor. Salaries commensurate with experience and proven capabilities. Permanent openings for right type women looking ahead to post-war job security. Give full qualifications, age, experience, nationality, references, availability, telephone number. BOX 514-0 c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, ITHACA, N. Y.

YOUNG WOMEN, AGE 20-35.

Early American family, Eastern New York, owner of large dairy farm equipped with modern machinery, wants two able-bodied, young women with farm background, or experience, to work with registered Jerseys. Part time with tractors and horses on field crops. Own rooms, central heating, excellent food. Permanent for candidates looking ahead to post-war job security. Send full information including education, experience, telephone number, references, small returnable photo if possible.
Box 514-HP, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, ITHACA, N. Y.

WANTED: Men with training in operation of the Babcock Test for Advanced Registry Supervisors. Character references required. Write for information to **DAIRY RECORDS OFFICE, WING HALL, ITHACA, N. Y.**

WANTED: Single or Married Man AS ASSISTANT HERDSMAN,

for one of the largest Guernsey herds in the East, located in Central New York. Good salary and living conditions.

Write BOX 514-T,

c/o American Agriculturist, ITHACA, N. Y.

EQUIPMENT

Wanted to Buy: Pick-Up Hay Baler.

GOOD CONDITION.

STATE MAKE AND PRICE. Write

Wm. Getman & Son, Plessis, N. Y.

FOR SALE:

One No. 156 John Deere Disc Plow

Suitable for a 5-Ton Caterpillar Tractor.

LEO A. TICKNER, Meadowview Poultry Farm, R.D. 2, ASHVILLE, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE: A POULTRY FARM,

Located near Cornell University is a good place to rear a family. My farm with a barn capacity of 1200 hens is for sale. Price \$12,000.00.

Write **G. P. SCOVILLE,**

Elm Street Extension, ITHACA, N. Y.

New Discovery Ends Calfbag in 3 DAYS or Double Your Money Back!

Can Save You up to \$27. each time a Cow comes in!

An amazing remedy for calfbag has been discovered at Dawnwood Farm where up to 100 cows are constantly milked. It's a penetrating salve called **UDDEROLE** that takes hold at once and promptly relieves inflamed, swollen udders congested with caked milk. Use it on your valuable first calf heifers before calving.

UDDEROLE ends calfbag in from 1 to 3 days because it's made by a new scientific formula, rich in irradiated lanolin and other penetrating ingredients. That's why we dare to make this astounding offer—send only \$1 for a generous 8 oz. tin on our . . .

DOUBLE MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE . . . IF UDDEROLE doesn't do all we claim, if you feel you can afford to part with it—return unused portion and receive, not \$1, but \$2—double your money back to pay for your trouble. Either way, you win, so . . .

SEND TODAY: UDDEROLE is new and if your dealer does not carry it just slip a dollar bill in an envelope with your name and address. We'll rush you, all charges prepaid, an 8-oz. tin of this amazing discovery. **DEALERS**, write for information.

DAWNWOOD FARMS, Dept. AA, AMENIA, N.Y.

CUT OR BRUISED TEATS AND UDDERS . . .

DON'T let wire-cut, scratched or bruised teats and udders invite infections or lead to cows giving less milk.

Balsam of Myrrh's antiseptic action promotes healing. Its soothing ingredients bring quick relief from soreness, also reduces teat inflammation at calving time.

Effective for superficial swellings, strains, muscular pains or lameness, galls, calks and fous. Keep a bottle handy at all times.

LARGE ECONOMY SIZE
\$1.25

at your feed store or druggist. Or mailed postpaid from G. C. Hanford Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N. Y., for 98 years makers of . . .

Balsam of Myrrh

ANTISEPTIC & LINIMENT

... For SCOURS Use

Dr. Naylor's DIRENE

Intestinal astringent for acid indigestion—simple diarrhea in calves. 14 oz. pkg. 75¢. At your dealers. Or by mail, postpaid.

H. W. NAYLOR CO., MORRIS, N. Y.

GUERNSEY INCOME

The GUERNSEY Brand and Breed Program is the farmer's assurance of future income. Read "How The American Guernsey Cattle Club Helps To Make Breeding Fascinating and Profitable". This valuable FREE booklet will pay you dividends. Send Now!

THE AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB
245 Grove Street, Peterborough, New Hampshire

BEEF CATTLE SALE

Palmyra Fair Grounds

Friday, May 25, 1945

12:30 P. M. — Show 10:00 A. M.

HEREFORDS AND ANGUS

T.B. and Blood Tested. Consigned by leading beef herds in the State. All animals selected by County Committees.

COWS AND CALVES, HEIFERS, BULLS, FEEDER CALVES, HEIFERS AND STEERS.

WALTER W. FISK, Sales Mgr.,

WOLCOTT, NEW YORK

CHENANGO CO. AUCTION

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1945

50 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

HIGH PRODUCING HERD OF HARVEY L. WILD At his farm, 1½ miles south of MT. UPTON, N. Y., and 2½ miles north of ROCKDALE on Route 8.

Herd T.B. Accredited, blood test, and Bang's Vaccinated. One of the leading herds in south Chenango Co. and topped the Association for 5 months. Herd average of over 400 lb. of fat. 3 cows with records from 614 lb. to 772 lb. of fat. Some fresh, close springers, and early fall. Herd consists of 25 milkers, 20 yearlings and calves, 2 yearling bulls.

Sale held in a tent starting at 12:30 P. M. BRING YOUR FRIENDS.

HARVEY L. WILD, Owner, ROCKDALE, N. Y.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS,

Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

KANSAS CITY—On the way out here through Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri I saw less farm field work accomplished than in our Northeast. Also, clear down here (which usually is a month ahead of us in spring's arrival) things are not any more advanced than they are with us. This may be good or bad for us, for from what I hear from home it is not good with cold and rain.

For my own part, I delayed my farm work more than necessary, feeling that we were too far ahead of our season and remembering what my Aunt Nell always said, "No season ever dies in the sky, it dies right down here."

These people are prosperous. Money is really flowing out here, and the men with livestock are among the most prosperous. I talked with a man and his wife in the yards here today. They told me of their labor experiences feeding lambs on wheat pasture in western Kansas where everyone has to haul water and they have to for 8,000 lambs all winter. The man told me how a Mexican hand dumped the water in the field after hauling it, rather than putting it in the troughs, and how his wife had caught him doing it, caned him off the place, brought the rig back and hauled water herself until they could get another man. She stood there and really blushed as we laughed, so I guess it was so. Anyway, this may warm up folks that have been wanting to do just that for a couple years now. But this couple also agreed that their lambs would make about \$5.00 a head on 8,000 lambs. Yes, they were making money.

"No Hogs, No Prospects"

There is no hog business, just so short no one seems to be paying any attention to them or the market for them. I asked a hog salesman today what the hog market was and he said, "No hogs, no market, no prospects." Of course this section is not strictly a hog country, but it is felt here that there will not be any rush back into hogs and that there will have to be a complete "turn about" in O.P.A. before they will come back. So it may be over

(Continued on Page 13)

FAMOUS DISPERSAL NOTED WALTER L. STAFFORD HERD.

Thursday, June 7, 1945 70 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE AT OWNER'S FARM, PERU, CLINTON CO., N. Y. Herd founded 31 years ago. Descended entirely from 2 foundation cows. Last 2 years, herd average 451 lb. of fat. Herd T.B. Accredited and Bang Approved, animals eligible to go anywhere. One of New York State's greatest 1945 dispersals. WATCH FOR MORE DETAILS IN NEXT ISSUE. R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Mgr. & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

KNOLLWOOD FARMS SALE Saturday, June 2

AT KNOLLWOOD FARMS, 10 miles East of ROCHESTER at Monroe-Wayne County Line Road and Route 383.

50 Registered HOLSTEINS

An offering of the most intense Rag Apple breeding ever sold in United States. T.B. Accredited, Bang Approved, Bang's Vaccinating since 1941.

CATTLE ELIGIBLE TO GO ANYWHERE.

This is a famous herd. All milking animals have production records with annual fat tests up to 4.7%, many testing over 4%.

80% of the offerings are directly descended from the famous sire of 4% progeny, Johanna Rag Apple Pabst. An offering of choice animals in all stages of lactation including 30 milking cows, several well bred young bulls.

Sale starts at 12:30 P. M. in a big tent.

You can afford to travel hundreds of miles to attend this sensational event.

DANIEL I. MAYNE, Owner,

325 Beresford Road, Rochester 10, N. Y.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS,

Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

2nd Annual Northern New England ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS' SALE

SPONSORED BY AMERICAN ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

SATURDAY, JUNE 2nd

AT THE FAIR GROUNDS

ROCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

40 Heifers (OPEN AND BRED) 3 Herd Bull Prospects

(All cattle T.B. and blood-tested within 30 days of Sale.)

CONSIGNORS: ANKONY FARM, Rhinebeck, N. Y.; BONNIEBROOK FARM, Ancramdale, N. Y.; FLYING CLOUD FARMS, Alstead Center, N. H.; FUERST STOCK FARM, Pine Plains, N. Y.; HAMPDEN COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL, Feeding Hills, Mass.; LAUREL HILL FARM, Blandford, Mass.; PARKER'S RANCH, Putney, Vt.; RALLY FARMS, Millbrook, N. Y.; SCHOONHOVEN FARM, Millbrook, N. Y.; SILVER HILL FARMS, Monson, Mass., and Eastbrook, Me.; VALLEY FARMS, Walpole, N. H.

SHOW AT 10:00 A. M. — SALE AT 1:00 P. M.

JUDGE
PROF. FORD C. DAUGHERTY,
Connecticut State College

AUCTIONEER
HAMILTON JAMES,
Newton, Illinois

SALE HEADQUARTERS AT CITY HOTEL, ROCHESTER, N. H.

A CHANCE FOR NEW ENGLAND BREEDERS OF BEEF CATTLE TO BUY FOUNDATION STOCK OF CHAMPIONSHIP BLOODLINES AND GOOD QUALITY AT REASONABLE PRICES.

FOR SALE CATALOGS WRITE

LOWELL E. WALTERS, Secretary,

MASS. STATE COLLEGE

AMHERST, MASS.

SEVENTH ANNUAL SALE REGISTERED JERSEYS

NEW YORK STATE JERSEY CATTLE CLUB

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1945

SILVER SPRING FARMS, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

John Luchsinger and Family, Owners.

45 CAREFULLY SELECTED COWS AND BRED HEIFERS FROM THE EMPIRE STATE'S LEADING HERDS. T.B. AND BANGS FREE. TESTED FOR PRODUCTION AND CLASSIFIED FOR TYPE.

Send for catalog.

IRA G. PAYNE, Secretary,

EAST SCHODACK, N. Y.

DON'T FLIT FROM COW TO COW

Heavy milkers fill up the cans quickly—Heavy milkers give you the most for your labor—Heavy



milkers are always the most profitable in the herd. Holstein cows ARE the heaviest milkers to be found.

Write for free booklet.

FREE ILLUSTRATED HOLSTEIN JUDGING MANUAL. WRITE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS'N OF AMERICA • Brattleboro, Vermont • Box 2001

AUCTION—Chemung Co., N. Y. Dispersal LAMOTTE P. BREESE

WILL SELL HIS ENTIRE HERD

MONDAY, MAY 28 at 12:30 P. M. in a tent.

60 Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE

At his Breese Farm, located 3 miles east of ELMIRA on Route 427, Lower Maple Ave.

Herd T.B. Accredited, all Bang's Vaccinated, young animals in calfhood. All eligible for New York State dairymen to buy. Continuous Cow Testing for 28 years since herd was founded. Some 500 to 600 lb. fat cows. The herd sire, DUNLOGGIN SUPPLY MASTER, is a feature, a 4-year-old own son of Dunloggin Woodmaster from Strathmore Koba Princess Ruth with 605 lb. of fat at 3 years, and 18,835 lb. of milk. She was 2nd Prize 2 year old Canadian Royal.

34 milking cows including one-half fresh or close. Balance due in fall; 12 open yearlings, 8 heifer calves, 4 service age bulls. Some good bargains await you at this opportunity event.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS

Sales Mgr. & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

7th Western New York Consignment Sale

BATAVIA, N. Y.

SATURDAY, MAY 26

starting at 12:30 P. M.

60 Holstein Cattle 45 Registered 15 Grades

All T.B. Accredited, negative to blood test, milking animals mastitis tested.

Fresh cows, nearby springers, early fall freshening cows and heifers; bred and open heifers; service age bulls of good breeding.

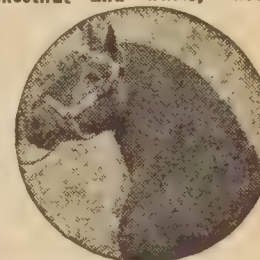
R. AUSTIN BACKUS

Sales Mgr. & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

HORSES and PONIES

Farm Chunks 1250 to 1500 lbs., heavy drafters 1600 to 2500 lbs. Percherons, Belgians; chestnuts, sorrels, roans, bays, greys, blacks. Singles, matched pairs or carload. Quick shipment, main line railways. Saddle horses, all-purpose large ponies, large and small Shetland ponies, jet blacks, black and white, brown and white, bay and white, sorrel and white, chestnut and white, snow white, cream colored, red sorrels, seal browns, blood bays, sorrels, chestnuts, greys; shipped singly in crates by express. How old are children you want pony for? Satisfaction fully guaranteed on thirty days trial at your own home or your money back.

HOWARD CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA



MILKING SHORTHORNS FOR 4% MILK & GREATEST SALVAGE VALUE

Official as well as "on the farm" records under average farm conditions prove that Milking Shorthorns are best all-round breed! Produce 4% milk and have greatest salvage value of all milk breeds! Get the facts—FREE! Or read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription six months 50¢, one year \$1.00.

MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY, Dept. AG-5, 609 West Exchange Ave., U. S. Yards, Chicago 9, Ill.

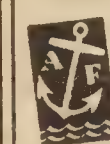
PLAN TO ATTEND

New England Milking Shorthorn Breeders' Annual Sale

GREENFIELD, MASS., JUNE 2, 1945.

For Catalogs write:

C. L. CLEVELAND, Sec., BRATTLEBORO — VERMONT



ANCHORAGE FARMS Cobleskill, N. Y.

★ Registered Herefords

★ Registered Corriedales

Breeders of uniform purebred livestock. Inquiries and visitors always welcome.

QUICK HELP!
For Flocks
Needing a
TONIC APPETIZER!
JUST MIX **AVI-TAB**
in the Mash

Quick benefits reported by many progressive poultry raisers, hatcherymen, feed-dealers. Used by thousands — for birds of all ages. Birds like it, eat plenty. Easily mixed in either wet or dry mash. A genuine Dr. Salsbury product. So, when your flock needs a tonic appetizer, try AVI-TAB. Watch how those birds respond! See your Dr. Salsbury dealer, now, for Avi-Tab — hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores.

Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Ia.
 A Nation-wide Poultry Service

GET THE GENUINE
Dr. SALS'BURY'S
AVI-TAB
TONIC APPETIZER FOR POULTRY

STOP!
 Get the **BLACK LEAF 40**



Aphis (plant lice), leafhoppers, leaf miners, mealy bugs, lace bugs, most thrips, young sucking bugs and similar insects can be controlled.

SPRAY with BLACK LEAF 40

An ounce makes 6 gallons of spray effective on aphis. Full directions with package — A quick, sure, economical control for these insect pests.

Just a little spread on roosts kills poultry lice and feather mites.

See Your Dealer

TOBACCO BY-PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL
 CORP., INCORPORATED, Louisville 2, Ky. 4403

LOOK FOR THE LEAF ON THE PACKAGE

BECAUSE it does such a good and thoroughly safe job of milking cows, a lot of people like the Surge!

Magic Electric Welder

110 volt AC-DC; welds, brazes, solders, cuts all metals; easy to use; full directions. Complete with power unit, flame and metallic arc attachments, carbons, fluxes, rods, mask. Only \$19.95. Used by the Navy. Splendid for farm use.
 MAGIC WELDER MFG. CO.,
 2414 CANAL ST., NEW YORK CITY

OTTAWA TRACTOR SAW

350 Cuts Per Minute
 Make money sawing wood. Use Ottawa—fastest cutting. Cuts large, small logs easiest way. Fells trees. One man operates. Thousands in use. Built to last with heavy, stiff saw blade. Positive safety clutch control; uses power take-off any tractor.
 OTTAWA MFG. CO. D1731 Forest Ave., Ottawa, Kans.

Promotion Day for the Pullets

By L. E. Weaver

THE BEST pullets I have ever seen were grown on a range. The most unsatisfactory pullets were also grown on a range. The ranges were different, and many other conditions were not the same either. The point I want to make is that the way to grow the best pullets is by the range system, provided the range is right and good methods are used. They need not be costly or "fussy" methods. I am going to try to lay out here a simple and practical plan. It won't be a costly plan, but it will require a lot of attention and plenty of plain work.

When, How to Move Them

At this time of the year Leghorns and New Hampshires, which are early feathering breeds, can be moved to the range at 6 or 7 weeks. Reds and Rocks may not be ready until they are 8 weeks old. If they have been taught to roost in the brooder house they will take to the range shelter like ducks to water. Otherwise I know of no way to avoid the necessity of being there with the pullets at dusk for the first few evenings. You will have to get inside and move from corner to corner to keep them from piling up and smothering those at the bottom of the pile. You will have to pick them up one by one (patiently, I hope) and set them on the roost. Part of them will stay there. By all odds, the practical plan is to train them to roost before they are moved.

Move them at night. Then they are at home when they wake up. They won't act as though they are lost when night comes.

No Interruption in the Feeding Schedule

It is a rather common thing for a lot of pullets to come down with coccidiosis a few days after they are moved. I believe that is preventable. I think it is not the result of unsanitary quarters, or of overcrowding. It is due, I believe, to the fact that they don't eat the usual amount of feed at first. In fact, it seems quite evident that anything that happens to hamper the normal growth of the pullets for a few days makes them easy victims of coccidiosis. If that is true, it follows that it is a good plan to take the same feeders and waterers to the range that the pullets are used to. Put out the larger range-size feeders also. After a few days you can take back the small feeders and waterers. Only leave one feeder inside the shelter. Keep feed in it too. Usually there are a few timid pullets that don't venture outside. You may make pullets, instead of runts, of them with a little extra attention.

Shelters and Shade

Before we knew better, we considered an orchard an ideal place to grow pullets. Plenty of shade and plenty of bugs and worms. Well, now we know that at least in New York State orchards, or any other permanently shady

place, is probably about the worst possible place to raise pullets. Plenty of bugs and worms, yes, but they are the wrong kind of bugs sometimes. They may be carriers of the tapeworm that used to cause so much trouble here. It's been a long time since I heard about any bad tapeworm outbreaks. I think that has come about because most pullets now are grown out on the open sunny range where the danger is less.

However, pullets do need shade. If you don't give it to them, they will crowd into the shelter and into the narrow little band of shade outside the shelter. Of course that means a great concentration of any sort of germs that may have been picked up by the chicks. Along comes some wet weather, and then trouble may start. This time it will probably be from a "massive dose" of coccidiosis bugs. There is an answer to all this—a simple and effective solution. It is the movable "shade". I am disappointed to find so few of these on farms. We have been talking and writing about them for several years. On the poultry farm at Cornell they are considered an absolute necessity on a poultry pasture.

A poultry shade is any flat surface about 10 feet square, usually built of boards. It can be smaller or larger. It has a leg at each corner about 2 feet long. Of course the leg is well braced. Sometimes these are sloped a little, but a strong wind is not so likely to blow them over if they are flat. One of these shades set a few feet in front of the shelter will be the favorite loafing place for the pullets during the day. Pick up one corner and swing the shade to a new (and cleaner) spot every day or two. Gradually move it further and further away. In this way you will get the pullets to ranging over a wider area. You may even prevent the usual bare spot around the shelter.

Labor Savers

It is better to have more feeders that are not too large to be moved easily than one or two feeders that will hold a week's supply. Then you can move them every few days. Again to prevent bare spots. A leaflet (War Emergency Bulletin 22) from Cornell gives plans and pictures of labor-saving feeders and waterers for the range. It is not necessary to fill them every day, but they should be moved every few days.

How Much Range, Where

On a "poultry pasture" with a good stand of clover and blue grass, you can range 1,000 pullets on each acre in the early part of the season. As the pullets get larger and eat more green stuff, the season often becomes dry and growth is slow. Then 500 pullets will be all that you should keep there. The safest plan is to use a new range each season. With the small, light-weight shelters we have now it is

(Continued on opposite page)



Wonderful Results

Raising Baby Chicks

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers. Read her experience in her own words: "Dear Sir: I think I must be one of the very first to use Walko Tablets. Some 35 years ago when I started raising chicks I saw Walko Tablets advertised as an aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated drinking water. I tried a package for my baby chicks with happiest results. I have depended on Walko Tablets ever since." Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Use them in the drinking water to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated water. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend upon Walko Tablets year after year in raising their baby chicks. You buy Walko Tablets at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you are not entirely satisfied with results. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer cannot supply you. Price 50c, \$1.00, \$2.50 and \$4.00.

Walker Remedy Company
 Dept. 402, Waterloo, Iowa

HERE IS
SURE, SPEEDY DEATH
 for
WOODCHUCKS

Liquid LARVACIDE applied as directed, into burrows or nests, quickly evaporates into a powerful, killing, heavier-than-air gas. This penetrates every corner of the retreat and destroys Mr. Woodchuck and his family in a jiffy. LARVACIDE is inexpensive, easy to use, needs no special apparatus, gets sure results. Simple directions with each bottle. Use LARVACIDE also for Rodents in buildings and burrows and for weevil and other insects in granaries and storage.

Larvacide has been used for more than 20 years in every kind of industrial fumigation.

Get LARVACIDE at your local G.L.F. Service Agency, or at other retail outlets.

INNIS, SPEIDEN & CO.
 117 Liberty Street, NEW YORK 6, N.Y.

FENCING FOR THE FARM

E Poultry Fencing, Poultry Netting
 N Welded Turkey Wire, Cello-Glass
 C Steel Fence Posts, Field Fencing
 I Barbed Wire, Electric Fence Controllers
 N Chestnut Post and Rail Fencing
 G Cedar Hurdle Fence.

ARNOLD-DAIN CORPORATION
 Box A, MAHOPAC, N. Y.

Coming to
PHILADELPHIA?
 Rooms with Bath for \$300
 HOTEL Radios in Every Room.
PHILADELPHIAN
 39th AND CHESTNUT STREETS
 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MOVING? So that you will not miss a single issue of the *American Agriculturist*, send your old address as well as your new one to *American Agriculturist*, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Because it is so quickly
 and easily scrubbed clean—
 a lot of people like the Surge!

HEY! HAVE A HEART WITH THAT TRAP



Amazing all metal galvanized "Havahart" traps beat snap traps all hollow for farm and estate use. Your good dog can't lose a toe in these traps and it's easy to return the neighbor's cat or turn your own loose unhurt.

This trap works like the old box trap except it opens at both ends so the animals can see all the way through and get a feeling of confidence.

No springs to break. Some have given continuous service for over ten years. A trap set continuously near the chicken coop will pay for itself very quickly.

Send for free illustrated price list.

ALLCOCK MFG. CO.,
38 Water St., Ossining, N. Y.
(Dealers Wanted)

"I'LL MAKE YOUR PROFITS GROW!"



Layers, not loafers, swell your profits! Lively Kerr Chicks are bred to lay and lay heavily—30 to 50 more eggs a year than ordinary chicks!

All Kerr breeders on 240-acre farm selected for "egg-ability." 120,000 breeders blood-tested annually for Pullorum (B.W.D.). 100% live delivery guaranteed. Fair dealings 37 yrs. Advance order discount offer. Write for price list, free Poultry Raiser's Guide.

N. Y.: East Syracuse, Binghamton, Kingston, Middletown, Schenectady; CONN.: Danbury; N. J.: Paterson, Jamesburg, Woodbury; PA.: Lancaster, Belleville, Dunmore. (Dept. 21.)

21 RAILROAD AVE., FRENCHTOWN, N. J.

KERR CHICKERIES

LOW PRICES ON

WENE R.O.P. Sired CHICKS

Mail postcard now for (1) WENE'S SERVICE and POSTWAR PROFITS PLAN (2) WENE'S NEW ECONOMY PLAN (3) Full details WENE'S 1945 Super X R.O.P. Sired Chicks, covered by

FREE REPLACEMENT GUARANTEE

Any losses 1st 14 days replaced without charge.

WRITE FOR WENE'S "BIG 3" OFFER

Big savings early orders, besides. Leading pure or crossbreds. 4 priced-to-sell matings. PROMPT SERVICE. Big color CATALOG FREE.

WENE CHICK FARMS
BOX E-4, VINELAND, N. J.

REDBIRD FARM

WORLD'S LARGEST R. I. RED BREEDING FARM
OVER 300 ACRES AND OVER 300 BUILDINGS.
ALL BREEDERS PULLORUM TESTED.
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88% Livability 1st 4 Weeks on Champion, Grade A, Grade B Chicks. Ask for Folder.

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All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for Rapid Growth, Early Maturity. Profitable Egg Yield. Ideal combination birds for broilers, roasters or market eggs. 1 Specialize—One Breed, One Grade at One Price.

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NIEMONDS CHICKS

100% del. Cash or C.O.D. STR. PLTS. CKLS.
(Pullets Guar. 95%) 100 100 100
Special Mating White Leghorns...\$10.00 \$20.00 \$ 4.00
Utility Mating White Leghorns... 9.00 18.00 3.00
Bar. & Wh. Rox & Reds... 13.00 14.00 12.00
H. Mix \$10. Breeders Blood Tested. Free Cir. Postpaid.
Niemonds Poultry Farm, McAlisterville, Pa., R. I.

Say you saw it in American Agriculturist.

no job to move. But when last year's pullets have lived well and you are satisfied they left no serious diseases or parasites on the range last season, it will probably be safe to use it again. Keep the pullets a long way from the laying house to help keep down Leukosis.

Protect the Pullets

Last fall I wrote about the terrific losses of pullets that are occurring on many ranges. I am going to give a report soon on what some of you wrote me. Here it is in a condensed form.

The only sure way to protect pullets on range against their enemies is to shut them inside every night and that is not always sure.

Traps and guns are helpful. So are such practices as destroying nests and digging out or gassing dens.

The worst thieves are foxes, the great horned owl and crows. Dogs, cats, skunks and hawks are also destructive at times.

—A. A.—

WEAK LEGS

Is leg weakness a sure sign of rickets? Rickets is one cause of leg weakness. Other causes are slipped tendons due to a lack of magnesium, a deficiency of vitamins A or G, and coccidiosis.

—A. A.—

DARK YOLKS

Recently our eggs have very dark yolks. What is wrong with them?

Obviously your hens range outdoors and have eaten plenty of grass. The eggs are perfectly all right, but some people prefer a lighter yolk.

—A. A.—

COCCIDIOSIS

I had an outbreak of coccidiosis in April. What caused it?

Usually coccidiosis is not troublesome until later. I would guess that your brooder house was not properly disinfected, and the litter became wet, either from open windows or from water fountains.

—A. A.—

DOWN THE ALLEY

(Continued from Page 11)

a year, and probably over two years, before we can expect any amount of pork products in the East.

Cattle are really scarce. Don't come out here and tell them that Washington says there are a lot of cattle or they will surely tell you where to go for your cattle. I talked with a cattle order buyer yesterday, and in bringing out the demand and shortage he showed me orders he had to fill which included the State of Maine and Florida and about every other State in between. He said he couldn't possibly fill over half the orders he had, and in fact hadn't for a long time. This can mean that cattle either are too high or too cheap, but certainly it shows the demand. They all feel out here that it will be a long time before there are enough cattle to supply wants and needs. Right or wrong?

Sheep and lamb receipts will be very light within two weeks, and next fall everyone will be struggling to get back into the sheep business. That seems to be the opinion now, because they said that the liquidation in sheep numbers has been so drastic that "like this spring, sheep and lambs will be scarce and high and money-makers for a long time, for it will take at least four years to breed back replacements of this one year's liquidation."

The people here like the start President Truman has made. They say they feel a greater confidence. Anyway I haven't had to listen to one single man who isn't with him and anxious to support him—and that's a relief. It does convey a mighty big hope.

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25 YEARS PROFIT BRED

All Breeders U. S. Approved.
Officially Pullorum Controlled.

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Send your orders at once for these fine White Leghorn baby chicks. Make excellent fast growing broilers and earliest layers. Beat the meat and egg shortage. Plenty of chicks available for prompt orders. Order today for immediate shipment.

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WHITE LEGHORNS • WHITE ROCKS
BARRED ROCKS • CROSSES

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Box A, Phone 1309-J1, Hudson, N. Y.

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"Maine-Bred to Stand the Gaff"

RESERVE YOURS NOW!

The Sensational Clem-Cross sex-linked pullets are proving themselves real profit makers. Clements Reds, Barred Rocks and Barred Cross are also "way ahead" in the money-making characteristics. Maine-U. S. Pullorum Clean. Write today for free catalog. Be sure of the best—at a reasonable price.

Buy from Clements.

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Hatches Tues. & Thurs. Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat. Non-Sex Pullets Cockerels

Hanson or Large Type	per 100	per 100	per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	\$11.00	\$20.00	\$4.00
Black or White Minorcas	12.00	20.00	4.00
B. & W. Rox. R. I. Reds, W. Wy.	14.00	18.00	13.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	14.00	18.00	13.00
N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.)	16.00	22.00	13.00
H. Mix \$12.; HEAVY BROILER CHIX, no sex guar.			
\$10. Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D.			
100% live del. Postpaid. AMER. SEXORS ONLY.			
95% Accuracy. C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.			

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ELECTRICALLY HATCHED

Hatches Mon. & Thurs. Order from ad or write for Catalog. 100% live del. We NON-SEX PLTS. CKLS.

Pay Postage. Cash or C.O.D.	100	100	100
Hanson or large type Wh. Leg.	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$ 5.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	12.00	16.00	10.00
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Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. American Sexors only. 95% accuracy.			
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HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	Unsexed	Pits.	CKLS.
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From Free range Rocks. Sexed Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. Order from ad or write for Catalog.			
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White or Barred Rocks	15.00	18.00	12.00
New Hampshire	14.00	18.00	12.00
Heavy Assorted	11.00	14.00	10.00
Less than 100, add 1c per chick. Also started chicks.			
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Shipments Mon. & Thurs. Unsex'd Pul'ts Ckls.

Will Ship C.O.D. Postage Paid.	100	100	100
White Leghorns, Leading Strains	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$5.00
Wh. & Bl. Leghorns, Grade A Matings	15.00	25.00	5.00
Br. Buff. Bl. Leg. & Anconas	11.00	18.00	6.00
Barred White and Buff Rocks	15.00	20.00	15.00
New Hampshire & Rock-Red Cross	15.00	20.00	15.00
Sp. Grade A N. Hamp. Reds, B. Rocks	18.00	25.00	18.00
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Sexing guaranteed 95% correct. Our 24th year.			
ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.			

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95% Guar. Pullets. 100% Live Delivery.

Special AA Grade	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100
White Leghorns	\$11.00	\$20.00	\$5.00
Special A Grade Wh. Leghorns	10.00	18.00	5.00
Black Minorcas	14.00	24.00	8.00
Barred and White Rocks	14.00	18.00	14.00
Red-Rock Cross	16.00	20.00	15.00
N. H. Reds	16.00	20.00	14.00
H. Mix, Non-Sexed \$14.00-100; Heavy Mix, no sex guar., \$10.00-100. We have been satisfying a steady list of prosperous poultrymen for years. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Parcel Post prepaid.			
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Utility Mated S. C. Wh. Leg.	9.50	19.00	4.00
Barred and White Rox	14.00	18.00	14.00
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H. Mix St. Run \$12.; Ckls. \$12. per 100. All breeders Blood Tested. Sexed Pits. Guar. 95% accurate. Order from ad or write for free catalog with actual photo of our Poultry Farm. McALISTERVILLE HATCHERY, Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.			

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Assorted Chicks, our choice, \$5.50 per 100. Better Chicks mean Better Profits. All Breeders Blood Tested. Sexing 95% guar. Order today. Folder Free.			
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Catalog describing breeders	100	100	100
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RICE LEGHORN FARMS
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More than ever THIS YEAR!

By Mrs. Grace Watkins Hockett

HOME CANNING and freezing are more important than ever this year, both to help the war effort and to make sure your family has nutritious meals the year 'round. Plan now to make the most of the growing season and then you won't have to worry about blue ration points next winter.

Peas and strawberries will be coming along soon, so this article will deal mostly with them, but general directions are also given which apply to any canning or freezing job.

Before you start, save time and annoyance by having your equipment all ready to work with. The pressure cooker gauge should be checked for accuracy and all parts of the cooker cleaned and in working order. Get together other equipment: funnels, long-handled spoons and forks, strainers, large kettle for hot water bath, new jar rubbers, lids and jars.

For freezing have a supply of the necessary vapor-moisture-proof containers of the type best suited to the vegetables, fruits or meats which you expect to freeze. Meats require stockinette cover in addition to the cellophane, aluminum foil or moisture-proof cover used directly over the meat. A rectangular-shaped funnel and a wire frame for holding open the cellophane liner make easier the packaging of small stuff, peas for instance.

For canning or freezing, gather any vegetable or fruit at the stage when it would be best for table use. Peas may be an exception, since they need to be picked while still hard. Peas, asparagus and sweet corn very quickly change flavor after harvest; therefore, speed in handling is very important. This means that preliminary jobs have been done such as washing and testing jars and rubbers, gathering together all necessary utensils and having boiling water ready.

Organize and route the work so that if more than one person is working they will not get in each other's way.

Attempt only as much as can be done quickly at one time; standing in a warm room produces flat sour in vegetables and loss of vitamins and color.

Wash vegetables in cool water; lift vegetables out rather than pour off water.

PEAS

Canning

Pick and shell young tender peas into shallow pans. Remove for immediate use all large and overmature peas. Blanch peas by rapidly boiling them for three minutes uncovered in salted water to cover. Allow one tablespoon salt per quart of water. Remove peas with strainer; pack directly in hot containers to within $\frac{1}{2}$ " of the top. Cover peas with boiling salted water in which they were blanched. Complete seal according to type of jar used and process at once 45 minutes for pint jars under ten pounds pressure or three hours in boiling water bath, counting from the time when water again begins active boiling. Keep water one to two inches above tops of jars in water bath. Remove from canner, complete seal if necessary, stand one inch apart out of any draft on a surface not cold to the touch. When cold, label and store in a cool, dark, dry place.

Freezing

Select young tender peas of variety recommended as good for freezing, such as Thomas Laxton, Dark Podded Thomas Laxton and Improved Gradus. Shell peas, place in long-handled wire basket or colander and scald by immersing in kettle of rapidly boiling water, allowing at least one gallon of water per pound of peas. Count time when water again comes to a rolling boil after peas have been put in it. Move the basket up and down to keep the peas rolling for sixty seconds. Time accurately. Cool quickly by immersing wire basket or colander in running water not warmer than 60° F. or in water containing ice, using at least two gallons per pound of peas. Cool peas to temperature of water—drain for a few seconds and pour into the waiting container.

If packages are to go to a locker plant, place in refrigerator until all are ready, then take directly to the plant. If the trip requires more than one-half hour, pack in a corrugated fiberboard box to keep cool.

The objective is to freeze products as quickly as possible, either by placing the packages directly against the refrigerated walls of the cabinet or directly in the air blast from the fan of the freezer section. Allow ample space for free air circulation around all packages not in direct contact with freezing surfaces. Never pack a compartment tight full of warm products, as it would cause the packages in the center to freeze very slowly or even to



No let-up in sight! Can or freeze every possible vegetable and fruit this year. Buy, beg or borrow a pressure cooker for canning vegetables; it saves time and promotes safety.

spoil before they are frozen. The temperature in the freezer section must be 0° F. or even colder.

Constant temperature during storage is important. It, too, should be kept at 0° F. or lower. This prevents green vegetables from losing their bright color, fine flavor and vitamins. Fruits darken at temperatures above 0° F.

Precooking or blanching vegetables before freezing is the most necessary step in the entire procedure of freezing in order to destroy the enzymes in the vegetable so that flavor, color and texture may be preserved. Instead of the boiling water method described above, steaming is preferred for some vegetables, sweetcorn particularly.

STRAWBERRIES

Canned

Unfortunately, strawberries do not make a very attractive canned product; however, this easy method produces as satisfactory a product as any: Gather fully ripe berries. Wash. Cut in two. Pack in sterilized jars; and, as you pack, sprinkle on the berries the amount of sugar allowed by the government ($\frac{1}{4}$ cup to a pint, or $\frac{1}{2}$ cup to a quart). Pack jar very full and press and shake down the fruit, as there is no added juice. Seal and process in boiling water bath, 20 minutes for pints, or 30 minutes for quarts.

Strawberry Jam

Wash berries, cap and stem them. Weigh, and for each pound of berries allow $\frac{3}{4}$ pound of sugar. Crush berries and bring slowly to boiling. Stir constantly, add sugar and boil fruit mixture until it has thickened to about the consistency of jelly. Stir all the time. Pour into hot sterilized jars and seal.

NOTE: Light corn syrup may replace up to half the weight of sugar called for in the recipe. It is well to remember that $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups corn syrup makes a pound. Longer cooking will be necessary if corn syrup is added, and it is wise to seal the jam in jars with rubbers or composition gaskets. Store in a cool dry place.

Rhubarb cut into one inch lengths

may be substituted for half the berries in the jam recipe.

Strawberry Marmalade

3 cups prepared fruit 1 box powdered fruit pectin
2 cups sugar 2 cups light corn syrup

To prepare fruit, remove skins in quarters from 1 medium orange and 1 medium lemon. Lay quarters flat; shave off and discard about $\frac{1}{2}$ of white part. With a very sharp knife, cut remaining rind into fine shreds. Add $\frac{3}{4}$ cup water and $1/16$ teaspoon soda. Bring to a boil and simmer, covered, 10 minutes, stirring occasionally. Cut off tight skin of peeled fruit and slip pulp out of each section. Add pulp and juice to cooked rind. Simmer, covered, 15 minutes longer. Crush thoroughly or grind 1 quart fully ripe strawberries. Combine fruits.

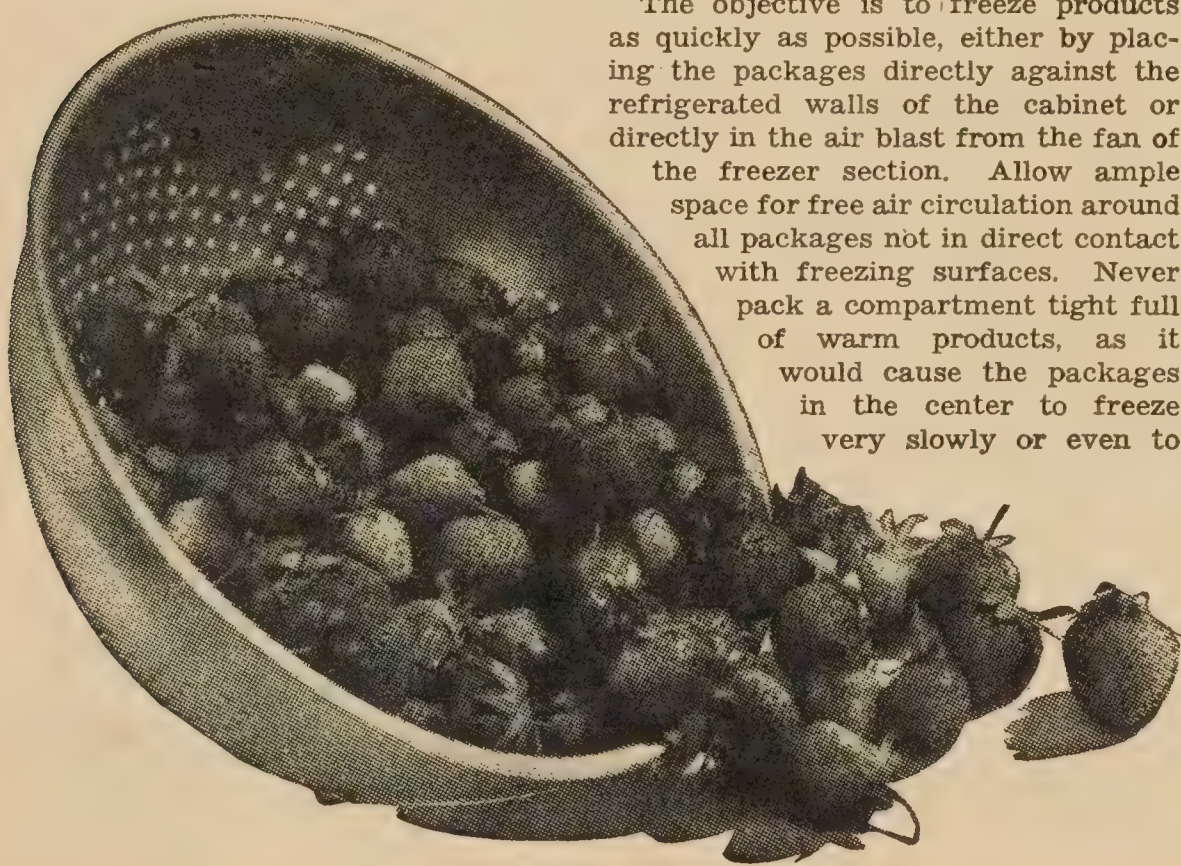
Measure sugar and syrup into bowl and set aside until needed. Measure prepared fruit into a 3- to 4-quart kettle, filling up last cup with water, if necessary. Place over hottest fire. Add powdered fruit pectin, mix well and continue stirring until mixture comes to a hard boil. At once pour in sugar and syrup, stirring constantly. Continue stirring, bring to a full rolling boil, and boil hard 2 minutes. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot marmalade at once. Makes about 8 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

Freezing Strawberries

As with peas it is best to start with the varieties of strawberries which have proven themselves as yielding a good frozen product. In this section of the country, Julymorn, Vanrouge and Minnesota Seedling No. 1192 rate as excellent.

Strawberries may be frozen sliced with sugar, or whole with syrup. If they are to be sliced, wash fully ripe but not mushy strawberries in ice water. Drain, hull and slice or chop into pieces $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick. Mix one pound sugar with four of five pounds berries. Put into moisture-vapor-proof containers, seal and immediately place in a freezer or a refrigerator.

To freeze whole with syrup, wash fully ripe selected berries in ice water. (Continued on opposite page)





Enjoy Summer!

No. **2875** is a delightful three-piece playsuit; bodice is midriff or waist length. Sizes 9 to 17. Size 15, short waist, skirt and shorts, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 35- or 39-inch.

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No. **2881**. Neatly tailored playsuit with wrap-around skirt—excellent for

work or play. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16, playsuit and skirt: $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards 35-inch fabric.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number *clearly* and enclose 15 cents in coins for each pattern wanted. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12 cents for our new Summer Fashion Book OR send 25 cents for book AND one pattern of your own choosing.

— A. A. —

MORE THAN EVER . . . THIS YEAR!

(Continued from opposite page)

Drain, hull and place in moisture-vapor-proof containers. Fill containers to within $\frac{3}{4}$ " of top; cover with 50% syrup, allowing room for freezing expansion; then seal and label. Freeze immediately or place temporarily in refrigerator.

The 50% syrup is made by dissolving four cups sugar in a quart of boiling water. The syrup should be cooled to 70° F. or room temperature before using. It is better to make syrup the day before using and hold it in the refrigerator.

To freeze other berries whole, use same method as for strawberries with syrup. Raspberries also may be frozen successfully, picking clean berries and dropping directly into freezing container. These are good for jam-making later, or to use as garnish. To freeze berries that are slightly crushed, use method for sliced berries with sugar.

— A. A. —

FOR YOUNG PARENTS

The Child Study Association of America has recently published two new booklets designed to be helpful especially to young parents. "What Makes a Good Home" and "What Makes Good Habits—The Beginnings of Discipline" are written in simple terms but get right down to the fundamentals of good home-making and right training for children from the very beginning.

Each booklet is 15 cents, or 25 cents for the two. They may be ordered from the Child Study Association of America, 221 West 57th Street, New York 19, New York. Special rates are offered if the pamphlets are ordered in quantity.



By Eleanor Alletta Chaffee.

I held you close to me
When you were small;
I let you go, proudly,
When you were tall.

Now I must part with you
Over again;
Walk with you once more
Down the long lane.

Go hand in hand with Time,
The breaker and the mender;
One hand is raised to strike,
One hand is gentle, tender.

Time has given much,
And now he takes you far.
As one, we two receive
The laurel or the scar.



WILL: In spite of all the shortages, your meals seem to taste just as good as ever! How do you do it?

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rolls to perk up a meal, Will! And I have a whole book of easy recipes to use with Fleischmann's yellow label Yeast . . . the yeast with extra vitamins!

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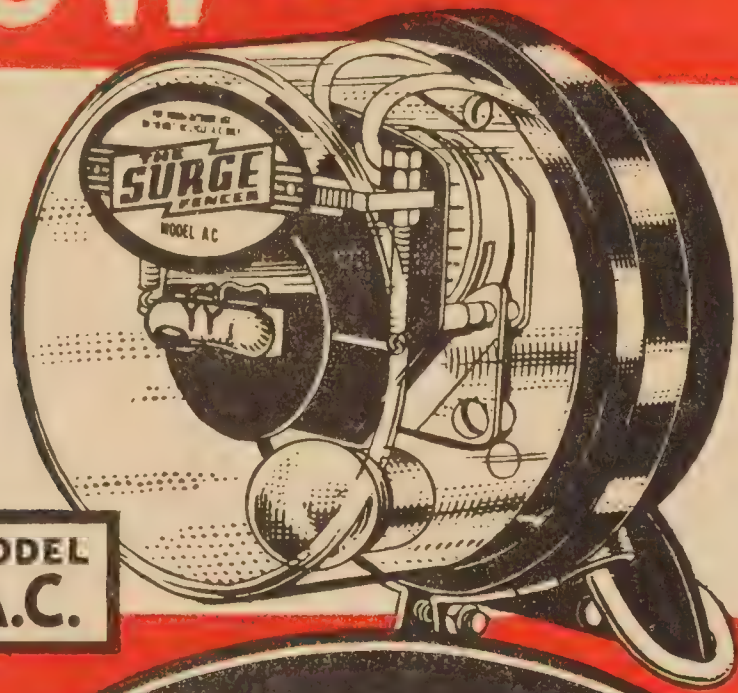
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Buy War Bonds and Stamps.

One Pound of Grain for 10.7 Lbs. of Milk

(Continued from Page 1)

top-dressed with about 250 pounds of 0-23-30 fertilizer (home mixed) in the summer for next year's pasture. Fields to be used for hay are top-dressed in fall or spring with 8 to 10 tons of manure per acre. On the corn silage land about 240 pounds of 20 per cent superphosphate and 250 pounds of cyanamid is applied per acre at planting time. The fertilizer is broadcast and harrowed in. About 12 tons of manure per acre is plowed under just before the corn is planted.

Previous to 1940, legumes, including Ladino clover, would not thrive successfully on this farm. McDanolds knew something was lacking in the soil. In 1940 he turned to a fertilizer high in potash, namely 0-23-30. Thus potash proved to be the limiting factor for growing Ladino clover and the chief answer to the legume problem.

By the end of the first 8 years most of the 80 acres were fenced off into a number of fields. A 10 acre field was cleared of bushes and seeded down to grass, and a general pasture improvement program was started. This pasture was top-dressed annually with a 10-10-10 fertilizer.

Pasture-Hay Rotation

Mr. McDanolds has a very unusual pasture-hay rotation. For generations, northeastern farmers have thought first of hay possibilities of land and then used it as pasture when it was no longer good hayland. The process has been reversed on this farm. The new seedings are first used for pasture and then considered for hayfields. Fields seeded in March are first pastured in June. After two years of pasturing, the proportion of Ladino has gone down, timothy has increased and the red clover has almost disappeared. At this stage the percentage of timothy and Ladino seems to be in the most desirable proportion for hay harvesting. The rotation then is two years pasture and three years hay, although some corn for silage is grown the fifth year of the rotation.

Haying Methods

The motto "make hay while the sun shines" is religiously practiced on this farm. The weather is observed very closely and only as much hay is cut down one day as can be gathered in the following afternoon. No other crops or farm enterprises are allowed to compete with hay harvesting for labor; everything but essential daily chores is put aside until the hay is in the barn.

Feeding While on Pasture

During the first two weeks in May, the cows are turned out on good Ladino pasture which was seeded the previous year. The cows are out on this pasture 5 to 6 hours per day and brought in at noon. During this time they are given all the hay they will eat.

After May 15, the cows are out on pasture until September 30 or October 15, depending on the weather and conditions of pasture. During this time the grain-milk ratio is about 1-25. As the pasture season closes, the cows are gradually put back on a full time barn feeding ration at which time they are given all the hay they will consume, which is usually about 18 pounds per cow per day.

A commercial 16 per cent dairy ration is fed according to production. A cow giving 60 to 65 pounds of milk per day is given not more than 6 pounds of grain. Cows giving 40 pounds of milk will receive about 5 pounds of grain, and a cow giving 5 to 10 pounds of milk will receive about 1 1/2 pounds

of grain. Such a cow will be about ready to turn dry. Forty pounds is about the average production for the herd. Cows are fed liberally while dry and according to production after they freshen.

There is one silo on this farm, size 14' x 40', which was filled to capacity during the fall of 1944. Strange as it may seem, this supply of feed was not needed and no ensilage was fed during the barn feeding period of 1944-45. With this surplus ensilage on hand, it will not be necessary to grow any corn for silage during 1945.

Present Situation

Mr. McDanolds may be criticized for keeping only 20 milking cows on 80 acres of tillable land. However, most of the feed consumed by the cows is produced on the farm. He can feed so lightly on grain because his cows are given all the high quality hay they will eat. The cows never go hungry summer or winter. After all roughage needs were met on the farm, there was still a surplus of hay on hand.

In addition to the 20 cows on the farm, about 14 head of young stock are kept each year for replacements. From six months of age to freshening they are given 3 pounds of grain per day and all the hay they will eat. Counting 2 work horses, there are about 29 animal units on the 80 acre farm, or about 2.7 acres per animal unit.

McDanolds' D.H.I.A. Record

In 1928, when McDanolds joined the Grafton County D.H.I.A., he fed 1 pound of grain to 2.9 pounds of milk. This farmer began to go places when he cut down the amount of grain per cow while at the same time production per cow was increasing. This trend was first noticed in 1940 when he fed 1 pound of grain to 5.6 pounds of milk; in 1941, one of grain to 6.1 of milk; in 1942, one of grain to 5.4 milk, and in 1943 one pound of grain to 10.7 pounds of milk. His Ladino-pasture-hay program was in full swing by 1943. Mr. McDanolds states that with the present roughage program he can continue to produce milk on a grain to milk ratio of about 1-10. The important thing, however, is to get enough good legume hay and enough good legume pasture for an all year quality roughage program.

Labor Supply

The family labor on the farm consists of the operator, Mr. McDanolds, age 40, who works on the farm 12 months in the year; his mother, age 68, and his son 15. The mother and son help with all daily chores, as well as full time work during cultivating and harvesting by the son when he is not in school. A regular hired man has been employed on the farm for the past six years, but he left the farm late in the year of 1944 and at present there is no regular hired labor on the farm. For the seasonal labor, extra help will be needed only in rush harvest periods. The family labor can take care of the seasonal work, but they will be rushed.

—A. A.—

SUDAN GRASS

(Continued from Page 3)

or 3 cows for 50 days. Since the period from July 15 to September 1 is the time when good pasture is badly needed on most farms, and is also the period Sudan grass is producing the most feed, it seems that one acre for every three cows is about right.

The Question Box

LEAN HOGS

Please tell me what breed of pig is not so fat. I read somewhere that there are pigs that are leaner than others. At the time I was not interested, but now I would like to buy two.

The amount of fat on any hog is influenced by the feed it gets. It is true, however, that some breeds are less inclined to get fat than others. One of these is the Yorkshire. Also, while Berkshire and Hampshire belong to what we call the "lard type", they usually get less fat than such breeds as Poland China and Duroc-Jersey.

I would suggest that you write to the following associations. They will be able and glad to tell you where breeders are located from whom you can buy these pigs: *American Berkshire Association*, 510 E. Monroe St., Springfield, Ill.; *The Hampshire Swine Record Association*, 409 Wisconsin Ave., Peoria, Ill.; and the *American Yorkshire Club*, 471 Fairview Inn, St. Paul, Minn.

GRUBS

Is there any way to kill grubs that appear in cows' backs in the spring?

A dust containing rotenone is one of the best remedies. The powder is dusted along the backs of the cows and then brushed into the hair. Two applications are needed at an interval of about two weeks. At the present time, there is no commercial rotenone preparation to control grubs due to government restriction on the use of rotenone.

Under a special allocation, a considerable amount of rotenone dust for cattle dusting has been made up and distributed to 4-H Clubs in New York. These clubs are going to put on some demonstrations of cattle grub control, and it may pay you to get in touch with your County 4-H Club Leader. Unfortunately, rotenone is scarce; and this especially prepared dust for cattle grubs is not going to be on the market this year, and probably not until after the war is over.

BLANCHING VEGETABLES FOR FREEZING

Is it necessary to blanch vegetables before they are put in a freezer locker?

The Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station reports that it is not absolutely necessary, but that blanching does prevent loss of color, flavor and nutritive value.

SAWDUST MULCH

Does it hurt the soil to use sawdust to mulch around raspberries and fruit trees?

Sawdust does not smother grass and weeds as well as hay or straw, but it has some advantages. Sawdust has been used in orchards and it gives good results on raspberries. There has been a general idea that sawdust makes the soil sour, but the increase in acidity is small where sawdust is used to mulch the surface of the ground.

RUST PREVENTION

Does coating farm machinery with lubricating oil or grease prevent rust?

Prof. B. A. Jennings of Cornell is the authority for the statement that lubricating oil or grease are pretty nearly useless for preventing rust. There are a couple of commercial anti-rust compounds on the market which can be sprayed on by diluting with gasoline.

IVY POISONING

In a recent issue of *American Agriculturist*, a reader asked for a good treatment for poison ivy rash.

A subscriber who did not give us his name and address sent in the follow-

ing suggestion:

"Put a clean cloth, large enough to cover affected parts, in a dish and wet with witch hazel,—just enough to wet the cloth. Lay on the affected part, and re-wet with fresh witch hazel when the cloth is dry. I have never known this to fail."

GLADIOLI THRIPS

Could you please tell me of anything that would kill thrips on gladioli? We raise several thousand and last year thrips hit them and ruined our complete crop of blossoms. We need to find something that will eradicate them and not burn the blossoms.—Mrs. R. J., New York.

The thrips on gladioli can certainly cause a lot of trouble. In fact, I know some people who have stopped raising them because it is such a nuisance to try to control these insects. There are two methods of control, both of which can be used. The first is the treatment of the corms in the fall. When they are stored they can be put in paper bags and naphthalene flakes put in at the rate of one ounce per 100 corms for 10 days to 2 weeks.

Of course if thrips can be controlled this way, it is easier than spraying.

If they are sprayed, it is recommended that from 5 to 7 sprays be put on. The material recommended is one ounce of tartar emetic, 4 ounces of brown sugar and 1½ gallons of water. This really is a sort of poison bait. Because the gladioli leaves are smooth you will not get a complete covering. Instead, the spray will collect in droplets which are attractive to the thrips.—H. L. C.

—A. A.—

VEGETABLES ARE

NEEDED (Continued from Page 5) Cornell is in charge of New York State's part of a nationwide attempt to find ways to save steps on farms.

Two Cornell bulletins, Extension 655 on tomato picking and Extension 456 on potato picking, have already been issued, and one on picking snap beans is in preparation. Also, on all three subjects there are films and, in addition, a film on labor saving in potato production.

Material of this sort is valuable not only for its immediate application, but is suggestive for possible modifications, short cuts, time savers in other kinds of work. This material can be used and methods studied before the work is actually begun. It is hard to change the system when the gang is ready to start in on a field.

Of special interest to New Yorkers in Florida (Gainesville) Station Bulletin 404 on celery harvesting methods in

Florida. This work was done by Max Brunk who did his graduate work at Cornell. A good many of his pictures were taken in New York. Brunk found that field work in harvesting celery varied from 31 to 65 hours per unit of 10,000 stalks and washhouse labor from 21 to 47 hours. These differences are large enough to be worth watching.

* * *

New York Stands High As Vegetable State

That New York is quite a vegetable state is evident from annual figures which give second place to the Empire State on a basis of dollar value. These figures include fresh vegetables for market and for processing, dry beans and potatoes. R. L. Gillett, Agricultural Statistician at Albany, says that the gross value of farm crops at farm prices was nearly \$345,000,000 in 1944 as compared with about \$290,000,000 in 1943. The total for vegetables is \$108,000,000 against \$113,000,000 a year ago. Fruits stand just under \$60,000,000, hay just under \$100,000,000, and the grains at \$77,000,000. Of course most of the hay and much of the grain is fed to poultry and cattle and marketed as eggs, milk and meat, which greatly increases the dollar value of the crops. But it will be a surprise to many that the vegetables account for approximately one-third of the dollar value of the crops of New York.

MOTHER, MAY I HELP YOU CLEAN HOUSE?

YOU SURE CAN BETTY, LETS START BY MAKING THE KITCHEN CLOROX-CLEAN ... FOR ADDED HEALTH PROTECTION!



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BUY WAR BONDS

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

IN MY OPINION northeastern farmers are passing up a bet when various groups of us promote individual products instead of uniting all our forces behind the idea of a better diet for everyone.

Nutritionists are pretty well agreed that the best diet for human beings is one which is made up of a heavy proportion of animal products reinforced by fresh fruits and vegetables or their equivalent in preserved form. *In short the farm products which northeastern farms naturally produce provide the best possible food for human beings. It is this fact which we need to let sink home and cash in on.*

The Housewife's Point of View

We need to recognize that no matter how completely we may sell a housewife on any one of our northeastern farm foods, she is not going to feed her family exclusively on that product. Instead, as she pays more and more attention to the nutritional qualities of the meals she cooks and serves, she is going to balance these meals and use a variety of products for the purpose.

She does not have any proprietary interest, as some of us farmers do, in any one product. Her interest lies in the cost, the attractiveness, and the nutritional qualities of the meal itself.

The Perfect Meal

Only by the use of such northeastern farm products as fresh milk, fresh eggs, meat, and fruits and vegetables can the really perfect meal be built.

The public needs to be sold this idea in order to appreciate the contribution of northeastern agriculture to human welfare.

Congress needs to be sold it to keep it from handicapping northeastern agriculture by legislation as it has in the past. *When this is done the diet of millions of consumers is impoverished.*

Research and educational institutions need to recognize the relationship between farming and food so that they will at least part of the time come at the problems of northeastern agriculture from the point of view of its end product, a perfect human diet. *Finally, we farmers ourselves need to grasp what we really do on our northeastern farm in the way of condensing and up-grading forage and grain tonnage into milk and eggs and meat, so that we will keep both our agriculture and our judgment balanced.*

WINTERING STEERS IN NEW MEXICO

The biggest event at Sunnysables since last issue has been the arrival of our carload of steers from New Mexico.

Shipped from Roswell, N. M., during the afternoon of April 23rd, the steers arrived on the switch at Sunnysables just a week later almost to the hour. The best time we have ever had on a shipment from the Southwest was six days. Until this last shipment, eight days has more often been the rule.

Apparently, the slowest time made anywhere on the trip is after the Lehigh Valley Railroad takes over the cattle in Buffalo. I presume this is because from Buffalo to Ithaca they travel as local freight, whereas west of Buffalo they class as through freight.

FINE CONDITION

Of all the dozens of carloads of beef calves and yearlings we have brought in in the last few years, the steers in this particular shipment arrived in the best condition and with the least apparent shrink.

There may be several reasons for this. Before Son Howard shipped the steers, he had them on drylot feed for several days. When he loaded them, he put lots of salt in the car and a big feeding of alfalfa hay. At points at which the steers were unloaded to rest and feed and water, we instructed the railroad yards to feed double the usual amount of hay. These instructions seem to have been carried out at all except one point.

TRANSPORTATION CHARGES

The railroads charged for loading and unloading the cattle and for the labor involved in feeding and watering them. These charges are in addition to a good stiff price for hay. To further add to the expense, when the cattle were fed and watered at Waynoka, Oklahoma, the State of Oklahoma collected 9c as sales tax on the hay. Hay prices varied from \$2.20 per cwt. in Chicago to \$1.40 per cwt. in Oklahoma. The charge made for unloading the cattle and feeding them in Oklahoma was \$1.10, in Buffalo 55c.

COST OF STEERS

Last fall I got down into New Mexico too late to buy beef calves to best advantage. Just before I got there the wheat raisers up through Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas had moved into the southwest Range Country in force to buy cattle to graze their winter barley and wheat. They had to do this because these grains were growing so fast that they would have gotten too advanced last fall to make a crop this spring. In fact, I saw barley, not grazed, which was heading out in November. Of course it would not make a grain crop.

As a result of the activity of these grain growers, the price on beef calves by late November had been bid up a full cent to a cent and a half from the low point. I had to pay 12c for the steer calves I bought. Earlier I might have gotten the same calves for 11c, and heifer calves of equal quality as low as 10½c.

WINTERING CONTRACT

After I succeeded in buying 35 short yearling Hereford steers for 12c a pound, I faced the problem of developing a contract for wintering them. I have already explained this contract. It provided, as you may recall, for my paying my son 1c per cwt. per day on the initial weight for maintenance and 80 per cent of the cost price for each pound of gain. Following is how the contract worked out:

35 head of steers weighed 16,663 pounds. At 12c a pound they cost \$1999.56. At 1c per cwt. per day maintenance, they cost me, from December 4th to April 23rd, \$233.28. The 34 head (1 steer which weighed 410 pounds when purchased died from bloat just prior to shipment) gained 5,347 pounds for which I paid 80 per cent of the purchase price or 9.6c per pound in addition to the maintenance charge. This amounted to \$513.31. It made the total cost of the steers

\$2,746.15 against which I got a credit of \$1.70 for the hide of the dead steer.

My 22,010 pounds of steers therefore cost me at Roswell, New Mexico, \$12.47 per cwt. on April 23rd, while my son got \$744.89 for feeding them 140 days. On the date the steers were shipped, they would easily have brought \$13.50 to \$14.00 per cwt. right where they were. Perhaps I should have sold them.

WINTERING EXPENSE

My son figures his expense for carrying the steers 140 days as follows: Hay fed, 22½ tons of No. 2 alfalfa, @ \$22 a ton, \$495.00. Salt \$5.00. This subtracted from the income he got of \$744.89 left him \$244.89 for labor and pasturage. He remarks, "The pasturage could easily have been rented for this amount. However the steers furnished an outlet for 22½ tons of hay which had a very weak market during the winter and which would not have brought over \$15 at the end of the feeding season." He apparently is satisfied and so am I.

This summer he is putting up quite a lot of silage in a trench silo so that next winter he will be in a position to feed silage as well as low grade hay to supplement winter pasture. What is also important, through weighing the individual steers at the beginning of the wintering period and once or twice during it, he has been able to form some judgment of the type and age of steer which will be best for us under our plan of wintering in New Mexico and feeding out here in New York.

PASTURE INSPECTION

As I have gotten time this spring, I have painstakingly gone over all of our pastures on foot. Here is the way the various grasses and legumes look to me as of May 1st:

LADINO CLOVER

The dry weather last fall seems to have hurt our stands of ladino clover. What there is of it is doing well but it is killed out of a good many spots. I know that there is plenty of seed on these spots. I am anxiously watching to see if this seed will germinate and fill in the bare areas.

BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

As nearly as I can tell, the scattering stands of birdsfoot trefoil we have had for three years on a couple of pastures have thickened up. The plants look wonderful. I just wish the stuff wasn't so darned slow coming on.

WILD WHITE CLOVER

Wild white clover stands seem to have suffered from last fall's dry weather the same as did ladino clover. This doesn't worry me as much as does the setback the ladino has apparently suffered.

ORCHARD GRASS

Orchard grass seems to be everywhere. It is certainly on pastures where I know no orchard grass seed was ever sown. It looks wonderful but the cattle aren't eating it.

BROME GRASS

In all our pastures where it has been sown, the brome grass stands seem to have thickened up. Brome has about kept pace with orchard grass in growth this spring, but with the difference that the cattle have eaten the brome and left the orchard alone. We have some lightly stocked pastures in which the brome will undoubtedly head out. This doesn't worry me because I expect the cattle still will eat it.

MEADOW FESCUE

Our one stand of meadow fescue has not distinguished itself this spring. Maybe it will do better as the season advances.

BLUE GRASS

Blue grass stands do not seem to have been hurt but I confess that I can't get very interested in them. Like wild white, blue grass furnishes pas-

ture when we have too much anyway and then stops growing just when we need fresh pasture most.

TIMOTHY

Ours isn't a timothy farm but some keeps growing. On heavier land and at higher elevations, timothy is probably still the forgotten grass—the grass which needs only a little more intelligent handling to be one of the prime assets of northeastern agriculture.

FARM NOTES

Gradually the season has slowed down around Sunnysables until the weather and crops are almost back on a normal schedule. We usually start putting up grass silage at Sunnysables the last week in May. I am sure that we will have no grass ready for this purpose before May 28th this year. On the other hand, the fact stands out that this year we did have abundant rye pasture to turn out on on March 28th and that the cattle which have had this pasture and the grass which followed it have refused hay since the first of April. I feel pretty sure that there will be years ahead when this statement will look like a big lie.

* * *

This past year we bought a lot of straw for bedding. We can now trace by the strips of yellow rocket where we spread the manure with certain lots of straw in it. We confess we don't like the appearance of these strips. We would be seriously worried about them were it not for the fact that all our first cutting hay and with it all the weeds we are growing will go into the silo. Experiment station and college men who have slowly become friendly to grass silage, even to cheap wilted grass silage, seem for the most part to have completely overlooked the important part that grass silage can play in weed control. Several years ago in cooperation with the late Professor H. H. Whetzel we ran samples of various weed seeds through a silo. We found that none of these seeds would germinate after they had been in the silage for several weeks.

* * *

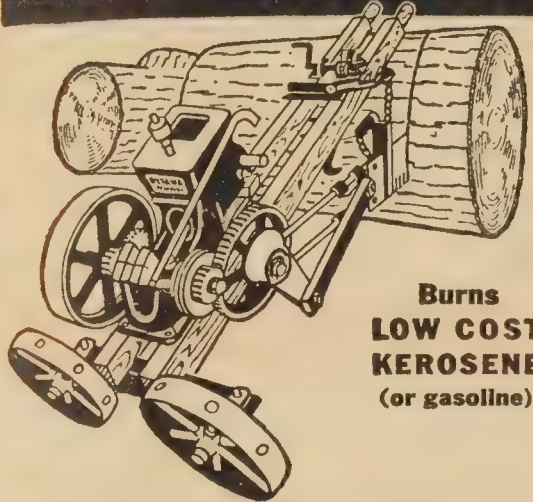
One reader of Kernels, Screenings, and Chaff—Myron Fuerst—who evidently isn't very fond of taking care of hens, contributes this idea for farmers who have a similar point of view and own a farm freezer. He raises a batch of chickens, kills and freezes the roosters as broilers, keeps the pullets while they are laying pullet size eggs which he freezes for his year's supply of eggs and then sells the pullets, or if the market won't take them, kills and freezes them. In this way by the use of his farm freezer, Myron has poultry and eggs to eat the year around and only has to care for chickens part of the year when they can be taken care of most easily.

* * *

Going back into the dairy business after having existed on a family cow basis for a number of years has its advantages. We continue to make our own butter and all the cottage cheese we want despite the temptation to squeeze every last drop of milk into a can and send it to market. Our present practice is to separate a couple of cans of milk once a week. This doesn't work out to be as wasteful as it sounds. The practice provides us with cream for the table, with butter, with skimmed milk for drinking, with all the cottage cheese we want, and leaves over enough skimmed milk to be quite a factor in teasing a bunch of broilers along to faster growth.

In human health and satisfaction I am rather of the opinion that these two cans of milk net us considerably more than we possibly could get out of the check we would get for them around two months later.

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Please send literature on ORANGEBURG PIPE. Also name of nearest dealer.

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Address.....
City.....

Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE:

FARM INVESTMENTS

Mainly because they could not buy needed machinery and make improvements, farmers have some money. When peace comes they will be flooded with propositions from "get rich quick" artists who want that money. Therefore here are some suggestions for present and post-war investments:

- (1) War Bonds, right now, are the No. 1 investment.
- (2) If you have debts, pay them or get them into shape to be reduced gradually but steadily.
- (3) Invest in your own business but not in more land unless you need it to form a farm unit of efficient size. Invest to lower production costs: labor-saving machinery where you have enough work to justify it, building improvements to save time, higher producing stock, more fertilizer to increase soil fertility.
- (4) Invest in better living. A bathroom, running water, electric lights, new home equipment.
- (5) Invest in conservative loans on farm mortgages.
- (6) Life insurance in a licensed company has been a good investment in the past, will be in the future.
- (7) An education for your children. Some travel for you and your wife after the war. Buy bonds for it now.
- (8) If you buy stocks, buy stocks of an established company listed on a stock exchange and with a good record of dividend payment.
- (9) A savings account interest rate is small, but the money is there if you need it.

AVOID INVESTING IN:

- (1) Enterprises that promise big profits quickly.
- (2) Propositions where the seller urges haste.
- (3) Loans on unsecured notes.
- (4) Stock which has no ready market if you wish to sell.

Remember the slogan of the National Better Business Bureau: "Before you invest, investigate."

—A. A.—

COOPERATION

It would be impossible for the Service Bureau to do its work effectively without the wholehearted cooperation of many agencies. Here is an example: A subscriber in western New York inquired about the reliability of a correspondence school. The Federal Trade Commission at Washington became interested in complaints against this school and wrote us asking for correspondence we have had concerning them. All information in our files was promptly sent, and in return, a letter from the Trade Commission says in part: "We are enclosing herewith the material which you were good enough to lend us. Once more we want to take the opportunity of expressing our appreciation to you for your courtesy and cooperation in the matter."

—A. A.—

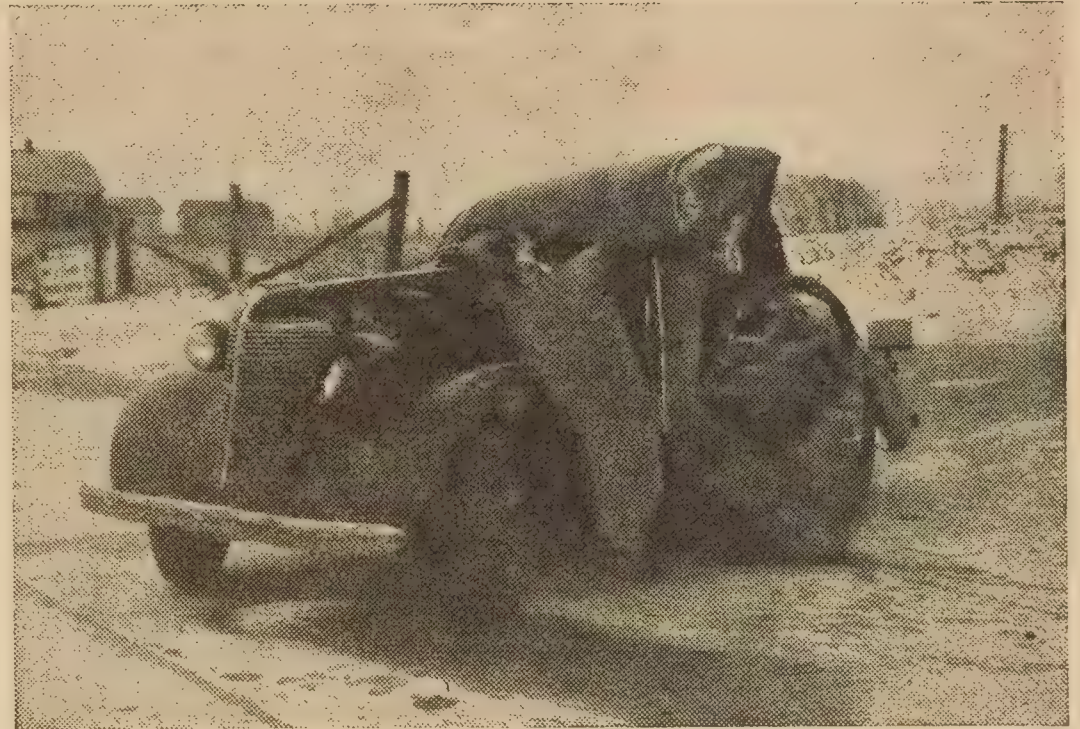
We not only enjoy *American Agriculturist* from cover to cover but it has been so helpful in many ways.

We enjoy Eastman's Chestnuts, the Editorials, Mr. Babcock's page and Freezer Facts. Mrs. Hockett keeps us informed of the latest and best in homemaking. I can only begin to tell you of the many ways *American Agriculturist* has helped us.—M.E.T.

—A. A.—

We are anxious to get in touch with Mrs. Effie Butler whose former address was 21½ East Main Street, Meriden, Connecticut. If any subscriber can give us this information, we would very much appreciate it.

RICHARD J. COOK, AGE 17, OF HAMBURG, N. J. WAS INSTANTLY KILLED WHEN HIS CAR, WHICH HE WAS DRIVING, AND A TRUCK COLLIDED---HE CARRIED OUR TRAVEL POLICY.



Claim No. R-140801 New Jersey.
North American Accident Insurance Company
Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street
Chicago
February 7, 1945
Check No. _____
Pay to the order of Jackson Cooke, Father and Beneficiary of \$1000.00
Richard J. Cooke, deceased,
One Thousand and No/100
PAYABLE THROUGH
THE NORTHERN TRUST CO.
CHICAGO, ILL. 2-15
FORM 478 MP
F. E. Walter
Claim Examiner.

Hamburg, N.J.
North American Accident Ins. Co.
Ithaca N.Y.
Dear Mr. Weatherly,
I have today received the \$1000.00 check in payment of the claim on one of your policies my son Richard J. Cooke who lost his life in an automobile accident. I am indeed grateful for this check and also the way you served me at this time. I took out this policy on Rick at the age of 15. I have carried one on myself for the past several years. I sincerely recommend your insurance and company.
Very truly yours
Jackson L. Cooke

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.
Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America
N.A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT
POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

NO WORLD SECURITY

without Security for Agriculture...

International Agreements Will Fail Unless Lasting Prosperity Is Built on Fair Agricultural Prices

Today we know the truth—the first cause for World War II was world-wide economic depression and unemployment. Hitler and Mussolini were just hysterical extremists who fished in the muddy waters of doubt, distress and despair.

The depression that started it all began in America. Not in the crash of 1929—Fascism and Naziism were well under way by then—but in the collapse of agricultural prices and land values way back in 1920! Poverty crept from the farm to the towns, from the towns to the cities, from the cities to the world. Under the lash of unemployment, nations with evil leaders and unstable governments resorted to the organized robbery and looting of war.

Secretary of State Stettinius recognized that

financial depression is the great threat to peace when he told the first plenary session of the San Francisco conference that “economic security goes hand in hand with security from war.”

But does Secretary of State Stettinius—or other high officials of the government—recognize that there can be no lasting prosperity in the world unless it starts on the farm? That there can be no full employment in any industry, unless agriculture—the “mother” industry—is prosperous? That there can be no prosperity in agriculture until agricultural prices are freed from the coattails of labor and industry and are established on the solid ground of what agricultural products cost to produce . . . and what they are worth to the consumers?

We Farmers Must Agitate and Educate

When peace comes, we farmers will find our lands and herds geared to a production 40% above normal. We'll have large surpluses. Markets will be glutted. And with no place to dispose of our production, farm prices are likely to fall sharply. Worse yet, price ceilings, high wages, high taxes, and other wartime costs have prevented us from accumulating reserves to carry us over a long period of ruinously low prices.

Unless something drastic is done, unless farmers make an organized and determined effort to bring the facts before the eyes of the world, the history of 1920 is likely to repeat. We have got to make the nation—which begged us to produce above safe limits—recognize its responsibility and take effective steps so that another world-wide depression will not start on the farms. It's a job that calls for the combined strength and wisdom of organized farmers, *and that means every farm organization in the country.* There's not a minute to lose. Let's put our shoulders to the wheel.

The fight to protect the market for milk and milk-products is one that should enlist the support of dairymen everywhere. We members of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association invite all other dairy farm organizations to join with us in an attempt to encourage higher milk prices to producers.



Published by THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Mr. Hank Wagner

Forgets to Remember

By REUBEN B. OLDFIELD

MR. WAGNER and Mr. White drove in to our driveway so fast that Mr. Wagner's brakes squealed and smelled like burnt rubber. Ma looked at him sharp and said, "Why Mr. Wagner! What has happened?"

"Libby has come up missin'," he said, and he looked awful worried.

Ma opened her mouth till it made a round hole. "No!" she said, "don't tell me that Mrs. Wagner has disappeared!"

"It's the oddest thing," said Mr. White, "Hank gets back from town and finds the house all locked up and we can't find a sign of her anywheres."

Mr. Wagner got out of the car and said, "The shades were down and the cats put out and everything locked up tight, but she didn't leave no note. She never goes away without leavin' a note, so I'll know where she is."

Pa said, "I'll get the car. We better go up there. Mebby she's had an accident."

Mr. Wagner unlocked the door and Ma went inside and looked all through the house while Mr. Wagner looked in the mailbox and hunted around the yard to see if he could find a note.

Ma came to the door and said, "She's gone. She took her light wrap and her best dress and her new shoes. I should say that she had gone visiting. Where would she be likely to go?"

"She might go and see her sister, Sadie, only Sadie went to Rochester yesterday to stay a week. I can't account for it. 'Taint a bit like Libby."

"Isn't it time for the children to be home from school?" asked Ma.

"They're stayin' to a party at the school-house. I'm to go for them at nine," said Mr. Wagner.

"Do you suppose she has gone to that?" asked Ma.

Mr. Wagner shook his head and wiped his eyes. Pa said, "Don't let it get you down, Hank. She's sure to show up somewhere."

Ma said, "Well, I'm going to use your phone. Somebody along this line must have seen her go past."

I got on a chair so I could hear, too. The line was busy. Old Mrs. Hawley was talking to Miss Thompson about vegetable oysters. Ma was awful polite and asked if she could use the line for something very important and Mrs. Hawley acted mad with her and Ma had to tell her that Mrs. Wagner was lost.

"Have you called her house?" asked Mrs. Hawley.

"I'm using her phone now," said Ma.

"Wasn't her door locked?" asked Mrs. Hawley.

Ma said, "Yes. Mr. Wagner let me in — I

mean he let us in."

"Is your husband there?" asked Mrs. Hawley.

"Certainly," snapped Ma. "Would you like to speak to him?"

"No," said Mrs. Hawley, "I was just wondering."

"Will you please let me use the line — I want to call Mrs. Chapman."

"I'm right here on the line now," said Mrs. Chapman. "I heard every word, but I haven't seen Mrs. Wagner since this morning when she went by toward town with Mr. Wagner."

"Are you sure she was with him?" asked Ma.

"I was out in the yard and waved at her. I thought it was funny she didn't come back with him. He was all alone with Susy Sherman."

"Hold the line," said Ma, and she crooked her finger to Mr. Wagner. "Mrs. Chapman says she saw Mrs. Wagner going to town with you this morning."

Mr. Wagner stared and tried to say something, then he yelled, "Great Jumpin' Jehosophat! I took her to town and forgot to bring her home! What'll she think? I left her in the drygoods store."

Mr. Wagner ran out of the door and down the path so fast his hat flew off but he didn't stop to pick it up, and away he went in his car about a mile a minute. Mr. White laughed and slapped himself, "Did ye ever see a feller make a quicker get-away in your life?"

Ma said over the phone, "Thanks, Mrs. Chapman. You have cleared up the mystery. Mr. Wagner is almost half way to town already."

Miss Thompson—she's an old maid—said, "Now isn't that just like a man?" Mrs. Hawley said Mr. Wagner ought to be tarred and feathered for doing such a thing, but Mrs. Chapman kept laughing and finally said, "I guess they'll live through it. There he goes now! You can't hardly see him for the dust."

"Was that Hank Wagner that just drove by?" asked a man's voice. "He's just one blue streak. Can one of you women call Central for me? One of my cows is choked on an apple and I want to get a-hold of Doc Jimmerson." Ma hung up and we went outside. Mr. White was laughing yet.

"I'd hate to be in Hank's

boots. Runnin' out from under his hat ain't going to help him much. She'll give him gowdy from hell to breakfast."

"Mrs. Wagner is such a quiet little woman," said Ma.

"Them's the kind that can peel your hide off when they start in," said Mr. White. "She's going to do all the talkin' for the Wagner family for the next month. Gosh! If I was Hank I'd go up in a balloon or find me a cave to hide in."

All of a sudden Ma yelled, "I got pies in the oven!" We dropped Mr. White at his house and Pa ran the car so fast that Ma said, "Whoa there! Who do you think you are, Hank Wagner going after his wife?"

Pa grinned and said, "This has been an episode."

The pies were just right and we had one for supper, but we didn't see Mr. Wagner drive past on his way home with Mrs. Wagner. Mrs. Chapman called Ma up and said she did, and she said Mrs. Wagner waved at her, so everything must be all right. After supper Ma said she wanted to take Mrs. Wagner's salad bowl back, so Pa and me and Ma drove up there again, and Ma went into the house but Pa and me stayed outside to talk to Mr. Wagner who was just coming in from the barn.

"I see you got your woman back," said Pa.

"Did you ever see the damn botflies so bad as they be this year?" asked Mr. Wagner.

"They are bad this year," said Pa. "How'd she take it?"

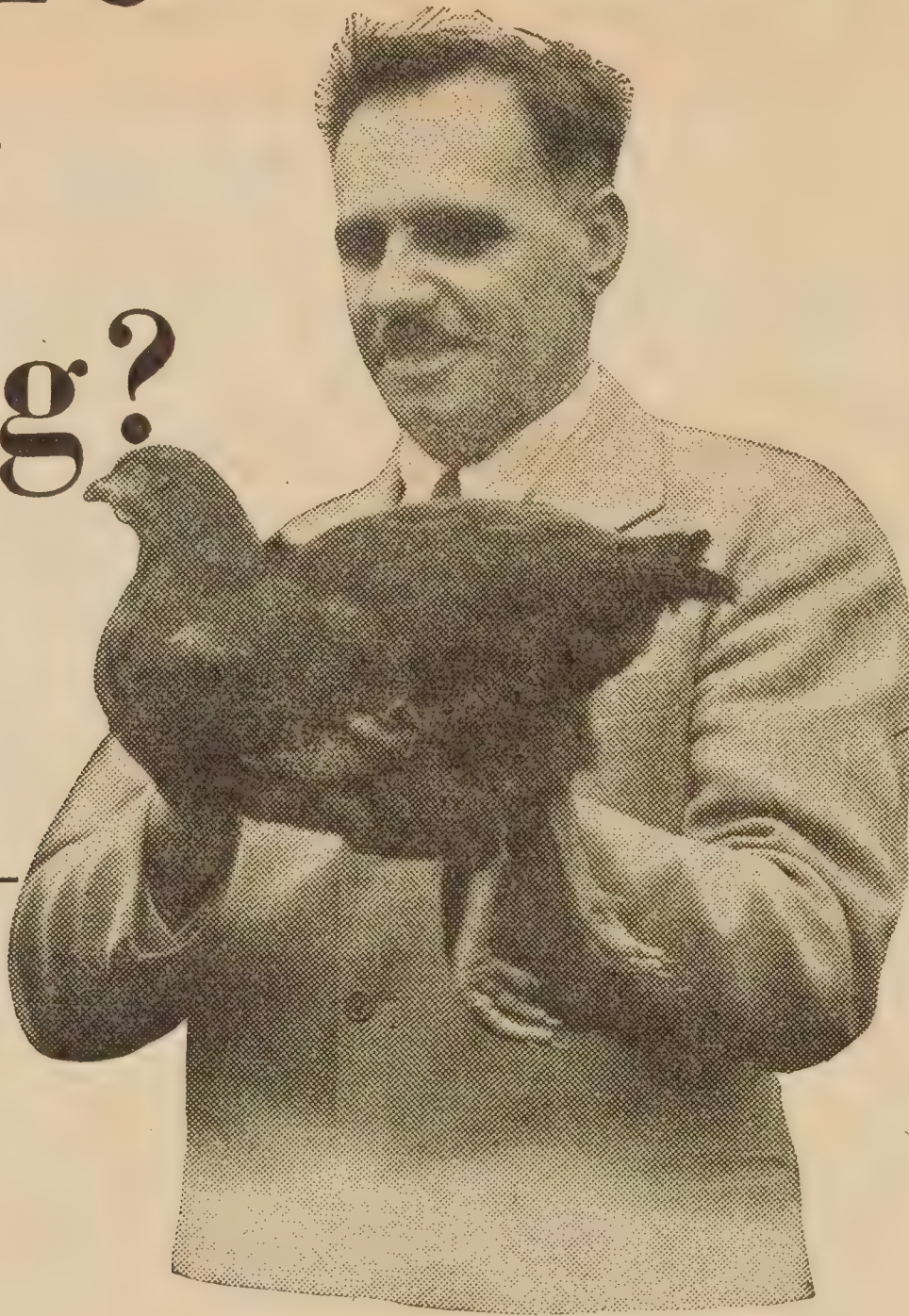
"Oh, she's all right," said Mr. Wagner. "I never see such swarms of 'em in my life. They stung my team till I thought they'd get away from me. I had to give up cultivatin'."

"Was she still in the (Turn to Page 20)



The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

How Are They Growing?



Chickens are making better growth on 1945 G.L.F. mashes than ever before

—reports JOHNNY HUTTAR, G.L.F. Poultry Specialist

THIS spring I have visited hundreds of farms and have seen many thousands of growing birds—pullets and broilers. My observations add up to this: the crop of chickens growing up this year is going to be the finest that G.L.F. poultry keepers ever put into the laying house or sent to market.

That seems to provide the answer to the question many poultrymen have asked: "When will we get back to pre-war quality in mashes?" The fact is that we not only are back to pre-war quality but have already *surpassed* pre-war quality.

A lot has been learned in the last five years about what it takes to make chickens grow. More important, much has been learned about how to put these things into poultry feeds.

In simple terms, a good feed for growing birds is one that has the right amounts of protein, minerals, and vitamins, and that tastes good enough

so the birds will eat it. The best system I know of for getting that kind of feed is the cooperative method which poultrymen have developed in G.L.F.

As I get around the territory I'm more and more impressed by one fact. The poultrymen who are getting the most value out of their cooperative feed purchasing system—getting the most pounds of growth per dollar of expense—are those who are not simply using the feeds, but are using the *right feeds* for each particular purpose. Briefly, this means—

Chick Starter for pullets the first eight weeks.
Growing Mash for pullets from eight weeks on.
Broiler Mash for broilers from day old to marketing.

Green Pasture Growing Mash for pullets or broilers when they have good green range.

NEWS NOTES

NEW MARKETING SERVICES

Eggs. The need for egg pick-up services in the Wellsville, New York, area has been recently met with the addition of a pick-up truck. Weekly trips to patrons' farms are made and the eggs taken to the Wellsville G.L.F. Service. Eggs are shipped twice a week to the Owego Egg Station for weighing and inspection, and returns to patrons are made from Owego at the present time.

Canning Crops. Additional farmer-owned marketing facilities became available to fruit and vegetable growers of Wayne County in western New York, with the opening of a G.L.F. canning plant at Macedon, N. Y. The plant has a potential capacity of one million cases of canned foods per year. Formerly the Macedon Food, Inc., building, the plant processed berries, cherries, tomatoes and apple sauce. Future plans call for cold packing of cherries and berries, and peas will be added next season as well as increased tomato acreage for a larger pack. Apple products will permit nearly year round operation at this plant, which in peak season will employ about 300 persons.

Fresh Produce. G.L.F. patrons producing fresh produce for the eastern seaboard markets have requested G.L.F. to provide additional marketing services. The New York Sales Service is now being expanded to handle such products as cauliflower, tomatoes, apples, cabbage, onions and celery, in addition to potatoes that have already been handled in large volume. Lawrence Eisenhauer, formerly District Manager on Long Island, is to manage this expanded service.

★ ★ ★

PREFERRED STOCK SALES HALTED

Through action of the Board of Directors of G.L.F. meeting in Ithaca on Monday, May 14, the sale of 4% preferred stock of the G.L.F. Holding Corporation has been suspended. The sale of the G.L.F. stock during the past year has brought the permanent capitalization of G.L.F. to the point where no further increase is necessary at this time.

A would-be purchaser of preferred stock may still, if he wishes, have his name put on the waiting list, but no preferred stock is being issued now.

Common stock for membership purposes is available and can be purchased up to the limit of 100 shares (\$500). Any farmer in G.L.F. territory is eligible to own this voting common stock.



7 BILLIONS
from individuals alone
in the

7th WAR LOAN

that's why
it's the Peoples' Loan!



COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania—
OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, N. Y.



Left to right: E. E. Day, President of Cornell University, Governor Thomas Dewey, and H. E. Babcock. They are inspecting chickens at the "Mother Zero" food locker at Ithaca, New York.

The "Mother Zero" Food Locker

ON Monday, May 14, Governor Dewey spoke at a ceremony dedicating the "Mother Zero" food locker plant at Ithaca, N. Y. Later the Governor was guest of honor at a luncheon at Willard Straight Hall at Cornell University.

The locker plant was built by the G.L.F. Exchange, will be operated by the Cooperative P & C Family Foods, and will be available to the Cornell School of Nutrition for experimental purposes. Through the cooperation of these groups and the public, answers to many questions about quick food freezing and storing will be learned.

The plant is the last word in freezer

locker plants. There is a room where home gardeners may bring their produce and prepare it for freezing. Ample facilities are available for dressing poultry and for handling beef and pork, including a smokehouse for hams and bacon, after the animals have been killed at a nearby slaughter house. The public demand for storage lockers has far exceeded the supply.

Ithaca will be the center of information and experience on quick freezing of meats and vegetables, with the double intention of improving the human diet and making Northeastern agriculture more prosperous and stable.

D. C. Cook Builds a Barn

IT IS NOT easy these days to get the lumber and equipment to build a new barn. D. C. Cook of Cazenovia, N. Y., needed a new one and proceeded to solve the problem in a unique way. Mr. and Mrs. Cook, by the way, celebrated their 55th wedding anniversary last winter. I asked him if he were a reader of *American Agriculturist*, and he said that it had been in his family for at least 50 years. With Mr. Cook are two sons, Chauncey Cook, who is married, and Bernie. Chauncey's son Hobart, is a student of vocational agriculture at the Cazenovia high school, and is doing outstanding work.

But let's get back to the barn. Mr. Cook started by buying a piece of standing timber. He owned a sawmill. From this timber 60,000 ft. of lumber were sawed. Said Mr. Cook, "Not counting our work, the lumber cost \$22 a thousand." Before the barn was started, a 150-foot well was drilled to insure an adequate water supply. Hobart drew plans for the barn in school.

Mr. Cook pointed to the various

parts of the barn with well justified pride: "I hired carpenters to do the work so that I could have the barn made the way I wanted it. For example, the concrete floor is one inch thicker than most contractors would have made it, some of the sills are bigger, and in several ways it is a better job than you will find in a good many barns. Here is one little point: instead of putting a post between every third and fourth cow, we put a post between every stall. The posts are old boiler flues which I bought for \$1.25 each. The beams which the posts support, and which run lengthwise of the barn, are made up of 2-inch planks and measure 10 x 12 inches. We bought new water buckets for the cows, and hooked them up ourselves. We also bought a tile silo which holds 225 tons. The barn is 36 x 120 feet and has adequate room for 44 milkers."

When Mr. Cook totaled up the expense, he figured that the barn cost him \$7400.

—H. L. Cosline.

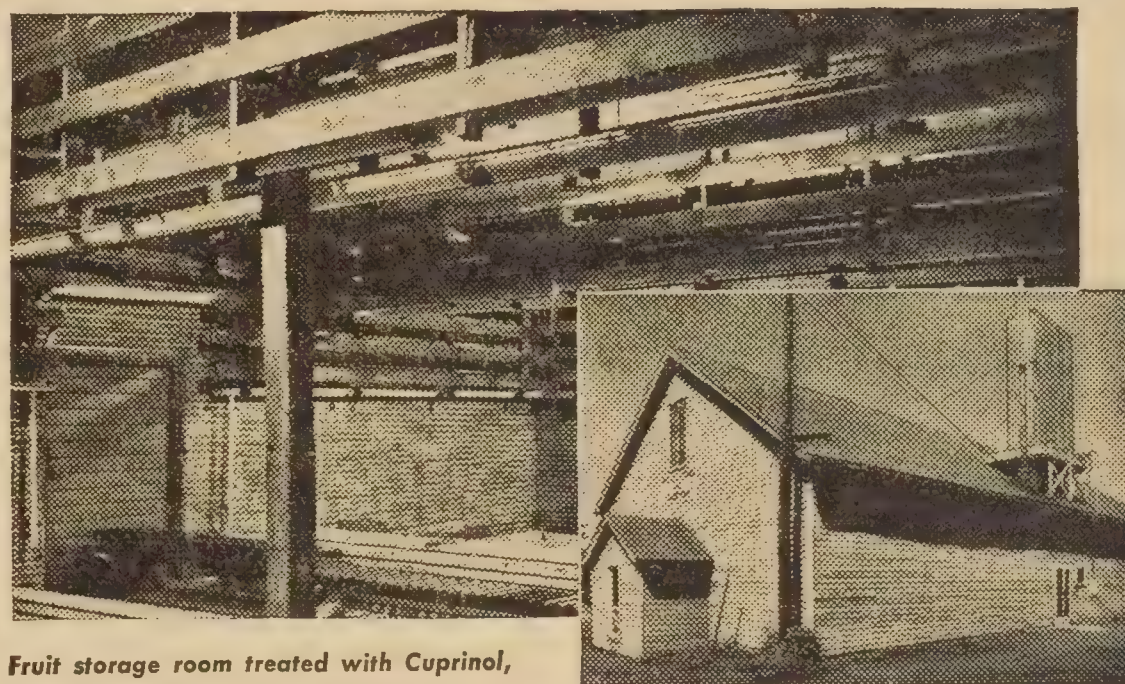


IT'S FAST!
IT'S UNIFORM!

IT TAKES BOTH FOR BEST MILKING!

THE DE LAVAL MAGNETIC SPEEDWAY is the only milker which combines fast and uniform milking. That's why more and more dairymen are insisting on De Laval milking . . . they know it pays in increased milk production and improved udder health, as well as cleaner and faster milking. If you cannot get a new De Laval immediately it will pay you to wait for one. See your nearest De Laval Dealer.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY
NEW YORK 6 165 BROADWAY CHICAGO 6 427 RANDOLPH ST. SAN FRANCISCO 19 41 BEALE ST.



Fruit storage room treated with Cuprinol, Pennsylvania State College.

CUPRINOL

Stops Mildew in Fruit Storage

The rooms of the Apple Storage Building at Pennsylvania State College were treated during the Summer of 1943 with Cuprinol.

Filled with fruit last Fall, there has been no evidence of mildew in these rooms since the Cuprinol treatment. Consequently no mildew removal is now necessary, no white washing or painting called for.

You, too, can prevent mildew in storage rooms by Cuprinol treatment of all wood walls, ceilings and floors. Easily applied by brush or spray, and the Cuprinol treated wood which eliminates mildew has no harmful effect of the stored fruit.

Try one room this year for your own satisfaction. Next year you will treat them all with Cuprinol. Sold through Farm Supply Stores.

CUPRINOL, Inc., 30 Spring Lane, Boston 9, Mass.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

FARMERS' DOLLAR GUIDE

THE UNUSUAL summer days in March were followed nearly everywhere throughout the North by cold weather, hard frosts and almost unending rain for week after week. As a result, much spring grain in the Northeast has not been planted by May 20. However, enough oats were planted early naturally to ensure a fair or good crop.

Corn and potato plantings are way late across most of the East and the Corn Belt.

The fruit situation is mixed. Frosts did great damage in some sections, especially in the Northeast but reports now indicate at least a fair crop of apples nationally and a fair to good crop of peaches.

Milk

April pooled price New York milk shed \$3.86, highest April price on record. Price included 70c a hundred subsidy and was paid for milk testing 3.5% butterfat at 201-210 zone. Price payable on May 25. Total pool was 12% larger than last year's April production. New England prices comparable or a little higher.

Nationally, April milk production was 6% higher than April last year, and the per cow production was 8% higher than last April.

Favorable Feed Prices

Prices of poultry and dairy feeds are low compared to egg and milk prices, but watch out for future developments. Argentine corn is poor. U. S. is exporting more corn; more also used by industry; more fed in West to hogs.

Wheat

May 1 estimate 835,186,000 bushels as against a ten-year average of about 586,000,000 bushels. Much wheat is showing yellow, caused by wet cold weather and nitrogen deficiency.

Rye

30% under 10-year average. Poorest crop in years.

Hay

Estimates 100,000,000 tons. Second largest crop on record, with 12,000,000 tons old hay on farms. Back-breaking job to harvest this hay with short help and machinery.

Hay Ceilings

Our comment on hay ceilings in May 5 issue failed to specify that prices quoted apply from May to October. For the month of November all prices are 50c a ton higher; in December they are \$1.00 higher than those quoted; and from January to April \$1.50 higher. Also in the printed table, the ceiling on timothy from May to October should have been \$21.00.

Maple Products

Poorest crop on record. Half 1944 production.

Eggs

April production nationally 5% below last year, but 27% above ten-year average. A record per hen April production. Few eggs going into storage. Fewer chicks being raised for eggs; more for broilers. Feed ratio favorable.

Demand for all poultry products exceeds supply. Outlook excellent for summer and fall, but ceilings should be higher to prevent black markets. After winter of 1945? ? ?

Things To Do

Feed hens and livestock heavily for this year's production, but watch expansion for future. Don't let cows fall into summer slump. Save 20% pullet feed bill by good poultry pasture. It's still not too late to sow poultry pasture.

Sow Sudan grass or other supplementary roughage crops now for feed when pastures are short.

Demand for and prices of corn will increase. Plant every acre to corn that you can, but plant it well and fertilize heavily.

No matter how hard pressed, don't plant field

crops or garden on poorly prepared land. Save cultivation by dragging before and after planting, before corn and potatoes come up. Cultivate as little as possible and only to kill weeds and very shallow.

Push production **THIS YEAR** on eggs, milk, corn and most other crops.

Go slow on cabbage and vegetables for market. Price support on beans is too low.

Get haying machinery ready **NOW**. Prepare to cut hay **EARLY**.

Most important of all, **BUY WAR BONDS**.

BAD FOR FARMERS

BEFORE Congress at the present writing is a bill to extend the law now expiring for reciprocal trade agreements and also to empower the President to reduce tariffs as much as 50 per cent.

These trade agreements with other countries almost always work to the disadvantage of farmers, and it will be a calamity to American agriculture if the tariffs are reduced to almost the free trade basis which this bill would provide. Most of the nations with whom we would make these trade agreements produce farm commodities which they trade for American manufactures. The scheme would reduce the prices of American farm products to the world level and put the American farmer in competition with cheap peasant labor the world over.

THE BOYS HAVE NO CHOICE

NEARLY every time we listen to the radio or read a magazine or newspaper we are urged to buy war bonds. The result is that many get tired of hearing about war bonds, harden their hearts, and do nothing about it.

That's just the difference between the Home Front and the War Front. We at home have freedom of decision. We can brush aside appeals to help the boys who are fighting for us and do nothing. **BUT THE BOYS HAVE NO SUCH CHOICE**. When the orders come to go forward they obey, and cheerfully, even though they know what the sacrifice may be, and even though many on the Home Front have failed to make any sacrifice to give the boys the things they need to win the fight.

But buying war bonds is no sacrifice. It is just plain good business to put every cent of cash into bonds for the things that will be badly needed after the war. No part of our American people have done more to help with the war than the farm folks. Without adequate help or machinery they have produced more food than ever before; they have sent their boys to war and they have bought bonds. Knowing full well that the war is not ended until the last shot is fired, farm people will continue to do their full share, which right now includes support of the Seventh War Loan.

TOO MUCH WEATHER

THOSE of you who marvel at the kind of weather that gave us one of the worst winters on record, summer in March and rain ever since, will be interested to know that during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the seasons in Europe were turned right around. In January, 1302, they had summer, with green leaves and fruit blossoms. This was followed by a winter so severe that its record has come down in history, a year when it froze every month and when every river in Europe froze solid in September.

The scientists now say that these weather upsets are caused by sun spots, which are great tornadoes or hurricanes over thousands of square miles of the sun's surface. These cool the sun, thereby affecting the weather on little Earth.

These sun spots and the resulting weather cycles come on the average in periods of eleven years. We are just ending one of these eleven-year cycles which has brought us many weather catastrophes since the early thirties, including two very bad droughts in the thirties, some terrible floods, and

the unforgettable winter of 1944-45.

The good news is that we are starting another cycle of eleven years which the weather scientists say should give us some settled normal weather. Here's hoping! We surely have had plenty of weather in recent years.

BUREAUCRATIC MEDDLING

WITH MILK production the highest ever, there is enough and possibly too much fluid milk in the markets, but there is a tremendous shortage of butter, which could be relieved were it not for government bureaucrats. These political bosses of business and agriculture are permitting more milk to go into ice cream at a time when there is a great sugar shortage, and at the expense of butter which the people are demanding and are willing to pay for.

The government policy on butter shows how wrong the whole food policy is. The effort to protect the consumer's pocketbook is resulting in the consumer going hungry for necessary foods, or else driving consumers by the hundreds of thousands into the black market where they pay much more than they would have had to if the bureaucrats kept their noses out of the business.

FIGHTING FARM PESTS

EVERY time this spring when I have been operating a tractor, hundreds of blackbirds follow the plow and the drag. They are so tame they hardly get out of the way of the machinery. The same flock, also, has been spending plenty of time on my oat fields, and I am sure they have done damage there.

Almost every night at about dusk we can look up across our fields toward the edge of the woods and count anywhere from one to six or eight deer out in the meadow for their evening meal. Last year they came a quarter of a mile down the hill to destroy considerable corn. The crows and the woodchucks are always with us.

These facts are mentioned because I am impressed with the number of destructive pests that farmers have to fight. So far as game like deer and rabbits and pheasants are concerned, the law is all against the farmer. I plan to plant husking corn near the woods, and as I understand it, after the crops have been eaten, I can appeal to the State Conservation Department and **MAYBE** get permission to shoot the deer or the pheasants!

A BAD WEED

PROBABLY the worst weed pest that has developed on thousands of northeastern farms in recent years is called yellow rocket. It is not common mustard; it is harder to control, and causes more damage. Unlike some weeds, yellow rocket flourishes on good soil, and in good timothy and clover stands. It develops so early in the spring that it seeds before the hay is cut.

Control is exceedingly difficult but here are a few suggestions:

Try to buy clean seed.

Use clean cultivation in a short rotation.

Don't sweep out the hay mow and barn floors and throw the chaff on meadows.

Keep ditches clean.

Cut hay early.

Make grass silage.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

THE OTHER day Irv Ingalls and my son Don Eastman took a day off from their jobs in the *American Agriculturist* advertising office, and went fishing in Cayuga Lake. After pushing a rowboat around all day without getting a single bite, they finally hit on a spot where suddenly they had fifteen bites in as many minutes, and almost as many fish.

"We'd better mark this spot," said Irv, "so we can find it next time."

Then he took a piece of chalk and made a mark on the side of the rowboat.

"Good idea," agreed Don. "But how do you know we'll get the same boat next time?"

An Extra Ton of Milk Per Cow Each Year

By C. L. Dickinson

I LOOKED my heifers over yesterday and came to the conclusion that they came through the winter in pretty good shape. Now, I'm beginning to wonder how they'll look next October, at the end of the pasture season. Will they keep right on growing or will they coast along during the pasture season and just barely maintain their present size?

The importance of keeping these heifers growing every day so that they will mature into big cows is brought out by a New York State College of Agriculture study of the 1939 Dairy Herd Improvement Association Records.

In this summary, the four major breeds of cows were each put into four groups of small, medium, standard and large cows. Pure-breds and grades were combined.

Big Cows Give More Milk

The Holsteins averaged 904 pounds for the small group, 1100 pounds for the medium group, 1275 pounds for the standards and 1465 pounds for the large cows. For each 100 pound increase in size of these cows, there was an increase of about 800 pounds of milk in the yearly records. The group of 904 pound cows produced an average of 7,350 pounds of milk containing 270 pounds of fat. The 1465 pound cows produced an average of 11,700 pounds of milk containing 401 pounds of fat. There was a consistent increase in each group at the rate of 774 pounds of milk and 23 pounds of fat for each 100 pounds of increase in size. Assuming that my heifers will produce for at least six years, I can reasonably expect to get 4,400 pounds of milk and 138 pounds of fat extra from each of the heifers for every hundred pounds I can add to their size while I'm growing them. The difference between growing them into 1,000 pound mature cows and 1,400 pound mature cows means a difference of better than 17,000 pounds of milk during a six year productive life. At \$2.50 per hundred pounds of milk (I hope prices don't go that low) each 1,400 pound cow will bring in \$425 more than she would if she weighed only 1,000 pounds.

I've been talking about Holsteins, but the records on the other breeds

show about the same thing when the milk of the higher testing breeds is converted to a 3.5% butterfat basis.

Keep Heifers Growing

I'm sure that most of us do a fair job with the heifers during the barn feeding months. It's only when the heifers are on pasture that we neglect them. If the heifers must look after themselves for the next 150 days, the chances are good that they will not grow nearly as much as they will if we step in and help them over the rough spots in mid-summer when the pastures are dried up. They should gain at least a pound and a half a day. This takes more feed than permanent pastures can provide. It means planning now to provide some extra feed for the heifers as well as the milk cows for mid-summer and fall grazing.

Read the article again by George Serviss in the last issue of *American Agriculturist* about planting sudan grass for extra grazing. Plan on about an extra acre of sudan grass for each 5 or 6 heifers. Give the heifers some hay even now, while the grass is good. Turn them into the early-cut meadows in July and August. Watch them grow and keep them growing. They'll pay you well later for the extra care you give them now.

—A. A.—

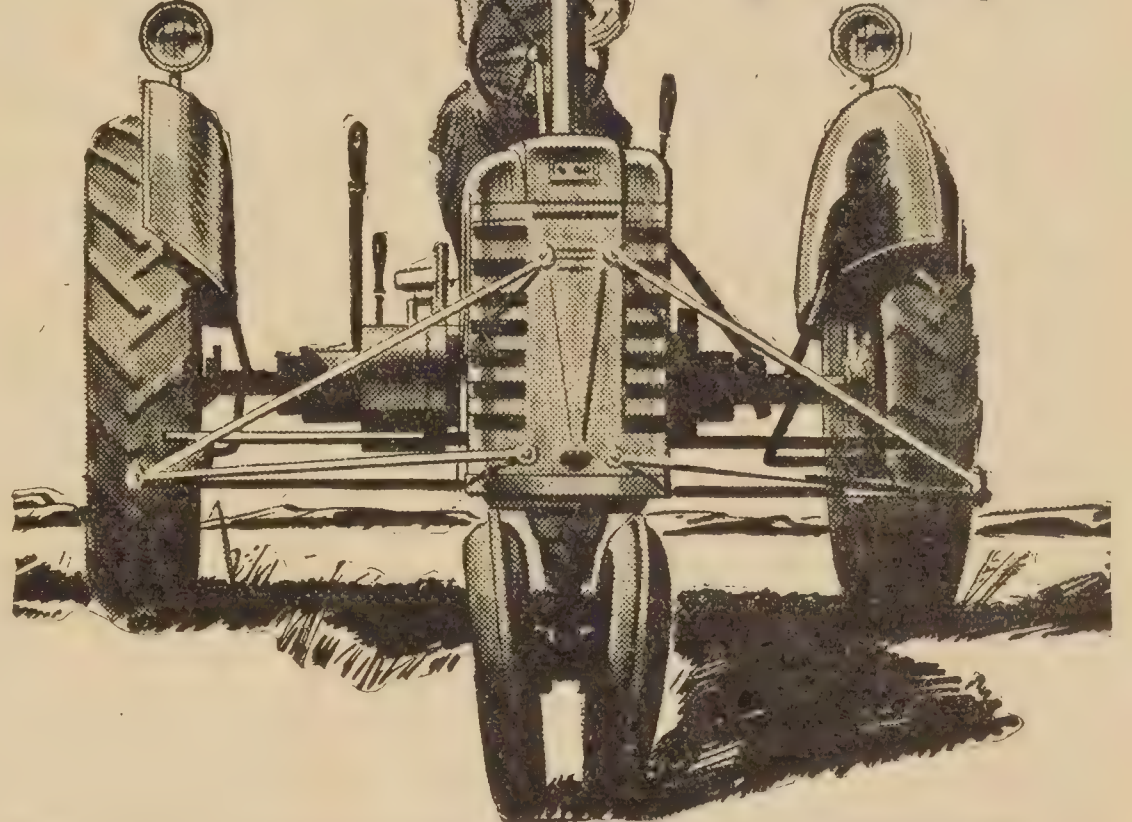
GREEN FEED FOR COWS

I have just read the notes on Sudan grass in the May 19 issue. I would like to give my experience. I have been growing a forage crop on the same land for the past five years. I have a little over one acre right near the cow barn. I cover this land with manure every spring, and sow 50 lbs. of Japanese millet, 25 lbs. of Sudan grass, and 15 lbs. of Virginia soybeans. This amount of seed is just enough to cover the land with a hand seeder.

I try to plow the land quite early, so that I can give it several good harrowings before it is seeded. I cover the seed with a spring-tooth harrow, and roll. I try to sow about June 12 and start to cut about August 12. When I start feeding, I really start making milk. I feed green until frost comes, and make hay out of the remainder.

—S. K.

PROPER LUBRICATION PAYS OFF TWICE!



Here's how the right oils and greases for your tractor and other farm equipment help you make a bigger farming profit!

1. You don't have to buy new equipment so often, or spend so much for costly repairs... and saving money is making money.

2. You produce more when your work with tractor and farm machinery isn't interrupted by time-wasting breakdowns.

For lubrication that *lasts* and *protects*, pick oils and greases from the Gulf Farm Aids listed and described here.

Each of these Gulf products is a specialist, made to do a particular lubricating job on the farm...and made to do it better.

Ask your Gulf Man to recommend a Gulf lubricant for each piece of your farm equipment. You'll be pleased with the way they save you money, help keep your machines on the job.



A FREE BOOK TO HELP YOU KEEP YOUR TRACTOR IN SHAPE

The Gulf Farm Tractor Guide, a complete tractor operation and maintenance manual, is yours for the asking. Write for your copy today, to Gulf Farm Aids, Room 3800, Gulf Bldg., Pittsburgh 30, Pa. Tell us the kind of tractor you have.

GULFLUBE MOTOR OIL



Here's a specialist at providing rugged lubrication in the crankcase of truck, tractor, or car. Gulflube is a *premium* oil at a *thrifty* price.

GULFLEX

WHEEL-BEARING GREASE



Ball and roller bearings carrying heavy loads need this specialized grease that resists heat, shock, and wear.

THE FLY SEASON IS HERE!



Give your cows relief from much insect annoyance with Gulf Livestock Spray. It repels stable flies, horn flies, mosquitoes, gnats, lice, ticks, and many other insects.

WHERE TO GET GULF FARM AIDS

Gulf Fuels and lubricants and other Farm Aids are obtainable at your Good Gulf Station or at Gulf distributing plants. You can get Gulspray, Gulf Livestock Spray, and other products for home and farm at Gulf Stations, grocery, drug, and hardware stores, and at many milk-gathering stations and feed stores.

HERE'S THE LIST OF GULF FARM AIDS

Good Gulf Gasoline
Gulf Kerosene
Gulfpride Motor Oil
Gulflube Motor Oil

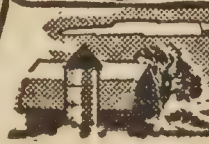
Gulf Diesellube H.D.
Gulf Transmission Oils
Gulf Transgear Lubricant
Gulflex Chassis Lubricant
Gulflex Waterproof Grease
Gulf High Pressure Grease
Gulf Cup Grease
Gulf No-Rust No. 1

Red Top Axle Grease
Gulf Penetrating Oil
Gulf Electric Motor Oil
Gulfoil—Household Lubricant
Gulfwax—for preserving
Gulspray Insect Killer
Gulf Livestock Spray



Farm

Aids



The Song of the Lazy Farmer



NOWDAYS the young bucks have it soft, they do not have to worry oft about those lady friends of theirs, they ain't obsessed with courtship cares; for one thing, ranks of men are few, the girls can not afford to do a thing that's apt to jeopardize their chance to catch a manly prize.

But 40 years ago or more, when I was still a bachelor, we had to walk like hogs on ice and be so careful to be nice, not only to the lady fair, we also had to take great care to treat the old man with respect and always act so circumspect around fond mamma and the boys who hung around a-makin' noise on ev'ry Sunday afternoon when we would come around to spoon. I couldn't stop in front and blow my horn so Jane Mirandy'd know I was there with spangled team to tell her she looked like a dream; and long before our wedding day I had to get her pa's okay, she still was calling me "mister" right up until I first kissed her.

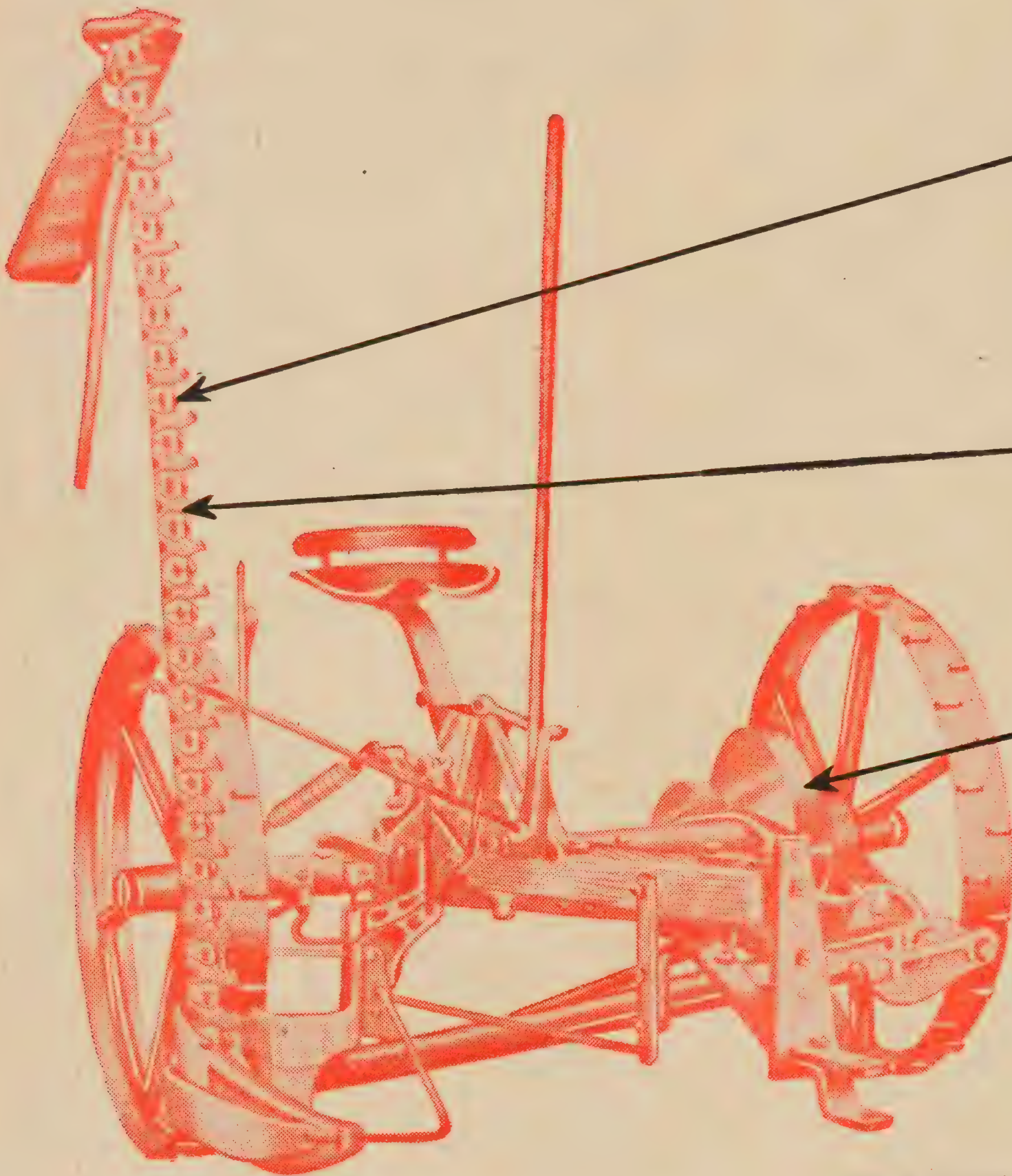
a dream; and long before our wedding day I had to get her pa's okay, she still was calling me "mister" right up until I first kissed her.

What are you doing to protect YOUR \$2,000?

ON THE AVERAGE... needless rust and needless wear can cost a farmer about half the money he has invested in his tractor and other farm machines. Authorities figure this loss as high as \$2,000. The facts show that 2 out of 3 farm machines could last twice as long with the best of care. Here's how to help protect your investment.

HOW YOUR MOWER CAN LAST MUCH LONGER

A mower costs about \$250—It is one of the hardest-worked farm machines, constantly exposed to rust and wear. Here's what to do to help preserve it—at a cost of a few dollars a year!



USE ESSO FARM RUST PREVENTIVE HERE!

By protecting exposed metal surfaces with Farm Rust Preventive, you help stop rust. First brush or wipe clean with Esso Marketers Kerosene, then keep all surfaces protected with Esso Farm Rust Preventive while in storage—you'll have a better machine when you need it.

USE ESSOLUBE MOTOR OIL HERE!

The same high quality oil that gives you so much protection in the crankcases of your tractor, truck, and car will give you special protection for those parts of the mower requiring oil lubrication.

IMPORTANT—CHECK GEAR BOX DAILY.

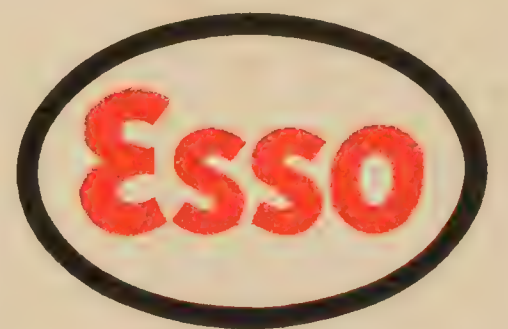
When in use, always keep filled with fresh, tough Essolube Gear Oil or Essolube Motor Oil (According to manufacturer's instructions).

SPECIAL NOTE.

Mowers equipped with pressure-type fittings should be lubricated *frequently* with Essoleum Chassis Lubricant (H).

care saves wear...save that equipment

ESSO FARM PRODUCTS were developed in the world's greatest petroleum laboratories...where 1,500 scientists are hard at work to develop ever better, more useful, more protective lubricants for your use. No wonder so many farmers depend on Esso — they know Esso petroleum products are right on the job!



**COLONIAL BEACON
OIL COMPANY**

The Bug Battle Has Started

I GET discouraged whenever I read a bulletin on the control of garden insects and diseases. The pictures of the criminals look vicious, the illustrations of the damage they do are devastating, and the directions call for a different treatment for each bug. Rather than to hunt out and identify every pest and disease, and then give it individual treatment, I am interested in the kind of garden pest control that will give reasonable results with the least possible work and expense.

As a starter, I can cross off a number of vegetables that so far, in most seasons, I have been able to grow successfully without spraying or dusting. These include onions, lettuce, carrots, beets, parsnips, peppers and turnips. Although corn borers and corn ear worms are serious pests of sweet corn, I am going to add it to the list. I may have to come to dusting eventually.

On other crops I have to contend with insects, both those that bite and those that suck, and with fungus diseases that attack the leaves. The first line of defense in a small garden against insects that chew is hand-picking. You can cut down damage to a considerable extent by picking and crushing tomato worms, Colorado potato beetles, and Mexican bean beetles. But do it early before they raise a family!

Planting Dates

There are a few insects that can be outwitted by planting at the right time. Cabbage maggots are particularly bad on radishes that are set out before April 1 and after May 20, and this pest does not bother cabbage much when it is set after June 1. Melons planted after June 1 are bothered less by cucumber beetles than those that are planted earlier. Snap beans planted between June 1 and 25th are less likely to suffer from the ravages of Mexican bean beetles. Sweet corn planted between May 20 and June 15 usually matures when corn borers are scarcest. The dates given will vary somewhat depending on your locality.

Particularly with beans, tomatoes, melons and eggplant, you can slow down the spread of disease by keeping out of the garden when the leaves are wet.

"All Purpose" Dust

After we have picked what bugs we can by hand, and have out-witted as many as we can, we still have some spraying or dusting to do. Fortunately, there are on the market various combinations of rotenone and copper that can be truthfully called "all purpose" dusts for the home gardener. The rotenone is effective against chewing insects and the copper protects the leaves against most fungus diseases. This dust can be used in the home garden to control asparagus beetles, Mexican bean beetles, cabbage worms, cucumber beetles, flea beetles, the Colorado potato beetle, and, at the same time, will control or keep in check, po-

tato blight (which also affects tomatoes), and most of the leaf blights of vegetables. Another useful product is a dust containing cryolite and copper.

There is one type of insect that the rotenone dust does not control very well; that is the aphid. If these insects get bad enough to require action, you can buy a spray or dust containing nicotine and use it according to directions, or you can spray with a mixture of rotenone and lethane. The garden crops which are most likely to be damaged by aphids are those that belong to the cabbage family, also they are sometimes a serious pest to peas.

Flea Beetles

Here is a special hint on our old friend, the flea beetle. Individually he is small and active, and if you do not watch for him, he can do a lot of damage before you realize it, particularly on young tomatoes, potatoes, eggplants, and sometimes on peppers. Keep him under control with rotenone when the plants are young, and the worst is over. There is one other insect that deserves special mention; namely, the cutworm. For the home garden, the easiest and surest control is to put paper collars around newly set plants.

Keep a sharp eye for the first appearance of trouble and then dust thoroughly. One pound of dust will cover 400 feet of vegetable rows once. The small, inexpensive hand duster which works with a plunger is satisfactory for any reasonable size home garden.—H. L. C.

—A. A.—

FRUIT PROSPECTS DWINDLE

Continued unfavorable weather has reduced fruit prospects to the lowest in years. New York's crop statistician indicates "very light crops of cherries, pears and apples and at best only a moderate crop of peaches." A survey of directors of the New York and New England Apple Institute indicates at best not more than 50 per cent as many apples as last year. Unknown factors in the outlook are the extent of pollination and disease. For the most part, weather was unfavorable to flight of bees while the buds were open and wet weather has made it impossible to do much spraying.

Wet land has been a serious setback to growers of canning crops. In some cases growers have been able to get in some plantings on higher ground, and in other instances early-planted seed has rotted.—Skeff.

—A. A.—

"VETICILLIN"

Few new products have ever received the tremendous publicity accorded to penicillin, which has been so helpful in combating various diseases that affect humans. Now a similar product called "veticillin" has been developed to help veterinarians to treat the various diseases of farm animals.

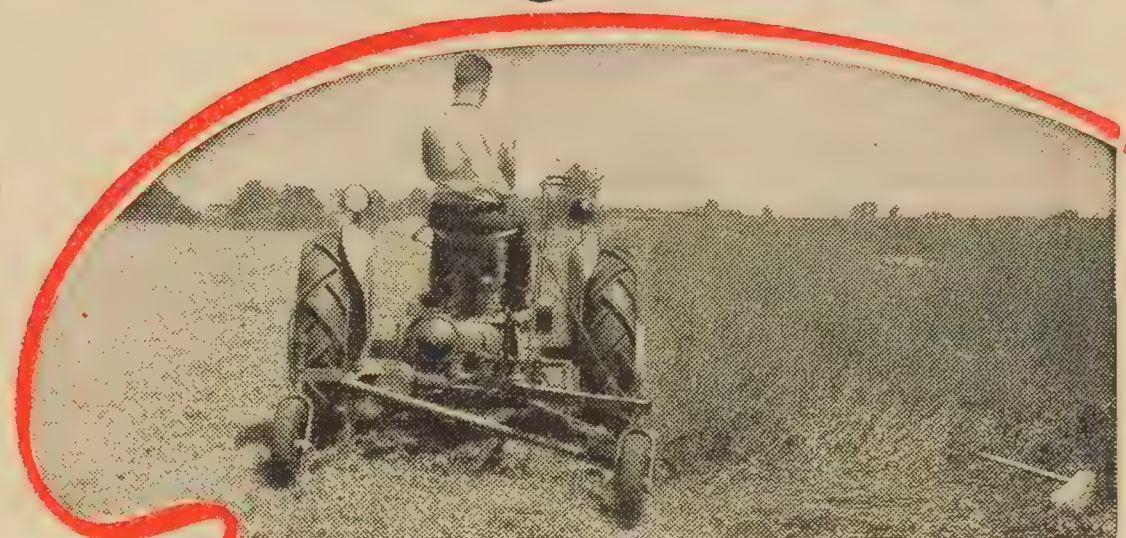
Already there are some indications that veticillin is very effective in the treatment of mastitis; also for infections in wounds. There is some evidence, too, that veticillin may prove valuable in treating anthrax and swine erysipelas. Experiments are being made with this product in the treatment of shipping fever and lumpy jaw in cows.

—A. A.—

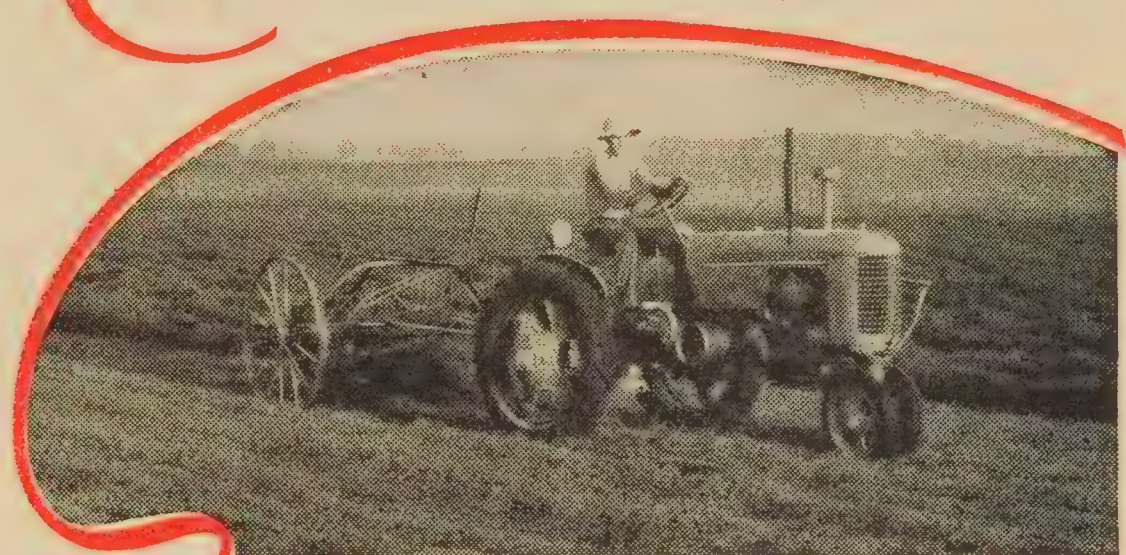
TRUCK MAINTENANCE

The man who values his truck and wants to keep it running until he can buy a new one will find some excellent information and reminders in the 1945 edition of "Care and Maintenance of Your Farm Truck." You can get it from your Studebaker dealer or from the Studebaker Corp., Truck Division, South Bend 27, Indiana.

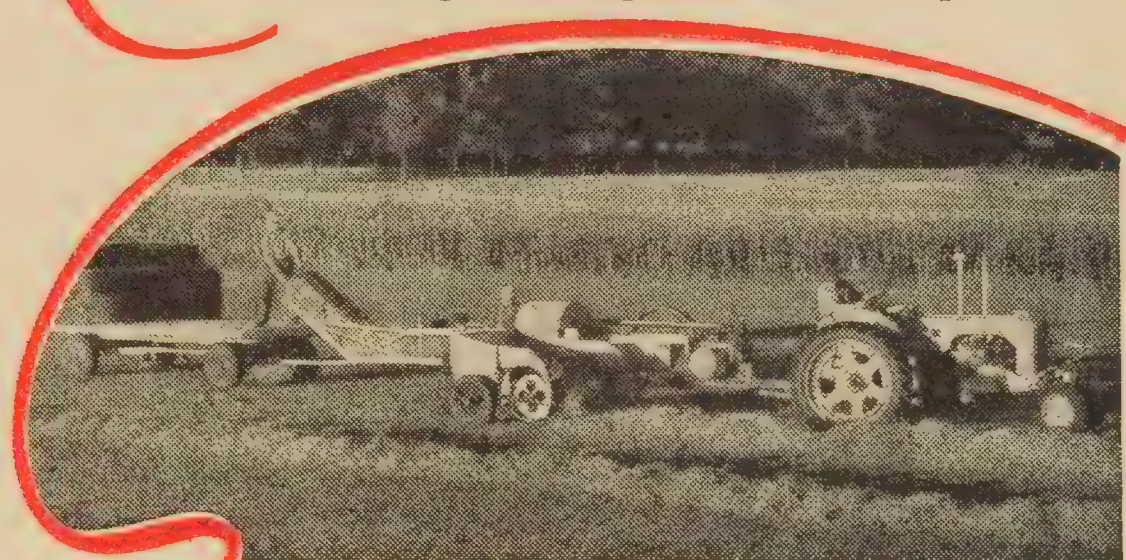
3 Simple Steps for Making Better Hay



1 Cut When Protein is High, usually earlier than has been customary. Mow only what you can take up in one day. Cut quickly, to secure uniform curing. The new Case trailer-mower takes 7-foot swath, best width for ideal windrows; cuts three acres an hour. It has power take-off drive for fast, full-swath cutting regardless of footing, yet hitches quickly to any modern tractor.



2 Windrow When Wilted, before any leaves are dry enough to bleach or shatter. Rake in same direction as mowing to put leaves inside, protected by stems outside. Case side-delivery rakes have scientifically curved teeth to make high, fluffy windrows that favor quick curing. Tractor model has 4-bar reel geared slower for clean, gentle raking at modern tractor speeds.



3 Put up "Packaged Pasture" with a Case Sliced-Hay pick-up baler. It handles 7-foot swath at same fast speed as tractor mower and rake, permits baling at uniformly correct cure. Gentle pick-up and complete absence of feeder-head avoid rough handling that might thresh off precious leaves. Bales open up into portions like sliced bread; no pulling apart to lose leaves at feeding time.

CASE

HEADQUARTERS FOR MODERN HAY TOOLS

Plan now for the extra earnings from better hay! Ask your Case dealer how to use the Case System of hay-making as far as possible with your present equipment. Inquire about possibility of getting early delivery on new haying machines. Ask him or write us for new free bulletin "How to Make High-Protein Hay." J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

Miniwanca Scholarship Applications Due

Applications are arriving for the Camp Miniwanca Scholarship, announced on Page 18 of the May 5 issue. To be considered, all applications should be sent to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y., by the middle of June.

This scholarship for boys provides all expenses for a 2-weeks' leadership training school at Camp Miniwanca, Shelby, Michigan, from August 13-26. Ages are from 16 to 21. If you are interested, write for full details.



BIGGEST TRUCK USER IN THE WORLD

HE'S THE BIGGEST truck user in the world—the American farmer. More than one-third of all the country's motor trucks are on the farms—double the number used in any other industry.

Yes, he's a big truck user—the American farmer.

And the trucks he's using today are old trucks. He's had mighty few new trucks for the last five years.

But what a job—what a *war* job—the American farmer has been doing to feed America's fighters and her allies—to feed

the world. For eight years in a row American farmers have broken all previous records of food production.


With millions of farm men and boys gone off to war industry, and with less than one-fourth the new farm machinery of pre-war years, the men, women and children left on our farms, by working unceasingly from sunup to sundown, have produced the greatest crops in history.

And got the food to market by keeping their old trucks running.


Our hats are off to the American farmer.

We're proud that the dependable and economical operation of rugged International Trucks has contributed to the farmer's unparalleled job. And that International Service (the nation's largest company-owned truck service organization) has helped to keep the farmer's trucks rolling.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago 1, Illinois

NEW TRUCKS—The government has authorized the manufacture of a limited quantity of International Trucks for essential civilian hauling. See your International Dealer or Branch for valuable help in making out your application.  HARVESTER

Buy **MORE** War Bonds and **KEEP** Them

INTERNATIONAL  **Trucks**

Farm Bureau Asks OPA and WFA to Raise Ceiling on Egg Prices

WHILE the scarcity of eggs becomes more apparent and the GLF egg marketing service reports receipts down about 50 per cent from last year, Warren W. Hawley of Batavia, president of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, has asked OPA and WFA to raise ceiling prices on eggs as the only means of encouraging increased production. Complaint is that the number of laying hens has been decreasing rapidly because of low returns for eggs and great demand for poultry meat.

The egg shortage coincides with practical absence of meat from most retail markets. Recently the American Farm Bureau Federation said average cost of feeding beef to AA Grade would be \$1.20 per 100 pounds above ceilings, and feeding to A Grade 64 cents more. It urged that ceilings be raised to provide the costs to feeders to finish stock 200 to 300 pounds heavier. Instead, the government has announced a feed subsidy of 50 cents per 100 pounds.

Guernsey Differential Attacked

Agricultural Commissioner DuMond's "court-mandated" order for a payment of 35 cents per 100 pounds to members of the New York State Guernsey Breeders' Association supplying milk to the Rochester and Buffalo markets brought quick opposition. Carl G. Wooster of Union Hill, acting for Holstein-Friesian breeders, is seeking an injunction to prevent the commissioner from paying the differential out of equalization funds. J. Merton Colby, Spencerport dairyman, is bringing similar action.

DuMond said his action was mandated by a recent decision of the Appellate Division, Third Department. Since inception of the marketing orders the Guernsey association has contended that the higher cost of producing its milk and its greater salability made it unfair to pool its milk with that of other breeds. Commissioner Noyes, and later DuMond, denied that it was entitled to a differential. Retroactive payments would involve about \$150,000 in the two markets. DuMond says a similar petition by the Guernsey association in the New York market was denied by federal courts, including the United States Supreme Court.

The producers' bargaining agencies

contend that any extra payment for any special milk should be paid by buyers and should not be taken from producers of other milk through the equalization fund.

Bureau Shifts Praised

Reorganization of the New York State Bureau of Markets by Agricultural Commissioner C. Chester DuMond has attracted wide and favorable notice in produce circles. Two positions of assistant director are created. These are filled by Spencer G. Duncan in charge of administrative work at the Albany office and Harry H. Duncan in charge of all field work, with headquarters in Rochester. For a number of years Spencer has been in charge of the Farm Products Inspection Service. He is succeeded by John L. Matheson for several years supervising inspector on Long Island. Harry has been director of the Rochester office and his successor is Raymond C. Sweezy, who will be in charge of the inspection force in Central and Western New York.

Another appointment by DuMond has taken Rodney W. Pease, for 25 years Ontario County agricultural agent, to Albany to be director of dog licensing.—L. B. Skeffington.

—A. A.—

WICKARD RESIGNS

Claude R. Wickard has resigned as Secretary of Agriculture. He has agreed to take the post of Rural Electrification Administrator. His resignation becomes effective on approval of his new appointment by the Senate. The new Secretary will be Clinton B. Anderson, farm owner and Congressman from New Mexico. Anderson is reported as favoring abundant food production and co-ordination of the entire food program.

President Truman also accepted the resignation of Food Administrator Melvin Jones and indicates he will incorporate the WFA in the Department of Agriculture.

The President also accepted the resignation of Attorney-General Biddle and Secretary of Labor Perkins, effective June 30. The new Attorney-General will be T. C. Clark of Dallas, Texas. The new Secretary of Labor will be Federal Judge Lewis B. Schwelb, former U. S. Senator from Washington.

Sexauer Not a Candidate for League Presidency

On May 23, Fred H. Sexauer, who has been President of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association since 1928, announced that he will not seek re-election in June. Following is Mr. Sexauer's statement:

"After having served 17 years as president of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, during which I have come to regard the cooperative movement as my life work, I feel a duty to the nearly 28,000 members of the Association and the agricultural community to publicly state my reason for not seeking re-election this year. I make this announcement now so that

the Board of Directors may have sufficient time to consider the selection of a successor before the annual election meeting in June.

"During those 17 years as president, I have felt that the aims, objectives, ideals and operating policies for which I stood were those of the overwhelming majority of the Board of Directors. My decision to not seek re-election lies in recent action by the Board of Directors in approving policies adopted by the Executive Committee for the conduct of the Dairymen's League and its business which differ materially from policies of the past. I feel that the successful application of those policies requires technique, abilities and methods of procedure which neither my training, aptitude nor ability provide.

"Therefore, I have decided that for the continued success of the organization it is desirable that someone possessing the required traits and ability be selected to carry out these policies.

"I shall continue to support the cooperative movement, and will continue as a member of the Dairymen's League and a director or in such other position as the board may request."

BROKEN HAY ROPES

An old hay rope has the habit of breaking just when you need it most. If you know how, it can be spliced. Drop a post card to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y., for simple illustrated directions on how to splice a hay rope.



The LINCOLN HANDI-LUBER
Converts a 25-lb. original container into a High-Pressure Grease Gun!

MODEL 1266

ANY 25 LB. GREASE CONTAINER

1. EASY TO ATTACH—Insert pump tube into bucket by pushing lid-cutting end of tube through center of container lid.

2. Punch four holes in lid to line up with holes in pump base.

3. Insert special attaching bolts furnished and draw up nuts. It's ready to go.

INSIST ON LINCOLN—It's the Finest That Money Can Buy!

Here's a real time and money saver—A grease gun with the capacity needed for lubricating all of your equipment without refilling. Saves the time spent in reloading smaller capacity guns. Develops 5000 lbs. pressure with ease. Lubricant is kept clean because the Handi-Luber can be quickly attached to any original 25 lb. refinery package without removing the container lid. It's new! It's different!

Order your Lincoln Handi-Luber from your dealer today. If he can't supply you, write us.

LINCOLN ENGINEERING CO.
ST. LOUIS 20, MISSOURI

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FREE HANDBOOK ON ALL MAKES OF FARM TRUCKS

FULLY ILLUSTRATED
48 PAGES
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Designed to help you get better performance and longer life from your truck—no matter what make it is.

Not an advertising pamphlet—but a comprehensive, practical, easy-to-understand manual of expert methods for truck care. Praised by farmers and truck experts everywhere.

PACKED WITH HINTS AND IDEAS

Clever listing shows how to locate trouble quickly in the engine, cooling system, carburetor, electrical equipment, steering,

all other vital parts. Shows how to make tires last longer.

Contains valuable table of weights on produce and materials. Covers every phase of truck care and maintenance.

Sturdy cover, strong inside pages.

Get this practical truck care handbook now—yours free with the compliments of

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Rush at once my free copy of "Care and Maintenance of Your Farm Truck."
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Street or R.R.....
City.....State.....

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HOTEL SYRACUSE, famous for comfort and convenience, is the ideal place to stay when in Syracuse. Restful, cheerful rooms; three fine restaurants; complete facilities for the traveler.

600 MODERN ROOMS.

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She'll Earn

More Money
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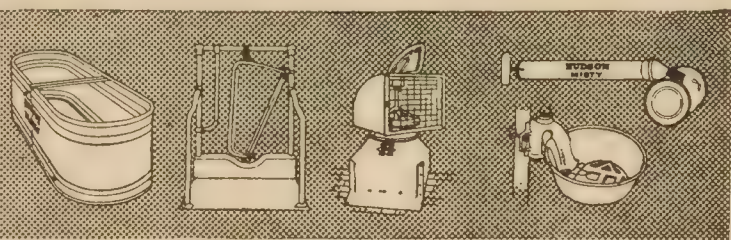
Give your cows the advantages of modern, correctly designed equipment and they'll make more milk for you. HUDSON Tested and Proved Stalls and Stanchions, Water Bowls, Stock Tanks and Ventilation Equipment provide the right environment for peak production. Their labor saving features alone save valuable time and energy. ♦ See your HUDSON dealer today. He will help you get your HUDSON equipment. ♦ H. D. Hudson Manufacturing Company, Chicago 11, Illinois.

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HAY TOOLS AND BARN EQUIPMENT
LIVESTOCK EQUIPMENT
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PLANTS THAT SATISFY!

TOMATO PLANTS: Rutgers, Marglobe, Pritchard, \$2.00-10.00. **CABBAGE PLANTS:** Copenhagen, Charleston Wakefield, Flat Dutch, \$1.50-10.00. **PEPPER:** Large Sweet California Wonder, \$4.00-10.00, or 60c-1.00. **HUNGARIAN HOT WAX** same price. **WHITE CRYSTAL WAX ONION PLANTS,** \$2.00-10.00. 26 years growing and shipping better plants. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Quitman Plant Company, Quitman, Ga.

READY NOW — CABBAGE PLANTS—Early Jersey, Charleston Wakefield, Flat Dutch, Ballhead, Copenhagen Market, Golden Acre, 500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$3.00 prepaid. New crop of Baltimore, Marglobe and Stone TOMATO PLANTS, same price as cabbage. **PORTO RICO POTATO PLANTS** from Certified Seed, 300, \$1.50; 500, \$2.25; 1,000, \$4.00 prepaid. **ONION PLANTS,** 50c hundred prepaid. **SWEET PEPPER PLANTS,** 50c hundred prepaid. **Busy Bee Plant Farm,** Franklin, Va.

Magic Electric Welder

110 volt AC-DC; welds, brazes, solders, cuts all metals; easy to use; full directions. Complete with power unit, flame and metallic arc attachments, carbons, fluxes, rods, mask. Only \$19.95. Used by the Navy. Splendid for farm use.
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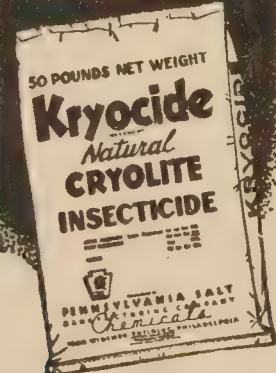
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Beans Must Yield Better Than Average to Pay

What yield of dry beans per acre is necessary to make a profit?

SOME COST figures in past years show that it costs about \$50 an acre to grow beans. Because labor costs are higher now, the cost this year will be higher, even though beans are not a crop which require a lot of labor per acre. If you get \$5.50 per hundredweight, an average yield (14 bushels) will give you a return of \$46 an acre. This shows that a grower needs a better than average yield if he is going to make any money. E. V. Hardenburg of Cornell, in Cornell Bulletin 669, "Dry Bean Production in New York," gives the following recommendations for stepping up yields:

(1) Avoid wet, weedy fields.

(2) Seed at the proper time. Thorough seedbed preparation to eliminate weeds before seeding is important. Delaying seeding until the soil is warm and fairly dry and until the bean maggot is not active may pay well, even if seeding is as late as June 20.

(3) Plant shallow. Planting deeper than one inch usually results in slower comeup, poorer stands, and more maggot injury than does shallow planting.

(4) Use more fertilizer, especially nitrogen. Except on manured sod, too little fertilizer is generally used. On the lighter soils, apply 400 pounds of 5-10-5 in the row or 800 pounds broadcast; on the heavier soils with little or no manure, use 400 pounds of 4-12-4 in the row or 800 pounds broadcast.

(5) Prevent fertilizer injury. Such injury is usual with most planters. Either apply the fertilizer with the grain drill before planting or seed the beans with the drill; tie the two fertilizer hoses nearest the seed row close to the seed hoe.

(6) Plant only disease-free seed of approved varieties. For Red Kidney, plant only Calapproved seed or seed known to have been grown in California. Certified seed of Michelite Pea beans is available both from New York and Michigan. A limited amount of certified seed of Robust Pea, Perry Marrow, and Norida is grown annually in New York.

(7) Sow the proper amount of seed. Sowing seed too thickly not only wastes seed but also reduces the set of pods and sometimes even reduces the yield and increases loss from diseases. Calibrate the drill or planter to deliver 5 seeds to each foot of row of Red Kidney, Perry Marrow, Yellow-eye, and White Kidney and 3 seeds to the foot of pea beans.

(8) Stop cultivation after the blossom stage; cultivation after this stage results in root injury. Cultivate only for weed control. Cultivating when the plants are wet spreads bacterial blight and anthracnose.

(9) Be prepared to control the Mexican bean beetle. This is especially important for red kidneys. Watch for the first appearance and "spot" dust or spray to prevent spread and to reduce chances for the second brood.

(10) When harvesting the crop late, cure the crop by the McNaughton system of stacking. This system may almost completely save the crop from spoiling no matter how late it is threshed. The McNaughton system requires about one dozen 7 foot stakes from two to three inches in diameter, per acre. The stakes are driven in the ground and cross pieces of wood are nailed to the stake for a base, and on this base old straw or hay is put on to protect the beans. Then, the beans are built into a vertical-sided stack about 2 to 2½ ft. in diameter and 6 feet high.

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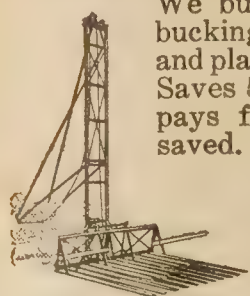
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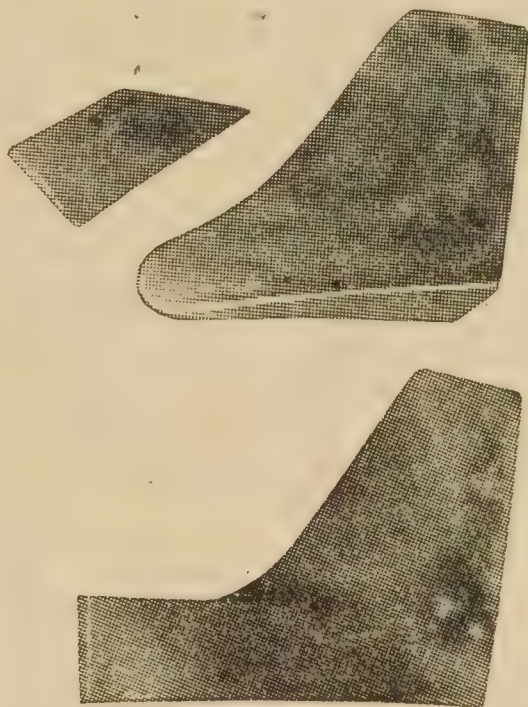
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"Re-Cap" Your Plowshares

ALTHOUGH long in use in many sections, the process of renewing the point on plow bottoms by welding on a piece of spring steel is new to many farmers. Scarcity of shares caused many farmers who had never previously tried them to use repoints.

Best results are obtained by using a new share as a guide and by cutting,



fitting, and welding the spring steel re-newing point so as to make the repointed share as nearly like the new one as possible.

If a forge is handy, the spring steel repoint may be concaved slightly at the spot where it goes over the end of the old point to assure a tighter fit and easier welding.

Among the difficulties encountered in repointing are: (1) the tendency to make the repoint too long; (2) making the cutting angle too deep; (3) using too light a repoint material; (4) poor welding procedure.

Just as many of us have had varying success with re-caps on our tires, so we have had varying success with repoints. If your yearly bill for shares amounts to very much, it certainly will pay you to investigate their possibilities on your farm. Bottoms of any material may be repointed by anyone who is a fair welder. Repointing service can be had at any local welding shop, farm machinery dealer, or High School Agricultural Dept. which is operating a Farm Machinery Repair Program.

—Charles Harmon.

—A. A.—

TALL TOMATOES

When bad weather prevents setting out tomato plants, they often grow so tall that they do not handle well in the setter and winds break them off or whip them. Dr. Charles Sayre of the Geneva, N. Y., Station, has experimented with topping plants that are too tall. He concludes that topping plants at the right time, not later than 6 weeks after the plants were "pricked off" in the flats, is an advantage. The tops can be cut off with hedge clippers to a height of 9 inches.

Plants so treated produced good yields and the date of the first picking was not delayed. However, when the topping is done too late, there was a reduction in earliness and total yield. The topped plants look very unattractive, but they give better results than plants that have grown too tall. In the home garden one way to handle tall plants is to set them deep.

—A. A.—

Cornell bulletin 665, "Fruit Disease and Insect Control in the Home Garden," by W. D. Mills and J. E. Dewey, gives a workable program for a small plantation.

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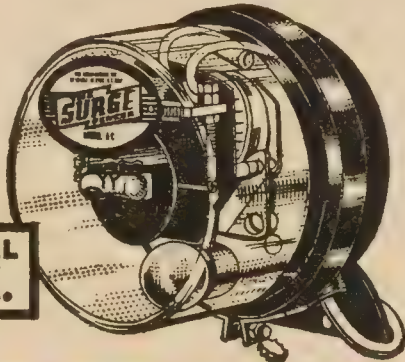
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These are high quality buildings. Lumber throughout is carefully selected, seasoned, full thickness. Shop prime coat of paint applied at factory.

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Question Box

OIL IS NOT PAINT

"Would you advise using new motor oil for painting a barn built about twenty years ago and never painted before?"

No, I do not believe it will be worth the money and labor to paint such a building with new motor oil, as the oil has practically no preservative effect. It would keep out some water for a few months, but would soon lose that value, and would interfere with the use of proper paint later on.

I would much prefer a regular oil and venetian red paint, thinned rather heavily with gasoline or kerosene for the first and second coats so as to be sure that it strikes deep into the wood and fills the pores well, then a coat of normal oil and venetian red. This will dry properly and look well, and give you a good basis for future coats.

—I. W. Dickerson.

—A. A.—

STANCHION PIPES RUST OFF

"How can I keep stanchion pipes from rusting after they have been in the cement several years? Would filling the pipe with grease help?"

There is very little you can do to keep stanchion pipes from rusting off once they have been set. Drilling a hole in the pipe a few inches above the floor, heating the pipe with a blow torch to dry it out inside, and while still hot filling it up to the hole with heavy grease would probably stop any further rust from the inside. It might also pay to chip out the concrete for about one-fourth inch around the pipe to a depth of say two inches, swab some rust inhibiting paint on the pipe, and when this has dried, fill in around it with melted lead, or hard resin from the tops of dry cells, rounding it up next to the pipe. Watch out that the hot lead or resin doesn't spatter up into your face.

When a stanchion pipe rusts off, it can be repaired quite easily by cutting an 18-inch piece of pipe which will just slip into the old pipe, dipping it in hot resin or rust-proof paint, driving it down into the old part after drilling out the concrete, and then setting the upper part over it. If preferred, the concrete can be broken from around the rusted off part, a new piece set in which will just let the old pipe go into it, and a bolt put through to hold them both solid.—I. W. Dickerson.

—A. A.—

BLIGHT-RESISTANT POTATOES

Are there any varieties of potatoes which can be grown in the home garden and which are at least partially resistant to blight?

Two relatively new varieties, Sequoia and Sebago, are reported as more resistant to leaf hoppers and late blight than Green Mountains. It seems certain that before many years we are going to have potato varieties that are immune to blight.

—A. A.—

RING ROT CONTROL

Potato ring rot is a serious disease of potatoes. The recommended method of getting rid of the disease, once it is on a farm, is to dispose of all potatoes on the farm, disinfect potato equipment, and get new seed free from disease.

It has been found that the disease is very readily transmitted from a diseased tuber to a healthy one when the seed is cut. It has also been found that boiling water will kill the organism. L. M. Roehl and L. C. Knorr of Cornell have designed a rotary cutting

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The new, sanitary claw, perfectly balanced in its distribution of weight, hangs with equal pull from all four quarters. Straight-through construction helps assure easier cleaning, lower-count milk.

To these features add the quiet, smooth-running rotary pump that assures steady vacuum at all times... no idle stroke... and years of trouble-free service.

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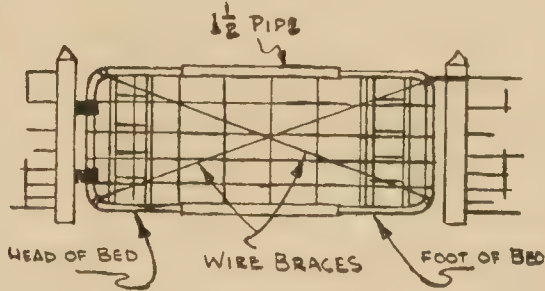
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knife which continually turns in boiling water. An explanation and detailed drawings of this outfit are given in Cornell bulletin 660. If you have had trouble with this disease, we suggest that you write for the bulletin.

—A. A.—

HANDY BED GATE

"Steel gates are high priced and hard to get now, but the diagram (below) shows how we made a very satisfactory one out of an old bedstead, two pieces of pipe, and some



woven wire fencing. We fasten them to a post with home-made hinges, and a heavy snap on a wire is all that is needed for a fastening. We have two in use and prefer them to wooden gates and to most steel ones."—I. W. D.

—A. A.—

SQUIRREL TROUBLE

In answer to the query in the February 3 issue on exterminating squirrels, I would say that if "F. H." will get a lively house cat, treat it well and give it the run of the house, he will have no more squirrels in the attic or rats in the cellar. My black house cat sleeps in the attic over the kitchen throughout the year except on the coldest nights. He knows all that is going on in regard to game, in and around the house, and even goes to the barns and poultry house and helps the barn cats hunt. Rodents can make life miserable. One can have openings into the attic and basement and the cats will naturally police the place.

—Mrs. J. W., New York.

* * *

About five years ago I had trouble with squirrels in the attic of my house. I set a couple of rat traps baited with a few kernels of corn. The traps were the flat board kind with trigger and heavy spring. In a week or two I got four or five and there was no more trouble until the next fall. I set them again and repeated a cleanup. Since then I have been free of squirrels. I pass this along for what it may be worth. This worked a hundred per cent.

—F. P. B., New York.

* * *

I have been bothered with squirrels in the attic and my experience may be helpful to your inquirer. We have a dormer window on our house and the eave trim had pulled away from the main roof a slight amount. The squirrels enlarged this opening by gnawing and thus gained entrance to the attic.

I closed off the opening by nailing a board over the hole from inside. In a few days they were back; investigation showed they had gnawed through the board.

Every time I went to the attic the squirrels would run out onto the roof. I placed a ladder against the roof to have it ready and the next time I heard the squirrels in the attic I went outside and stuffed a wad of waste into the hole. I then took my .22 rifle loaded with shot or mustard seed cartridges and went to the attic. Six shots netted five squirrels. I then re-covered the hole through which they gained entrance and I have not been bothered since.—L. W. H., New Hampshire.

* * *

Squirrels, mice and rats cannot stand lye. Sprinkle the lye on their runways. It smarts their feet, they lick them, then go for water and are soon finished.—R. L. T., New York.

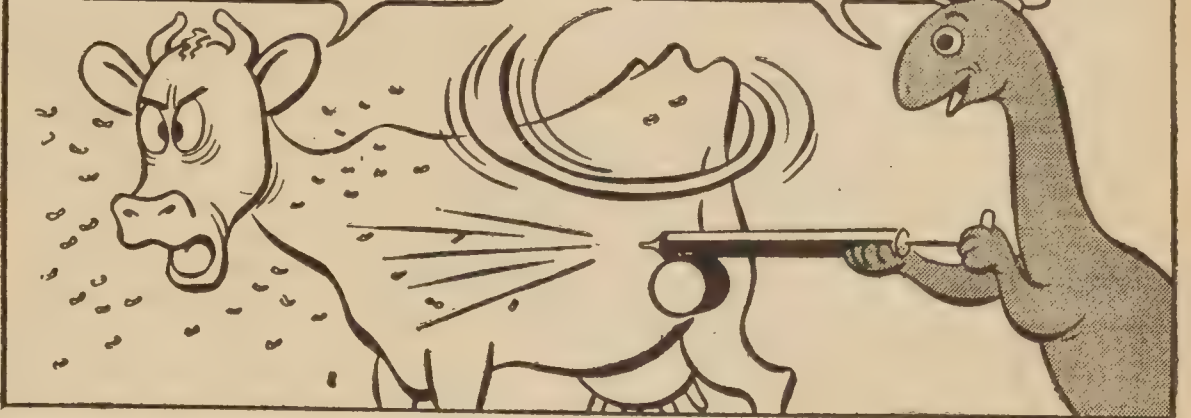
DINO on the FARM



Sinclair Refining Company

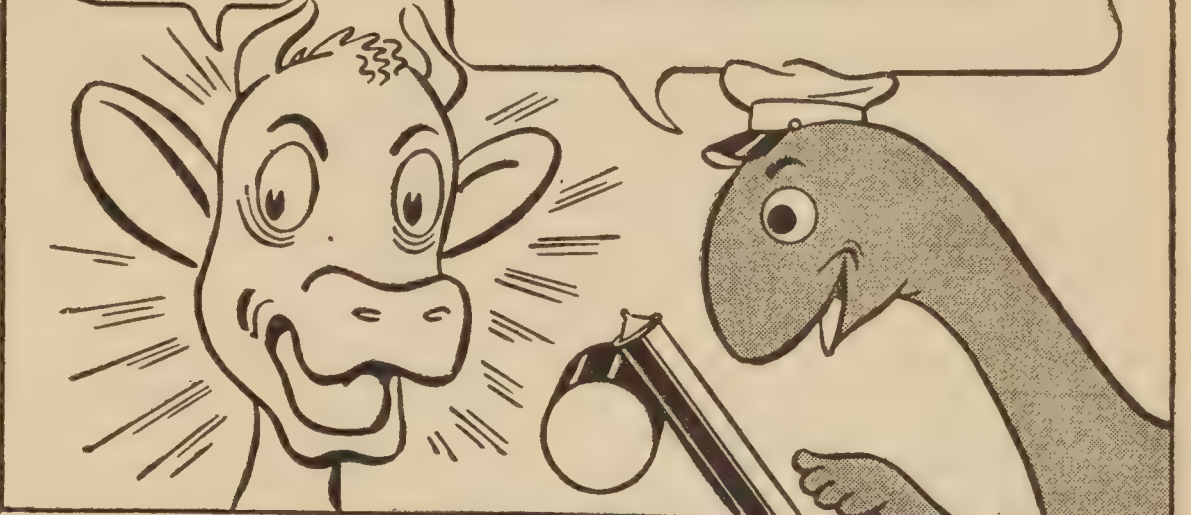
THESE FLIES ARE DRIVING ME NUTS.

RELAX, SISTER, I'LL FIX 'EM.



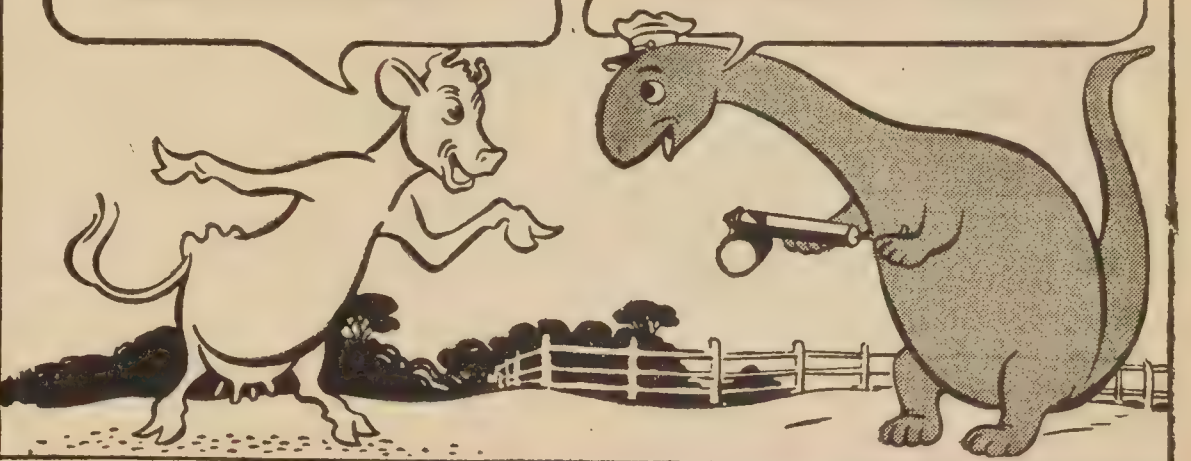
AHH! NO FLIES.

OF COURSE NOT. SINCLAIR STOCK SPRAY SHOOS 'EM AWAY.



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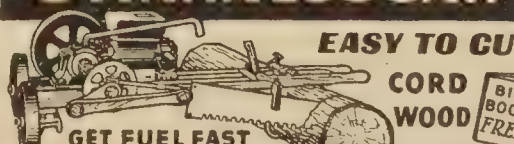
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★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

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Box 514-HP, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, ITHACA, N. Y.

WANTED: Men with training in operation of the Babcock Test for Advanced Registry Supervisors. Character references required. Write for information to DAIRY RECORDS OFFICE, WING HALL, ITHACA, N. Y.

WANTED: Single or Married Man

AS ASSISTANT HERDSMAN,

for one of the largest Guernsey herds in the East, located in Central New York. Good salary and living conditions.

Write BOX 514-T,

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Family of two in small town. Last person with us 8 years. Work light, working conditions pleasant. SEPARATE ROOM AND BATH PROVIDED. Box 514-G, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, ITHACA, NEW YORK.

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The untimely and sudden death of
LOUIS J. SLENTZ, EARLVILLE, N. Y.,
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Central New York, high producing herd of
145 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE
T.B. Accredited, blood tested, Bang's Vac-
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1942. Animals eligible to go anywhere
excepting Pennsylvania.

SATURDAY, June 9 starting promptly
at 10:00 A. M.
Sale Pavilion, Earlville, Madison Co., N. Y.

Herd founded 1920. For 25 years, a vig-
orous culling and herd improvement pro-
gram carried on by the late Mr. Slentz.
Herd noted for its good breeding, size,
and unusually profitable production. Right
now, the monthly milk check is \$3200.
79 milking cows 23 heifer calves
38 heifers with 31 bred 4 service age bulls
Cow Testing records for years with aver-
ages on nearly 50 cows up to 394 lb. of
fat. Among the cows selling in this sale
are several with records from 500 lb. to
609.6 lb. of fat and 17,411 lb. of milk,
all on 2 time milking.

The herd sire, **Crownhurst Carnation Pietje**,
yearling son of Carnation Plutocrat. His
own dam, 500 lb. 2 year old.

Cattle will be in the sale barns and interested
parties are invited to look them over on Thursday
or Friday prior to the sale. Buyers coming from a
distance met upon request at Syracuse or Utica.
Every assistance in making arrangements for trucking.

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R. AUSTIN BACKUS
Sales Mgr. & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

Registered Holstein Dispersal**WALTER L. STAFFORD HERD**

57 HEAD OF THE BREED'S TOPS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, at his farm, 6 miles south-
west of PERU, Clinton Co.,
N. Y., 8 miles south of PLATTSBURG, 1½ miles
west of HARKNESS.

Herd T.B. Accredited, Bang Certified, younger animals
vaccinated. 27 daughters of the famous proven sire,
FAIRVIEW MONTVIC CHIEFTAIN 12th, who has an
index of 662 lb. of fat, 3.8% test on 9 pairs, 2 time
milking, 365 day basis, and shows an average increase
of 2739 lb. of milk, .1% test and 113 lb. of fat.
10 daughters of the proven sire, **NORMAN OF PLEAS-
ANT VALLEY**. Herd founded 31 years ago. Average
for past 3 years from 442 lb. to 452 lb. on 2 time
milking. 7 BULLS by famous sires out of high record
dams. Your chance to buy the breed's best for produc-
tion, type and test. Sale starts at 12:30 P. M., in a
big tent, lunch available.

WALTER L. STAFFORD, Owner, PERU, N. Y.
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SALE 42 Rams, 39 Ewes

JULY 31, 1945

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Catalogue on request.

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Sales Manager, DUNDEE, N. Y.

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both at Earlville, Madison Co., N. Y.

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11 top bred bulls. All by famous sires and with
sensational pedigrees.

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herd, featuring 24 daughters of the breed's noted sire,
Montvic Pathfinder. All Rag Apple bred.

T.B. Accredited, negative to blood test, many Bang's
Vaccinated. Plan to attend both of these high quality
sales. A real treat is in store for you.

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in 25 states. Mailed Free.

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DOWN THE

By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

BACK IN KANSAS. Perhaps this
will give you a little idea of steps
that are being taken to get meat back
East; and you may be sure I am buy-
ing livestock out here, not selling it.

Since my last trip out here two
weeks ago, nothing has changed—not
even the weather or lack of farm work.
Rained every day and cold, just as it
has at home, but with this difference
—their corn is supposed to be in, up,
and on its way, but practically no
plowing has been done. You see stub-
ble field after field that hasn't even
been touched—too wet. It is need-
less to say that people here are really
getting worried. With predictions now
of lightest kind of corn year and with
their wheat turning yellow, they are
wondering how they are going to have
a production year, even as we are.
Of course, many things can happen, but
right now it just doesn't look good.
Another two weeks like these just past
and trouble is ahead sure enough.

The slaughtering of meat is again
being messed into, with licenses being
called for and refused to small local or
state killing establishments, quotas
again being applied, and subsidies cut
to as much as 50% on these little
business men—the argument being to
force meat into the big federal inspect-
ed plants where Government can get
hold of it.

Producers Ignored

Please note that the livestock pro-
ducer has only once been taken into
the picture, and that was in December
1940 when he was asked to raise hogs.
He did his part then, but now War
Food Administration tells us he over-
did it, with no place to put all the stuff
and with price guarantees falling
down, etc. Since then, nearly five years
ago, we have been heading toward this
present meat shortage in which we are
cut down as consumers to the lowest
meat consumption per capita on rec-
ord. With it all, OPA claims a "job
well done" and still holds to its original
ceiling set-up which has proved so dis-
astrous and crippling to little business.

We are hearing encouraging news
from Congressional investigations in
Washington. I believe they are trying
to straighten out the food mess OPA
has gotten us into.

Judging from past experience, I am
going to guess that the cattle man will
cut loose this fall, probably soon after

(Continued on Page 17)

**EFFECTIVE
Treatment
for Chronic MASTITIS**

Due to **Streptococcus Agalactiae**
• The active agents in
Mam-O-Lac destroy strepto-
coccus agalactiae, the cause of
most mastitis troubles. Mam-O-
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because green pastures are no insurance against mineral
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A MINERAL FEED SUPPLEMENT

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with 11 ESSENTIAL MINERALS, in recommended quan-
tities and proportions. Send coupon today for a mineral
feeding program for your stock and literature which tells
you how to build a Mineral Feed Box for field feeding of
MinRaltone.

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Mineral Supplement

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critter or freshening cow, keep a
drum of Near's DIJEX-TONE. It's
a combination of Near's minerals,
Vitamin D, digestive tonic aids and
medicinal appetizers. Easy, inex-
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and sometimes a life-saver.

NEAR'S FOOD CO., INC.
Dept. C, Binghamton, N. Y.

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why Near's MINRALTONE pays, and a feeding
program for my stock.

I have a dairy of.....cows,young stock.
(Give number of each.)

Name

Address.....

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ened . . . leaning . . . in need of repairs? Re-
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Save critical materials and get a strong, tight,
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SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM

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Putting the "Pincers" on Coccidiosis in Chicks

By L. E. Weaver

FOR A LONG time it has seemed to me that there is a forgotten, or over-looked, angle to the ever-present problem of coccidiosis. I have already dropped a few hints about this, but before going into it let's review the accepted ideas about the cause and control of this disease. I am not taking issue with these ideas, I am merely going to suggest here that there may be more to the story—a part that has been overlooked.

Coccidiosis in chicks is the result of an invasion of the intestinal tract by a horde of living organisms known as coccidial oocysts (pronounced "Oh-oh-sists"). These oocysts, when they get inside, reproduce in enormous numbers and take on a new form. They burrow into the walls of the intestines and the caeca. They destroy tissue and cause severe bleeding. The chick's body reacts by building up resistance to the invaders, and if the numbers have not been too great they are driven out and the chick recovers.

Where the chick has swallowed large numbers of oocysts,—that is, has taken in a "massive dose" of them, results are usually fatal because resistance is not great enough to overcome them. Complete immunity to the disease is established by repeated mild attacks of the disease.

Sanitation

In the light of these facts, the obvious plan for control is to see that no chick ever gets a chance to pick up a massive dose of oocysts. So we use sanitation,—that is, we try to keep the brooder floor and the soil outside reasonably free of the organisms. We keep the litter dry, because moisture aids the "ripening" of the oocysts. We try to avoid the congregating of chicks in shady spots and around the brooder house. We spread the chicks over a lot of territory. We clean the house and disinfect it to kill the infection before we ever put the chicks into it.

This sanitary drive to control coccidiosis works. Nine times in ten, perhaps more often, cleanliness and dryness protect the chicks against coccidiosis.

The discouraging, and often baffling, fact is that from time to time there is an outbreak in spite of what seems to be satisfactory conditions. Here are a few examples of what I mean.

Case 1: My neighbor, Walter Millard, went to the hospital with appendicitis. A hired man took over the care of some 8-week-old pullets. In one brooder house, but in none of the 8 or 10 others, an acute outbreak of cecal coccidiosis killed a dozen or more pullets.

Case 2: Glenn Harcastle pointed out to me some brooder houses in which coccidiosis always appears, but never does in another type of house.

Case 3: A man growing broilers on three floors of a remodeled building had heavy losses from coccidiosis on the top floor, a few cases on the second floor, none at all in the basement.

Case 4: Years ago at Cornell one lot of chicks in a feeding experiment escaped without a single loss, while pens on both sides were cleaned out completely by acute coccidiosis.

It is my idea that all of these cases can be accounted for by one theory. Here is the theory: chicks possess a certain natural resistance to coccidiosis. As long as the chicks are healthy and vigorous and growing normally they are not harmed by a relatively small amount of infection. In fact, they probably are building up immunity and thus it is quite possible that a little infection is good for them. But—let something disturb the normal, smooth course of the chick's life, let its rate of growth be checked, its vitality and vigor lowered temporarily, and down goes its resistance. Then, with nothing to oppose them, the oocysts take possession and you have an outbreak of coccidiosis.

Overheating

A check-up revealed that Walter Millard's one afflicted brood had been overheated a few days before because a thermostat had gone haywire. The pullets looked as though the experience had not harmed them, but evidently

(Continued on opposite page)

A LOW-COST HENHOUSE



DID YOU ever hear of a chicken house 87' x 27' that was put up for a cash cost of \$87.50? I never did either until I stopped at the farm of Ervin Helmer, who is running a partnership operation with his son Don, near Castile, Wyoming County, New York.

Here is how they did it: Mr. Helmer had previously built and tried a small poultry house built of baled hay. It worked successfully, so late last year he bought a field of standing hay which was past its prime, hired it baled, and built a house. It is located on gravelly ground, has a dirt floor and the walls are made of tightly packed baled hay. A small amount of lumber was available from an old building, so the cash costs consisted of the hay, the baling cost and the roofing.

Last fall they put in 600 pullets. They were lighted, and top production was 420 eggs per day. They are still

producing heavily, and after culling them closely the Helmers plan to keep them over a year. I raised the question of rats. Mr. Helmer said that there was no more danger in this type of house than with one that cost \$4 a hen. He may be optimistic, but he believes that the house will last ten years. Regardless of its length of life, it has paid for itself in one year.

Built-up litter was used and Mr. Helmer says that the house was dry. While one might say that this is not the prettiest chicken house he ever saw, it could well qualify as the cheapest per hen. It is comfortable and adequate, and the rate of production proves that the hens like it.

The Helmer's chief crop is potatoes and they will grow between 35 and 50 acres. The top figure is Don's goal. He completed four years of vocational agriculture in 1944.—H. L. C.

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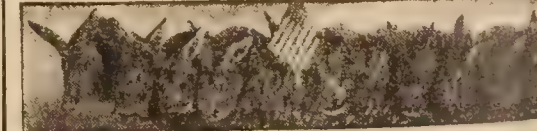
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Special Mating White Leghorns	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$4.00
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their vigor was lowered. Glenn Hardcastle suspects that lack of enough oxygen leads to coccidiosis because he knows his unsatisfactory brooder houses are not well ventilated. I feel sure that the reason the broiler grower had no trouble in his basement pen was that it was not overheated as was the upper floor during the daytime in late spring. That Cornell pen of chicks had a ration so complete in all essential elements that the chicks had far outclassed in growth and weight all the other pens which had deficient diets.

The Wisconsin Experiment Station has reported that chicks that have feed always before them are less likely to take coccidiosis than chicks on a restricted feeding schedule. Chicks moved from a battery to the floor, or from a brooder house to a range shelter often come down with coccidiosis within a few days. Is it not probable that the interrupted feeding habits, temporarily reduced their resistance?

If it IS true that resistance to the disease can be lowered temporarily by overheating, by an unbalanced ration, by insufficient food, then resistance could be lowered also by the presence of bronchitis, red mites, or any other disease or handicap.

The conclusion I would make from all this is that there are two prongs to the drive against coccidiosis. We might call it a pincers movement. The sanitary approach is important. It may be equally important to foster an uninterrupted and high state of vitality in the flock.

Medication

Still a third angle to this matter is medication to halt the progress of the disease once it has started. Of the several treatments developed within the past few years, I can judge only by what I hear at poultry meetings. The dried milk treatment was the first. It is still popular with many who ask for nothing better. Add 4 lbs. of dried skim milk to 6 lbs. of mash. Feed not more than 24 hours and give no other feed. Clean out the old litter and put in a new lot. Some people report that this does not always give relief.

The sulfur treatment has much the same status as the milk treatment. Mix 1 lb. of flowers of sulfur in 20 lbs. of mash and feed this (and no other feed) until you have finished cleaning up the place. It stops the disease in its tracks. It may break out again when you stop feeding the sulfur, so to prevent this reinfection it is necessary to replace the infected litter with a clean lot. Many people swear by the sulfur treatment,—a few swear AT it. I don't know where the difficulty lies, but obviously neither of these treatments is foolproof.

I hear good reports about some of the new commercial coccidiosis remedies.

Recently a number of people at poultry meetings have been enthusiastic over the surprisingly quick action of Sulfaguanidine. So far I have heard only good reports. Possibly this is the "faultless" remedy we have been waiting for. This sulfa drug has become available only recently. It is high in price compared with sulfur, but the dose is small: 1/2 lb. in 100 lbs. of mash. Feed it until you have completed cleaning out the old litter and getting in the new.

—A. A.—

DOWN THE ALLEY

(Continued from Page 15)

the 1st of August. Therefore, I would plan to market my cull cows before that time. It is an ideal situation for us, because from then on our grass is such that cows will not do much anyway.

I wonder if all farmers feel the same way I do after trying to buy almost anything and finding that it has gone up about double in price, and then hear "Keep prices down, especially food prices."

Building Enduring Agricultural Markets

Nine Proven Methods for Increasing Demand for Farm Produce

YOU as producers and we as distributors know that the day is fast approaching when instead of markets seeking food, food will be seeking markets. That fact poses an important problem for every individual whose livelihood depends upon the production and distribution of the food America eats.

Fortunately, agriculture is in a stronger position today to face the postwar changes than it was after the first World War. Farmers have been handling their wartime gains more wisely, profiting from the mistakes of the past. The "consolidated balance sheet" of America's six million farmers shows healthy assets—assets which have increased many billions of dollars since 1940.

To preserve these gains and build for the future, individual farmers are examining their investments in land, livestock, farm equipment and buildings. They are studying better ways of farm management, production practices and marketing—for they know that each of these will play an important role in shaping their future.

In the final accounting, each season's success or failure will be influenced in the future, as it has been in the past, by the producer's ability to find markets. Therefore agricultural leaders are giving much thought to the ways and means that will contribute to better sales of farm products.

As distributors who, for 85 years, have devoted our time and energies to serving producers and consumers by constantly improving the marketing of food, we share your profound interest in achieving the best possible postwar conditions for agriculture. Long experience—yours and ours—has shown that certain fundamental principles must be followed so that housewives throughout the nation will want to buy, and be able to buy, the products of the nation's farms.

Actually, these principles constitute a set of objectives toward which progressive growers and distributors have been working. Among the most important of these are:

1. Emphasizing production of the varieties and quality consumers prefer.
2. Reducing waste and spoilage on the farm, in transportation, in the warehouses, in the stores and in the homes.
3. Improving grading, packaging and refrigeration methods.
4. Developing the chemurgic possibilities of the plants and foods which do not now go into human consumption but may have a farm value when utilized for animal feeds and industrial uses.
5. Improving transportation, warehouse and marketing facilities.
6. Adopting better display, advertising and merchandising practices.
7. Streamlining distribution, eliminating unnecessary in-between handling costs and routing produce as directly as possible from farm to housewife's kitchen.
8. Increasing and improving facilities to supply growers with marketing information.
9. Improving and increasing, where needed, canning and processing plants.

In cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Land Grant Colleges, the State Departments of Agriculture and the Agricultural Extension Service in the various states, A&P and other progressive distributors and growers are preparing now for the years ahead through projects designed to bring agriculture closer to these objectives.

The teamwork and cooperation so clearly evidenced in these mutual projects is already paying dividends to producers and to consumers as well. As this principle of teamwork is even more widely applied, more and more producers and distributors will be better able to accomplish our mutual job of feeding America better today, and at the same time helping build a sound future for all agriculture.

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Sugar-Scant RECIPES



By MRS. GRACE WATKINS HOCKETT

THE SUGAR situation, being what it is, calls for help from other sweeteners. Those who have their own honey or maple products are lucky indeed, for these, together with molasses and corn syrup, will rank high as sweeteners for some time at least.

Also there are the commercial ready-mixes for cake or gingerbread which help the housewife to save her own sugar supply. When these are used, the manufacturer's instructions take care of the recipe situation. Here are some others which will help you to satisfy the family's sweet tooth:

RATION COOKIES

2 cups all-purpose flour
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon nutmeg
1 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup chopped nuts
1/2 cup chopped dates
3/4 cup seedless raisins
2 cups uncooked rolled oats

1 teaspoon soda
6 tablespoons milk
2 eggs
1 cup brown sugar
1 cup melted bacon or chicken fat
1 teaspoon vanilla

Sift together dry ingredients, except oats; stir in nuts, dates and raisins. Beat eggs, add sugar, and melted fat. Add milk and dry ingredients alternately to egg mixture, then oats and vanilla, mixing dough thoroughly. Drop dough from teaspoon on greased baking sheet. Bake cookies 12 to 15 minutes at 375° F. Yield: 5 dozen.

ICEBOX MOLASSES COOKIES

2 cups sifted flour
1/2 teaspoon soda
3/4 teaspoon salt
1 1/2 teaspoons ginger
3/4 teaspoon cinnamon
1/2 cup brown sugar
1/2 cup shortening
1/2 cup molasses
1 egg

Sift together flour, soda, salt, ginger and cinnamon. Combine shortening, molasses and brown sugar in pan and bring to a boil over low heat. Boil mixture two minutes, then remove from fire, cool to lukewarm, add beaten egg. Mix well, add dry ingredients and blend thoroughly. Shape dough into rolls, wrap in wax paper and chill thoroughly. Cut rolls into 1/8 inch slices and bake on greased tin in moderate oven (350° F.) for 10 to 15 minutes.

JAM SQUARES

1/2 cup shortening
1/2 teaspoon almond extract
1/2 teaspoon vanilla extract
1/2 cup light corn syrup or honey
1 1/2 cups sifted flour
1/2 cup jam
1 teaspoon baking powder
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
1/4 teaspoon cloves
1 egg

Mix together shortening and extracts. Add corn syrup, mixing well. Sift together flour, baking powder, salt, cinnamon, and cloves. Add to shortening and mix until crumbly. Beat egg and add, blending well. Spread half the dough in bottom of greased 7 x 12-inch pan. Spread jam over dough. Cover jam with remaining dough. Bake in moderately hot oven (400° F.) 25 to 30 minutes. Cut in squares. Yield: 2 1/2 dozen squares 1 x 2 1/2 inches.

UNBAKED CHOCOLATE CRUMB CAKE

18 large chocolate wafers (buy)
1/4 cup butter, melted
Dash of salt
2 cups milk
3 tablespoons cornstarch
1/2 cup sugar
1/4 teaspoon salt
3 eggs, separated
1 envelope unflavored gelatin
3 tablespoons cold water
1 1/2 teaspoons vanilla
1/2 cup finely chopped nutmeats
Grated chocolate

Crush wafers with rolling pin (making about 1 1/2 cups); combine thoroughly with butter and salt. Press firmly onto sides and bottom of a buttered 7 1/2 inch springform or straight sided pan; set in refrigerator to chill. Add milk to cornstarch which has been combined with 1/2 of the sugar and the salt. Add this mixture to slightly beaten egg yolks in the top of a double boiler. Cook over hot water until mixture is smooth and thickened; stir constantly. Soften gelatin in the cold

water and set in a pan of boiling water to melt. Add to custard. Remove from heat and fold in egg whites, beaten stiff with the remaining sugar. Cool, add vanilla and nutmeats and pour into the crumb-lined pan. Grate chocolate over top and set into refrigerator for 3 to 4 hours, or until firm. Serves 8.

WAR TIME CUP CAKES

1/2 cup fat
1 teaspoon flavoring
3/4 cup corn or maple syrup
3 eggs
3/4 cup sugar
3 cups sifted flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 teaspoon salt
3/4 cup milk

Cream sugar and fat together; add flavoring and syrup gradually, stirring until mixture is light and fluffy. Add 1/4 of flour mixture, blending thoroughly; add slowly the well-beaten egg yolks. Add rest of sifted dry ingredients and milk alternately, adding dry ingredients last. Then fold in the beaten egg whites. Fill well-greased cup cake pans one-half to two-thirds full and bake in moderately hot oven, 375° F. to 400° F. for twenty minutes. Makes about three dozen medium size cup cakes, or four dozen small cup cakes.

Corn Syrup Frosting

2 egg whites
1 teaspoon flavoring
1 cup light corn syrup

Blend unbeaten whites and syrup in top of double boiler. Place over boiling water and cook, beating constantly with rotary egg beater for about nine minutes or until frosting will stand in stiff peaks. Remove from heat and add flavoring, beating it in. Spread on top of cup cakes.

By dividing the frosting and tinting with fruit colorings one can get a very attractive variety of colors. Cocoa may be added to one lot for a cocoa topping.

This frosting made with all syrup does not harden but will hold its shape. One-half cup sugar and one-half cup



—Photo, courtesy R. B. Davis Co.

It wouldn't be fair to tempt you with this picture of pre-sugar-shortage cupcakes if it weren't for the fact that we think our "War-time Cup Cakes" are almost as good. Recipe on this page takes just three-fourths of a cup of sugar and makes four dozen small cakes.

corn syrup would give a firmer frosting. However, on account of the sugar shortage it is better to go easy on frostings. An attractive finish may be obtained by dusting powdered sugar through a small lace paper doilie on top of the cup cakes.

MOLASSES BROWNIES

1/2 cup shortening
1/2 cup sugar
1/2 cup molasses
2 squares melted chocolate
1 beaten egg
1 cup flour
1/2 teaspoon baking powder
3/4 cup chopped nutmeats

Cream shortening with sugar. Add molasses, melted chocolate, beaten egg, and sifted flour with baking powder. Add chopped nutmeats and drop mixture from teaspoon on greased pan. Bake brownies ten minutes in moderate oven from 350 to 375° F.

CHOCOLATE NUGGETS

1 1/4 cups sifted flour
1/4 teaspoon salt
1/4 teaspoon soda
1 cup corn flakes
1/2 cup semi-sweet chocolate bits
1/2 cup shortening
1/2 cup brown sugar
1 egg yolk
2 tablespoons milk

Sift together flour, salt and baking soda. Crush corn flakes into fine crumbs and add to flour mixture. Blend shortening and sugar until creamy; add egg yolk and milk and beat well. Add dry ingredients and mix thoroughly. Place dough on lightly floured

board and roll to thickness of 1/16-inch. Cut with 1 1/2-inch round cookie cutter. Place circle on ungreased baking sheet, put 3-4 pieces of chocolate on top and cover with another circle, forming a sandwich. Bake in moderately hot oven (425° F.) 8 to 10 minutes. Yield: 2 dozen cookies.

LEMON MOLASSES CUP CAKES

2 cups sifted flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 teaspoon soda
1 1/2 teaspoons cinnamon
1/4 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup butter
1/2 cup granulated sugar
1 egg, well beaten
1/2 cup molasses
1/2 cup milk
Grated rind of 1 lemon

Sift flour, measure; add baking powder, soda, cinnamon, and salt and sift again. Cream butter; add sugar gradually, and cream together until light and fluffy. Add egg and molasses; then dry ingredients alternately with milk, a small amount at a time. Beat after each addition until smooth. Add lemon rind and beat again. Bake in greased gem pans in moderate oven (350° F.) 25 minutes. Makes 16.

HONEY SPONGE CAKE

1 cup cake flour
1/2 cup sugar
1/2 cup strained honey
5 egg whites
5 egg yolks
1/4 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon vanilla
3/4 teaspoon cream of tartar
2 tablespoons boiling water

Sift and measure flour and sugar. Beat egg yolks until thick and lemon colored. Add sugar and beat well; add honey and combine lightly. Add boiling water a tablespoon at a time. Beat 1/2 minute, add flavoring and flour and lastly fold in the beaten egg whites. Pour into a tube pan and bake for 50 minutes in a very moderate oven (300° F.). When baked, invert on cake cooler and allow to cool before removing from pan.

TOPPINGS

MOCHA-SEVEN MINUTE ICING

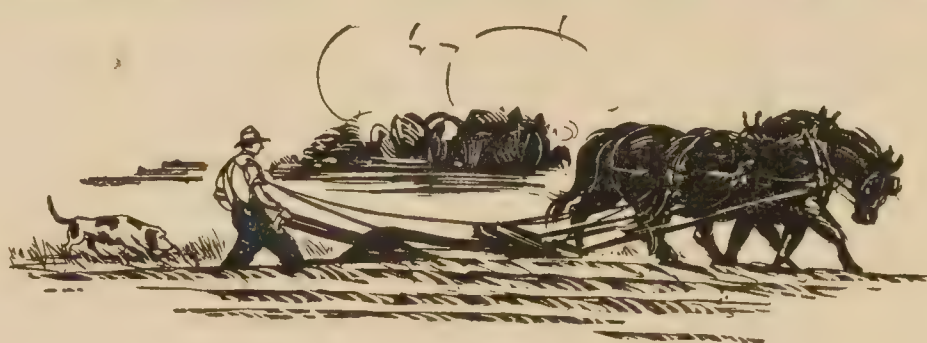
1 egg white
1/4 cup molasses
1/2 cup white corn syrup
2 tablespoons strong coffee
1/4 cup sugar
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla
1/2 teaspoon maple flavoring

Put all ingredients except vanilla and maple in top of double boiler. Set over hot water to cook. Beat while cooking with Dover egg beater about 7 minutes or until icing stands in peaks. Add flavoring. Spread over cold cake.

BROILED TOPPING

3 tablespoons molasses
3 tablespoons corn syrup
2 tablespoons cream or evaporated milk
1 tablespoon butter
1/2 cup corn flakes
1/4 cup shredded coconut

Mix molasses and corn syrup together. Boil about 2 minutes. Add cream and butter. Mix together well. Add corn flakes and coconut. Spread over top of cake. Put under broiler to brown. Watch this while under broiler as this topping burns easily. Yield: enough topping for one 9-inch cake.



PLOW TEAM

By MARGERY MANSFIELD

Thunder that the eye can view,
Black and powerful are these two!
Who would like to be astride
Backs magnificent and wide?

Where but now were weeds and grass
Are rolls of rich earth as they pass.
Luxuriously their tails sweep down
In ripples to the waves of brown.

Behind the plow a spotted hound
Trots soberly, as if the ground
Were more important every bit
Because a dog inspected it.

They finish at a rapid walk.
A moment now to stand and talk,
Surveying work, exchanging notes;
Then home the horses head for oats.



MOTHER MACA SAYS...

It's Like Taking Out SUCCESS INSURANCE for Your Baking . . .

...When you Use

MACAthe Amazing
Fast Dry Yeast—
Use Just Like
Compressed Yeast!

"Yes ma'am! Using Maca is a wonderful 'policy'—a success 'insurance policy' for your baking. This marvelous quick-rising dry yeast helps you turn out perfect bread and rolls—with a rich golden beauty, a light, velvety-smooth texture—and SUPER-DELICIOUS OLD-FASHIONED FLAVOR! Maca helps you bake faster, more easily, too...requires no special tricks or recipes. Use it the same way you use compressed yeast!"



and **MACA**
is so **HANDY!**
Keeps Without
Refrigeration!

"Believe me, it's a comfort to have a supply of Maca on the pantry shelf. Saves you extra

trips to the store—for Maca stays fresh for weeks without refrigeration! Every package is dated for your complete protection.

"So lady, latch on to my 'policy' of success insurance! USE MACA, THE ORIGINAL FAST DRY YEAST!"

P. S. So much Maca Yeast is being shipped overseas that your grocer might not always have it. If he doesn't, ask for Yeast Foam (Magic Yeast), your old stand-by which also gives bakings a grand old-time flavor.

**NORTHWESTERN YEAST
COMPANY**

1750 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago 22, Illinois



HOME FREEZERS

• This Filler makes it easy to fill fruit and vegetable cartons. Holds cellophane envelope in shape. Prevents torn liners. Set includes funnel, wire frames for pints and quarts. Give name of carton when ordering. Money back guarantee.

Send **JEWETT ASSOCIATES**
\$1.25. ♦ Letchworth St., Buffalo, N. Y.

TAYLOR'S OIL (Called Taylor's Oil of Life over 80 years).
FOR ACES, SPRAINS, CUTS, BURNS, STIFFNESS, AND OTHER USES.
At your favorite store. 35c, 75c, \$1.50.
G. C. TAYLOR CO., Inc., FAIRPORT, N. Y.

Say you saw it in American Agriculturist.

Butter or Oleo ?

I was much interested in reading an ad from the Dairymen's League in a recent issue of *American Agriculturist* relative to oleomargarine. It was very clearly stated.

Although I have been away from farm life for a number of years, I am still interested in farm problems. Regarding this one on margarine versus butter, I recall that my husband, the late Charles H. Royce, went to Albany many years ago to a legislative hearing on this very question. Later he was asked to go to Washington on a similar errand, to speak against oleo being colored in imitation of butter. The farmer won out. The law providing a tax on oleo is, I believe, the dairy farmers' strongest safeguard against such exploitation.

I recall reading some time ago in your periodical an article explaining the difference which exists between butter and oleo or margarine. It was demonstrated by an experiment on calf feeding. To me that was quite conclusive evidence as to the value of butter. I wish that article could be reproduced and given a wide prominence in the *Agriculturist*.

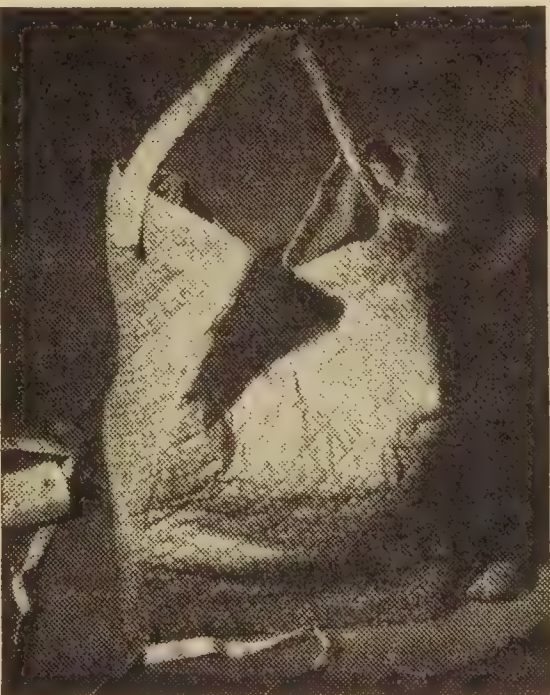
Under present wartime conditions I suppose there is nothing that can be done about it, except to oppose any effort on the part of oleo manufacturers to get a bill passed repealing the old law providing a tax on margarine. But after the war the general public should be informed as to what they are not getting when they purchase margarine, even though fortified, rather than butter for family consumption.—
Nina B. Royce, R.D. 5, Ithaca, N. Y.



Why not try crocheting the pert little hat (above) with frivolous bows for your summer wardrobe? Ask for No. 2088.

"Trick-of-the-season," quilted square sewing-bag (below) is just the right size to carry all your belongings. It is No. 149.

TO ORDER: For instructions leaflets for these items, send 3 cents for EACH leaflet wanted to Embroidery Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Write your name and address PLAINLY.



Good Soldier on the Home Front



Those home-made jams and jellies in your cupboard say you're a patriot. They say you have not let local fruits waste... you have increased America's food supply... you'll have wholesome sweets, rich in food energy, on your table and in your family's lunch boxes next winter.

GET MORE GLASSES FROM YOUR FRUIT —WITH CERTO

● Avoid wasteful failures and save time, too! It's so easy to jell all fruits when you make your jams and jellies with Certo.

Only ½ minute for jellies, one minute for jams—that's the modern short-boil way, with Certo! Certo adds the magic—the natural fruit pectin—that helps every kind of fruit jell just right. You just follow the recipe—a separate one for each kind of fruit—in the booklet found under the label of each bottle of Certo.

In 15 minutes after the juice is prepared you can have a batch of as tender, quivery, beautiful jelly as ever won "blue ribbon" at a fair! No previous experience necessary.

A Certo bonus of 4 extra glasses is your reward for making jelly this up-to-date way. The same amount of juice that made seven glasses by old-fashioned methods now makes eleven. With Certo, you see, you don't "boil the juice down."

More fresh-fruit flavor, too, in your jams and jellies made with Certo—and lovely, bright color—because of the short boil! You'll be proud and you'll get compliments when you serve your jams and jellies. Get Certo from your grocer this week and start your hoard with the fruits that are ripe and in the market now.

A Product of General Foods



SIX WAYS TO SAVE SUGAR FOR JAM AND JELLY MAKING

1. Find out from your Ration Board how to get your allowance of sugar for conserving fruits! Use only for this purpose.
2. Follow instructions in Certo booklet for using corn syrup in place of part of the sugar in jam and jelly recipes.
3. Make simple, nourishing desserts. Dress them up sometimes with jams and jellies.
4. Serve ripe fresh fruits with little or no sugar. They're naturally sweet.
5. Try educating your taste to less sugar; use less with cereals, desserts and beverages.
6. Make a sugar syrup to use for sweetening iced drinks. It makes the sugar go farther.

WANTED

\$93,000,000

worth of

RAILROAD TIES

This is an urgent call for help from American farms.

The railroads need crossties -- millions of them this year.

Various kinds of wood can be used for crossties. They bring good prices. Do you have some right in your wood lot?

There's no single source big enough to meet all this demand. But if every farmer cuts and sells some of his timber--even a few dozen trees--it will add up to relieve a critical situation.

That's why we publish this appeal. You can make good money, and help the war effort, by cutting crossties *now*. See your nearest railroad agent.



AMERICAN RAILROADS
ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

Mr. Hank Wagner Forgets to Remember

(Continued from Page 1)

drygoods store?" asked Pa.

"Yep. She was right where I left her. They say that tar is good to drive 'em away, but I can't recollect that I've got a smidgeon of tar anywhere around," said Mr. Wagner.

"I got plenty of it," said Pa. "Was she much put out?"

"Bout what you'd expect. What do you do -- rub it on?"

"I just hang tarred burlap under their jaws," said Pa. "I was afraid she'd be wrought up."

"So was I," said Mr. Wagner. "Wait till I get the burlap."

Mr. Wagner had a burlap bag. "Take your shears and cut it in pieces about so long," said Pa.

"I'm shy on shears," said Mr. Wagner. "I lent my sheep shears."

"House shears will cut that all right," said Pa.

"That's just it," said Mr. Wagner. "The shears is all in the house and I'm fightin' shy of that place till Libby gets cooled off. She got my supper for me but she wouldn't eat with me."

"She's probably a little peeved," said Pa.

"You ain't got the right word," said Mr. Wagner. "Libby ain't much of a sputterer. She hardly ever jaws, but when she gets in a tantrum she knows every word in the dictionary. When she gets a gripe, she nests it like a hen nests an egg. I just get out and stay out. I wouldn't go in there after them shears any sooner than I'd stick my head into a beehive."

"We'll drive down to my place and fix up the burlap," said Pa.

"That's the safest thing to do," said Mr. Wagner.

I went into the house to see Ma. Mrs. Wagner was in the rocking chair and she was laughing real hard and so was Ma. She said, "Hello, Junior," and Ma said for me to sit down and keep quiet. Mrs. Wagner said, "Then I said to him, 'If you brought an old potato crate to town, you'd be sure to take that home, and that proves that you think more of an old potato crate than you do of me.' He didn't know what to say. I thought I'd burst, but I kept my face straight and said, 'The very idea of your chasing all over the neighborhood and telling everybody that I'd run away! How are you going to explain this to the neighbors? How are you going to satisfy old Mrs. Hawley and that prudish Miss Thompson, and all the other people who were listening on the phone? What will Mrs. Johnson think?' Then he asked me if I had had any dinner, and I said, 'You wouldn't be interested.' Then he hinted at buying me a new dress or a new hat, and I said, 'You can't bribe me,' and I didn't say another word all the way home." Ma was chuckling all the time.

"I got his supper for him and went into the other room and slammed the door. I wasn't a bit hungry. I had a big steak dinner at the tearoom after I saw him drive away with Susy Sherman. I just knew he had forgotten me. If they had looked back, they would have seen me waving at them. At first I thought it was a good joke on Henry. Then I began to feel hurt and by noon I was really indignant. I said to myself, 'All right, Mr. Wagner, you can drive away with Susy Sherman, but I'm not going to starve. I'm going to have one of the best dinners in town.' It was a wonderful meal. The steak was tender and juicy--asparagus tips and salad and I had lemon-meringue pie and a whole pot of black tea.

"Then I went back to the drygoods store and waited. He didn't come, so I bought myself a new dress. It had to be altered, so I told them that I would

send my husband in for it tomorrow. He'll get a shock when he pays for it."

Ma said, "Junior, don't you repeat one word of this to anybody -- not even to your father." I said I wouldn't and Mrs. Wagner brought me a raisin cooky. I said I wouldn't of anyway, and both Ma and Mrs. Wagner laughed out loud.

Ma said, "the car's gone," and I said they went down to our house to fix the burlap because Mr. Wagner was afraid to come in and get the shears and Mrs. Wagner almost screamed laughing, "He's afraid I'll bite him!" Just then Pa blew the horn, and so Ma and me went home with Pa, and Mr. Wagner went back to the barn.

Ma kept snickering and Pa said, "What's the joke?"

Ma said, "Nothing. And don't you tell him either, Junior."

The next night Mr. Wagner and Mr. White came down to see Pa about rigging up a hay fork, and Ma asked Mr. Wagner how Mrs. Wagner was and he said, "She's on the road to recovery. She sent me to town to get a package she'd left at the drygoods store, and after I'd finished payin' for it I could a used a pair of black glasses and a tin cup to good advantage. I feel awful mean about forgettin' her though. I tried to make it up to her. I got her a hat to go with her dress. The clerk picked it out for me, and she's tickled pink with it--but did I tell you the worst?"

"What?" asked Ma.

"I went to sleep in the haymow after you left last night and forgot all about goin' after the kids till she came out and woke me up. It was almost ten. She went along with me. She said she was afraid I'd forget to bring myself back."

"I'm glad everything is all right," said Ma.

"Funny how a little thing like that will stir things up," said Mr. White.

"If'n you mean Libby -- she's little but Oh my!" said Mr. Wagner with a broad grin.

— A. A. —

CONTROLLING BRUSH

There is only one way to lick brush -- pull it. A farmer cannot afford to waste time every year cutting over the same spot. In fact, that part of his land is entirely out of production, in addition to his waste of time in cutting and removing brush. Think of the amount of wasted money the towns of New England have spent cutting brush beside the highways. I saw one town highway on Martha's Vineyard where the vegetation was allowed to grow but was kept nicely trimmed like a hedge, in places fifteen feet high. Of course the open or cultivated land along such a hedge would not produce anything of a crop within 50 or 60 feet of the hedge, but it was something nice to see along the highway. — H. R. H., Conn.



"They've stopped playing soldiers, now they're playing peace conference!"



10 to 20. Size 16, 3 3/8 yards 35-inch for skirt, waist and shorts, 2 1/4 yards braid; 1 yard 35-inch for bolero, 3 yards braid.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number **CLEARLY** and enclose 15 cents in coins for each pattern. Address **Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.** Add 12 cents for our new Summer Fashion Book, OR send 25 cents for book AND one pattern of your own choosing.

—A. A.—

"PREPAIRS" FOR CLOTHES

"Prepairs" or that stitch in time may well be applied before using ready-made garments. Here are some of the remedies which U.S.D.A. clothing specialists suggest:

RESTITCH HEMS if they are insecure, using blind stitches that will not show on the right side.

STRENGTHEN SEAMS by restitching the seam about 1/16" deeper, with sewing machine set at fourteen to sixteen stitches per inch. On better garments rip out and restitch any poor stitching. A row of machine stitching near cut edges helps to prevent fraying or it may be necessary to overcast these edges by hand.

SECURE THREADS by pulling to the inside and tying securely, fastening all ends or by running threads through a

needle and fastening with a few over and over stitches.

PULLED BINDINGS should be ripped, moved in a little deeper and stitched again, being careful not to stretch the edge.

STRENGTHEN PLACKETS at the end with extra stitches or with tape sewed across ends on underside. Zippers ripped from discarded skirts or dresses often could replace the new war time plackets.

POCKET CORNERS need reinforcing, either by stitching at the corners of the opening as for a blouse, or, for dresses and aprons, by laying a piece of tape on the underside of the garment in line with the pocket top, and stitching it in with the corners.

FASTENINGS such as snaps, hooks and eyes, and loose buttons should be resewn, buttonholes reworked if necessary. A shank of thread should be left which permits the button to go through the buttonhole without straining the cloth.

FINISHING determines the quality of a dress. Sleazy trimming cheapens a garment and often may be replaced by more durable trimming. Go over collar edges, neck openings, belt and sleeve openings to see if a row or two of top stitching would strengthen them and make them more attractive. Un-

THE HOME MAKER

By Mildred Goff.

A man is surprised at what a woman can do
With rugs and curtains and a flower or two.
A man builds a house with a good tight roof,
And walls that are sturdy and weather-proof.
He can fill it with furniture—but like as not
There's something lacking, and he doesn't know what,
Till he sees what a woman's eager hands can do
With dishes, and pictures, and a flower or two.

—A. A.—

SANDWICH SUGGESTION

Cold meats may be ground and mixed with a bit of onion, chopped celery and salad dressing; or with cottage cheese, cucumbers or green pepper or pimento, with a bit of sliced pickle or olive, or diced egg. A combination of left-over cold meats is often better than one meat alone, especially if one of them is ham.

Fresh As a Daisy

No. 2873 has that new broad-shouldered look and pretty bodice fullness. Sizes 14 to 46. Size 36, 3 3/8 yards 35-inch.

No. 2531. Try using trick buttons as eye-catchers for this slenderizing, sleek, side-buttoning princess frock. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 4 1/2 yards 35-inch.

No. 3859. This shade hat is easily adaptable to any head size; requires 3/4 yard 35-inch fabric, and so does the bag. Both patterns included.

No. 2885. Playsuit, bolero and bonnet make up this swishy little outfit. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6. Size 2, 1 3/8 yards 35-inch for playsuit and bolero, 6 1/2 yards trimming; 3/8 yard 35-inch for bonnet, 4 1/2 yards trimming.

No. 2812. Pretty, easy-to-make dress has only two pieces and a belt. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 2 5/8 yards 39-inch; 1 1/2 yards ruffling, 2 yards binding.

No. 2882. Ruffles and ribbons make this practical frock highly feminine. Sizes 9 to 17. Size 15, 3 yards 35-inch.

No. 2902. Skirt and bolero quickly convert sunsuit for street wear. Sizes



TREASURED LINENS!
HOW DO YOU KEEP THEM
LOOKING SO NEW?

THAT'S EASY! CLOROX
GENTLE BLEACHING
MAKES THEM
SNOWY-WHITE
AS NEW!

PRIZED old linens often possess sentimental value in addition to their lovely appearance. Such linens, as well as those hard-to-replace everyday linens, deserve the utmost care... especially in laundering. They deserve Clorox extra-gentle bleaching... for Clorox lessens rubbing, thus conserving fabrics. Clorox is ultra-refined... it is free from caustic, an exclusive, patented quality-feature. Let Clorox help preserve the beauty and life of your linens.

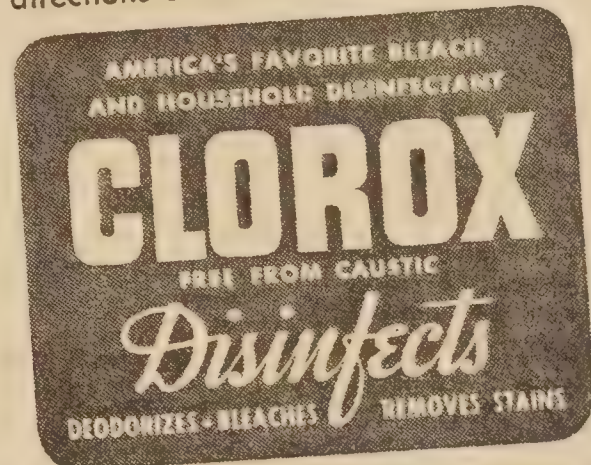


Clorox in routine cleansing of kitchen and bathroom "danger zones" provides greater home health protection... for Clorox has intensified disinfecting action. Ask for Clorox. Simply follow directions on the label.



Clorox in laundering makes white cottons and linens showy-white (brightens fast colors), removes stains, scorch and mildew. It also deodorizes and disinfects.

Copyright 1945, Clorox Chemical Co.



When it's CLOROX-CLEAN... it's Hygienically Clean!

BUY WAR BONDS

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BARCOCK

THESE ARE days when the northeastern farm housewife can set the best table in the world. But are we doing it on our northeastern farms? I'm afraid the answer is "no."

A Simple Formula

Time was when the scientifically correct meal was made to seem pretty complicated. The fashion then was to describe it in terms of calories and vitamins, minerals and proteins. Fortunately today a housewife doesn't need to pay much attention to these technical terms to know when the meals she is feeding the men on the farm, and more important the children, are what they should be.

The best measurement she can apply is to check the table to see that what is on it has been built around milk and eggs and meat and that these basic animal product foods are adequately supplemented by fresh fruits and vegetables.

Poultrymen Better Providers

On most northeastern farms, eggs are used quite freely even when they are the principal source of income. Just why poultrymen should be more liberal in the use of their product than dairymen is a great

mystery. By contrast, on many dairy farms milk is used hardly at all by the people on it, and in too many cases butter not at all. *This is something the northeastern dairyman ought to correct certainly before he can expect much results from any campaign designed to increase the consumption of milk by others or keep the tax on margarine.*

How About a Club

As I have been writing this, the idea has popped up that what we need up here in the Northeast is a roll call of dairymen to select those with guts enough to make the full requirements of their own families and their hired men's families for milk the first demand to be filled from their daily production and to put butter and cottage cheese back on their tables.

Seriously, do you suppose we could roll up the support of a few thousand dairymen for such a program? If you are a dairyman, drop me a card and give me your reaction.

At SunnYGables, as I have previously reported, we are separating two cans a week for cream, butter, cottage cheese and skimmed milk for a total of around a dozen people of all ages.

PASTURE PROGRAM

We have our pasture program for the season all laid out and in effect. At SunnYGables our big weather hazard is dry weather. We can absorb almost any amount of rain but even a short drouth really hurts us.

Figuring on a probable dry July and August, we have tried to provide full pasturage this season for approximately 40 cows in milk, 40 dry cows and heifers, and something over 30 steers. Our roll call of pastures and the plans made to see them through a dry mid-summer period follows:

Hines Pasture

We are using our so-called Hines pasture of approximately 50 acres for our carload of steers this summer. Since we have owned it, we have never plowed any of it. Most of it is tillable. It slopes to the southeast and will grow excellent alfalfa and ladino clover. Our thought has been to build this pasture up with a strong application of chemical fertilizer every three years and to do nothing else with it except to keep the fences up. It consists of about two equally sized lots which run to a basement barn. There is running water in the barn. We keep lots of loose salt in the basement and we have darkened it so that it furnishes a retreat from flies. The steers can be shifted from one lot to another by merely opening one barn door and closing another.

Under our present system of management our annual cost for taxes and fertilizer for this pasture is approximately \$200 a year. We try to keep the fences up and handle the steers

with less than fifty man-hours of labor. The way we have been handling it, a lot of thistles are showing up in this pasture but it is producing better grass each succeeding year. We are strongly tempted to plow part of it and put it down to ladino clover or ladino, alfalfa and brome grass. We haven't had the time, however, to do this yet and perhaps it's just as well.

The pasture now furnishes abundant grass for forty 650-700 pound steers for around ninety days at a cost of not over \$8.00 a head. At the end of this period, the steers should be put on grain feed anyway, and the pasture continues to supply them with enough roughage even when it is dry when they are on grain. The fact that the steers should go on grain when the weather is apt to be hot and dry perhaps makes unnecessary for them the supplements which we are trying to grow for our dairy animals — or does it? Perhaps it would pay to do the work necessary to provide steers with more ladino clover and with alfalfa and brome grass and sudan grass during the mid-summer and fall. We don't know.

Decker Pasture

To date we are best satisfied with the performance of a rough gravelly pasture of around 50 acres which also runs to a basement barn. We plan to use this pasture permanently for our bred heifers and dry cows. There is a road all the way around it which makes it quick and simple to check up on them. Most of the time this can be done merely by driving around the pas-

ture in a car.

Because they had the protection of the basement in the barn — we keep water and salt in it and darken it also —, we were able to put our dry stock out on March 29th. The pasture at this time was provided by approximately eleven acres of rye.

During April and May, our dry cows have twice grazed this rye down to the ground. During this period we have seeded the field with a mixture of ladino clover and brome grass, and have top dressed it. We put in some sweet clover with the rye last fall and got a light catch. The result to date is a nice stand of brome and ladino and some sweet clover which has not been hurt by the grazing of the rye. If we get good fall rains, this new seeding should furnish excellent pasturage in September and October.

After the rye was grazed off the first time, we put our dry cows on an "island" of brome and ladino in this pasture. It is really growing a lot of feed and by giving it ten-day rest periods we are making maximum use of it. For mid-summer feed we have plowed up a nine-acre "island" in this pasture, and as this is being written on May 22nd we are sowing it to sudan grass. After the sudan grass is killed by the frost this fall, we plan to drag the field up and sow it to rye to provide early pasture next spring and to use as a nurse crop for a brome-ladino-alfalfa seeding.

To get production out of this really poor land, we have had to apply approximately two tons of lime to the acre and use around 500 pounds of 5-10-10 per acre when seedings are made and top dress with manure every second year. This is an expensive program, but out of it we get at least seven months a year of really good pasturage for bred heifers and dry cows, and save feeding these animals any grain at all during this period.

Coy Glen Pasture

Our Coy Glen pasture has about 75 acres in it this year and is being used for open heifers and a few head we have taken in to pasture. We are using the same system of providing early and mid-summer grazing in this pasture that we do in the Decker pasture. In terms of grazing animals and acreage, we are growing in it approximately 1/3 of an acre per animal in rye and the same in sudan grass. Meanwhile in both the Decker and Coy Glen pastures we are continuing our endeavors to get good stands of birdsfoot trefoil, brome grass, ladino clover and alfalfa.

SunnYGables Pasture

Our SunnYGables pasture, which we use for approximately 40 milch cows, is cut up by the meanderings of four creeks. The soil is gravel bars, which dry out very quickly, with alternating pockets of silt which stay quite moist even in dry times but which tend to grow mostly weeds which are seeded when the areas are flooded. By exercising some ingenuity and doing some cheap fencing which pays no attention to straight lines, we have worked out ten or twelve small areas in this pasture which are tillable and have fenced them off. The total acreage in these



areas gives us approximately 1/3 of an acre of oats per cow for late June grazing, and 1/3 of an acre of ladino, brome and alfalfa.

Because we don't want to put our dairy cows out in the spring until the weather is good, we are not as much interested in the early rye pasture for them as we are for heifers and dry cows. Cutting out the rye in the SunnYGables pasture means that we will have to follow sudan grass with oats the next spring and seed with oats. Fortunately we do not need lime for our SunnYGables pasture and we have lots of manure available for it, so we plan to build this pasture with manure and superphosphate which we will apply by preference as top dressing to the oats before they come up and plow under for the sudan grass.

Cash Crops Out

With the pasture program that I have outlined, we feel pretty sure that we can safely look forward to carrying 60 head of milkers, 40 head of young dairy animals and to finishing 1 to 2 carloads of steers a year.

The work required, however, to carry out such a program — that is, the preparation of the seedbeds for rye, oats, and sudan grass — is so demanding that it doesn't leave much of any time for cash crops or for growing corn. It means that our silage and hay program pretty nearly has to be to put the first cutting of hay in the silos and to make the second and third cuttings into dry hay.

Nor does our program provide us with bedding. This is quite serious because our pen stabling demands a lot of it. We are still looking for some crop which we can use to grow several tons of bedding to the acre. We have put this problem up to readers of this page before and they usually come back with cornstalks as the best answer. Unfortunately, corn does not fit into grassland farming.

FARM NOTES

We are impatiently awaiting the delivery of a long hay blower which we have agreed to test out this summer. If it comes through as scheduled and works, we shall use our tip-truck and a hay-loader to draw the hay to the blower. If the hay-loader were only built to service a truck instead of a pair of horses, one man with a tip-truck with high sides could haul a lot of hay to a blower in a day. Unfortunately, even the modern hay-loader today remains based on the walking speed of a pair of horses instead of being geared to run at least ten miles an hour.

Speaking of the long hay blower, the biggest surprise we got out of our trial run with it last summer was that the hay which we blew into the mow packed very solid. We had expected to fill the mow very rapidly with a fluffy mass but it didn't work out that way. Just as a crazy idea we have wondered, if the long hay blower works, why can't we use it to spray bedding over our pen stable. There's no harm in thinking.

Last fall, using a newly developed rough-pasture seeder and a jeep to draw it, we strip-seeded perhaps a couple of acres of very rough pasture. The strips were about six inches wide and between two and three feet apart. The machine, at one operation, prepared the seedbed, limed, fertilized and sowed the grass seed. We have been over these strips this spring. There's a pretty good catch, particularly of birdsfoot trefoil, in most of them. Whether the trefoil and ladino plants will take over the areas between the bands or strips remains to be seen. We're hoping.

WHEREVER YOU GO OUTDOORS Take along YOUR OWN COOL DRINKING WATER

Yes, EAGLE BRAND Processed Canvas DRINKING WATER BAGS really keep water cool — thru' Nature's cooling principle, EVAPORATION. Convenient and sanitary, by actual test keeps water degrees cooler than ordinary jugs, kegs, etc. Made of 100% American canvas, with nothing to break or get out of order. NOT A WARTIME SUBSTITUTE, as water bags proved in West for 50 years. Top removes for easy filling, cleaning; handy hard-wood carrying handle; rope loop to hang UP (on tree, post, etc.) away from dust and dirt. Thousands in use by soldiers. Perfect for field workers, sportsmen. Sold at hardware and farm stores everywhere on **MONEY BACK GUARANTEE.** 2 gal. size only **\$1.00**

EAGLE BRAND
DRINKING WATER BAG
W. WENZEL TENT & DUCK CO., ST. LOUIS 4, MISSOURI

New OTTAWA Post Hole Driller

A high speed, one-man driller equipped with fast new type auger. For any row crop tractor. Easy to operate from driver's seat. Make big money doing custom digging. Guaranteed. Write for details. OTTAWA MFG. CO., 631 Elm St., Ottawa, Kans.

Don't let winter mud bog down food production!



Pave your barnyard now with CONCRETE

Now is the time to get ready for winter and spring by building a concrete pavement in your barnyard or feed lot. Such work cannot be done when the ground is deep in mud. Planned and built now, it will begin at once to help you save feed and manure, reduce labor, increase beef, pork and dairy production.

Construction is simple. The portland cement, sand and gravel or crushed stone required are usually available locally. If you need help, get in touch with your concrete contractor, ready-mixed concrete producer or building material dealer.

As part of its wartime service to farmers, this Association will gladly send free instructions on how to build concrete farm pavements. Just paste coupon on penny postcard.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
Dept. K6a-1, 347 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

I am interested in paving my feed lot or barnyard before winter. Please send free instructions for building concrete pavement without reinforcing steel.

Name _____
Street or R. R. No. _____
City _____ State _____

Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE.

WHO CARRIES THE ACCIDENT RISK ON YOUR FARM—YOU OR YOUR INSURANCE COMPANY?

THE possibility of a farm accident resulting from negligence and leading to a court award of several thousand dollars against the farmer is another of the many risks of farming. One accident CAN cost a farmer his entire savings including his farm unless he carries appropriate liability insurance protection. The greater use of farm machinery and inexperienced help during this war-time period, increasing this accident hazard, suggests the need for serious consideration by farmers of their legal liability in event of accident, and the possibility of insuring against the risk. This problem will be discussed in this and coming issues under the following questions:

1. To what extent is the farmer liable for farm accidents?
2. What are the chances of farm accidents occurring?
3. How can farmers insure against the risk?

To what extent is the farmer liable for farm accidents?

In recent years farmers have been subject to an increasing number of law suits as a result of farm accidents. This is probably due, in part, to the hiring of increased numbers of non-agricultural workers who have previously enjoyed the benefits of Workmen's Compensation Insurance by reason of their industrial employment. These workers are more conscious of their legal rights and their employer's responsibility in occupational accidents.

Because farmers are not required by law to carry Workmen's Compensation Insurance it is sometimes erroneously assumed that they are not legally liable for accidents to their employees. Farmers, like all other business men,

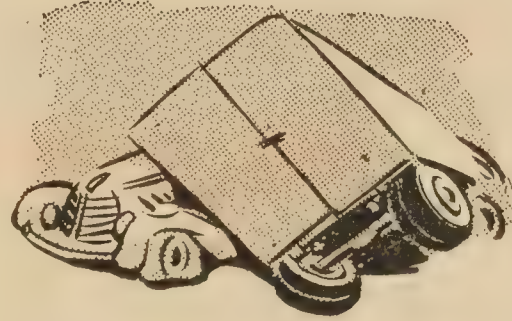
have a legal liability for accidents growing out of negligence on the part of the farmer. Common law imposes on everyone, including farmers, the responsibility of proper care for the safety of employees and members of the public. The failure to provide the care and judgment that a reasonable person would ordinarily provide under a particular set of circumstances is generally known as "negligence". This negligence is the basis of legal claims for damages. Only a jury can determine what is and what is not negligence in any particular set of circumstances. A farmer is legally liable for any claims for damages resulting from his farm operation if it is decided that he was negligent.

Regardless of whether or not a farmer is negligent, he can be sued for damages and it will be necessary to defend himself in court. This is a costly procedure for a farmer and without some form of liability insurance he must bear the full cost of his defense.

A damage suit may not always be brought against the farmer at the time of the accident. This does not relieve him of his responsibility, however, because claims for damages may be filed later. In New York a claimant has 2 years in which to bring a suit for death, 3 years for bodily injury and 3 years for property damages. It is not uncommon for a claimant to sue some time after the accident has happened.

This liability for accidents includes not only a farmer's employees who may be injured during their employment; it also includes accidents resulting from the operation of his machines on the highway, straying animals on the highway, or accidents occurring to members of the public who come on the farm.

Here's What Happened...



HE WAS unconscious and we certainly thought he was dead," said the workmen who struggled frantically to free Clayton F. LeRoy, Cortland, New York, from the

wreckage (pictured below). For 40 minutes Mr. LeRoy had been pinned in his car, crushed beneath an overturned truck. After being rushed to the Cortland Hospital, he was found to have a broken back and shoulder as well as six fractured ribs. How he escaped death is a mystery.



Fortunately, Mr. LeRoy carried a North American Accident policy which not only gave him an income while disabled, but paid him extra to help meet the hospital bills.

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO
Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America
N.A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

In 1941, We Said: "Food Shortage"

IT'S HERE!

Today, We Say: "Food Surplus"

IT'S COMING!

SOME people scoffed back in 1941, when the Dairymen's League warned of a food shortage. They pointed to bumper crops. They pointed to mammoth food stocks on hand. They said: "*Draft the farm boys. Why not? It's soldiers we need, not food. America always has enough to eat.*"

But today, America *hasn't* got enough to eat. Today, American war production is hampered because war workers lack sufficient high energy foods—*milk, butter, cheese, eggs, meat*. Today, even the food of American soldiers is being cut.

Those who scoffed four years ago, know today that the Dairymen's League was right. They know now that food and farmers *are* vitally important in winning a war. But *do they know* that food and farmers are just as important in keeping the peace as in winning the war?

Today the Dairymen's League Is Predicting a Food Surplus

Yes, we know that the same people who scoffed in 1941, will scoff again. They'll point to the great need for food in America and in Europe. They'll say that American farmers will have to feed half the world—which is true. Just as the bumper crops were true back in 1941.

But the bumper food crops in 1941, 1942, 1943 and 1944 weren't big enough to stop the food shortages of 1945. And the hungry people of Europe aren't *hungry enough* to eat up all that America will produce during the next few years. In fact, the hungry people of Europe are starting to grow their own food right now. Of course, they won't grow enough this year. But they'll grow more next year, and still more the year after. Those are the years we are talking about. Years when the Pacific war will be over. Years far enough ahead to plan effectively for, today. Years too far ahead for some people to see a food surplus because today's food shortage gets in their way. *But a surplus will come!*

Every farmer is going to feel the crushing weight of that surplus . . . unless he does something about it now. Unless he joins with the Dairymen's League . . . or with some other farm organization . . . and tries to make the country see the danger in disorderly deflation!

Farmers today are struggling valiantly to force their production to the highest level in the world's history. But common prudence warns them that they should start to cut down on that production—either now while the world is desperately in need of food—or later if they are assured of a reasonable price level that will save them from bankruptcy when peace comes. And let no one delude himself that the farmers of this country can go bankrupt without the rest of the nation going bankrupt too. *Farmers are as important in peace as they are in war!*

The fight to protect the market for milk and milk-products is one that should enlist the support of dairymen everywhere. We members of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association invite all other dairy farm organizations to join with us in an attempt to encourage higher milk prices to producers.





AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

The FAMILY-SIZED FARM *Will Live On*

By E. R. EASTMAN

SOME TIME AGO a friend said to me that the family-sized farm is doomed because it cannot meet modern problems and competition. Then he attempted to prove his pessimistic statement. "For example," he said, "the small farmer cannot afford modern equipment, and he cannot get along without it. Years ago when a man wanted to start farming, all he had to have in the way of power and equipment was a team and a few horse-drawn tools, all of which could be picked up at auctions for a few hundred dollars. Today it costs as much to equip a farm properly, even a small one, as it does to buy the farm itself, and much of that equipment is used only a few hours out of the whole year.

"Then again, big farms are run more efficiently than small ones. Forty years ago a small dairy farmer could supplement his dairy income with a few acres of potatoes or some other cash crop. What can a small farmer like that do today raising potatoes in competition with the specialists who grow from fifty to a hundred acres and get yields of 300 or 400 bushels per acre?"

"Old time small farmers could get along because their expenses were small and they needed little cash. Today, in addition to the regular farm expenses, there are heavy taxes, the cost of buying and operating an automobile, the cost of sending children to high school and college, and a thousand and one other new demands for cash."

I told my friend with some emphasis that the small farmers must and will stay in business when a lot of the big fellows have fallen by the wayside. Of course, problems have changed and increased, and of course farmers must change their policies and methods to meet these changes. There is no hope for the farmer who insists on continuing to farm like Grandpa did.

Let's look at the equipment problem, for example.

This is a tough one, but there is an answer to it for the small farmer. He must own certain pieces of equipment that are used many days throughout the year, such as a milking machine, if he is a dairyman, and a tractor. However, one

solution to much of the equipment problem is to own it in cooperation with one or two neighbors. This will not be as satisfactory as complete ownership, but there is no real reason why such tools as a grain drill, corn planter, culti-packer, etc., which are used only a short time during the entire year, should not serve two or more farms.

Another way to solve the equipment problem, which I am sure is going to increase rapidly after the war, is custom work, particularly with such jobs as haying and silo-filling which cannot be handled by one man and his family.

How about the argument that big farms are worked more efficiently than small ones? I don't believe it. The records show that the large specialized farms were in constant financial trouble and many of them lost their shirts during the depression of the thirties. Some of the specialists make money fast when farm prices are high, but they lose it all and more when things go the other way, while most small farmers continue on the job.

Changes Necessary

The biggest factor in keeping the small farm going is the cost of labor. Most men will work harder for themselves and plan better than for somebody else. Most of the small farms have boys and girls who do chores and other light work, keeping down the cost of labor and vastly improving their own characters and habits of responsibility. Modern child labor laws tending to prevent boys or girls from lifting a finger in any labor until they are at least 16 years old make me tired.

The cost of hired labor on the farm is not only high now, it always will be. Moreover, the large farmer who hires a lot of help will contend more and more with labor unions and other restrictions which favor labor as against the employer.

However, the small farmer who survives will have to practice far more skill and use more science than ever before. For example, there are thousands of farms like my own where fences can be taken out and drains put in to change small fields into large ones which can be worked more cheaply with modern machinery. More attention must certainly be given to making the small farms better with soil conservation and other soil building methods. You don't need a great acreage to make money, providing your soil is good enough. We are learning a lot more about better pastures and grasses and better crop varieties, like hybrid corns, all of which can be practiced just as well by the small farmer as by the big one. Artificial insemination now gives the small dairyman the use of just as good a bull (Turn to Page 13)

We must not lose the contribution made by family-sized farms in giving millions of boys and girls the opportunity to learn how to work and to assume responsibility.



\$25.00

for Best Letters

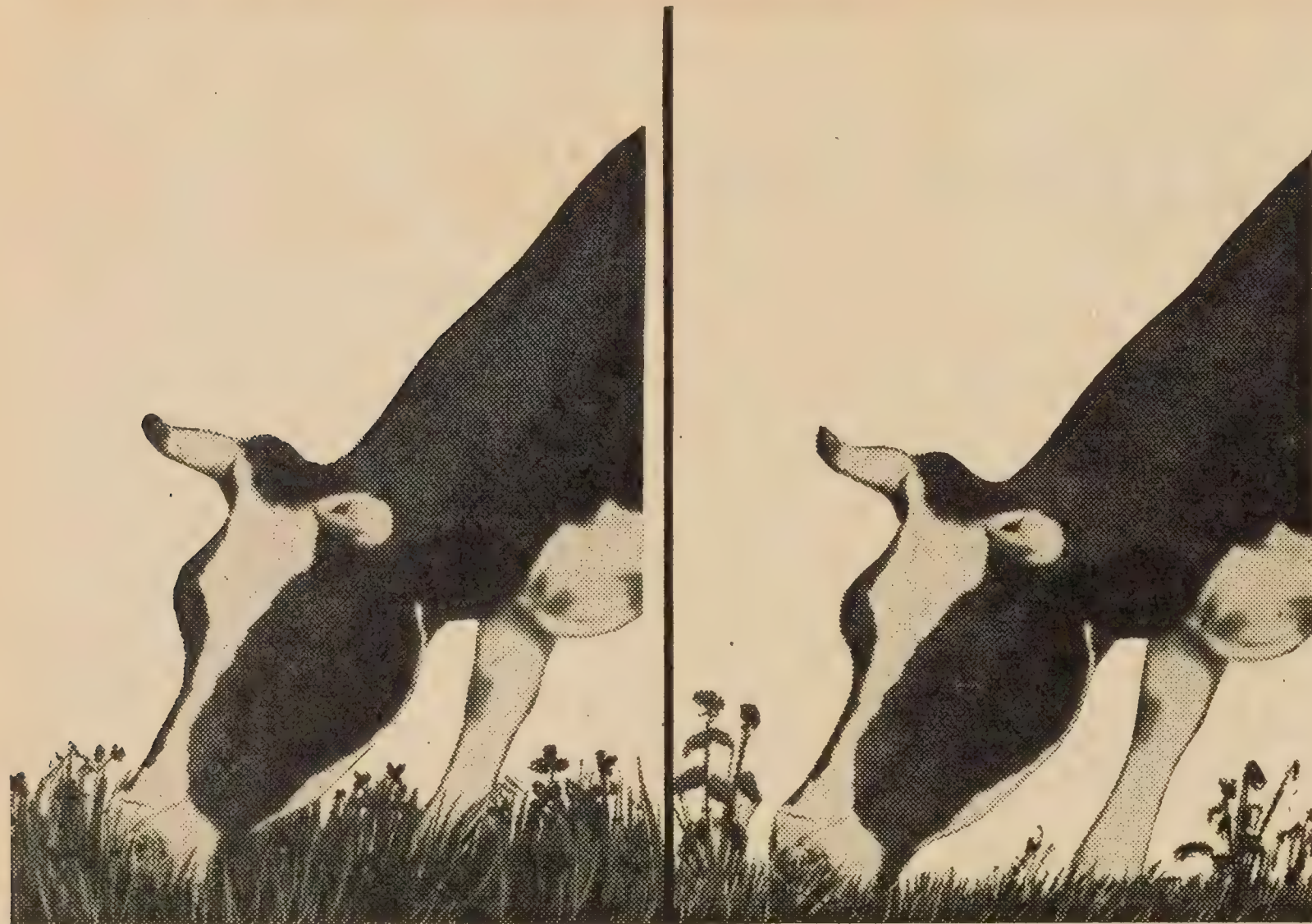
On this page I have given some reasons in answer to a friend who told me that the small-sized family farm is doomed. Am I right or wrong?

For the best letter on either side of the question "Is the Family Farm Doomed?", *American Agriculturist* will pay \$15, with \$5 for the second best letter and \$1 each for the next five best. Letters should not be over 300 words in length, shorter if possible. The editors of *American Agriculturist* will be the sole judges. Letters should be received by us not later than July 15, 1945.

Address all letters to *American Agriculturist*, Department D, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

Good Pasture Saves Grain



Pounds of Grain Needed with Top Quality Pasture	Pounds of 4% Milk Per Day	Pounds of Grain Needed with Poor Pasture
0	25	8
2½	30	10
4½	35	12½
11	50	19

A cow that is producing 40 pounds of 4% milk per day needs about 7 pounds of grain a day when she is on the kind of pasture shown above at the left. Most pastures are this good for a couple of weeks in June. By the middle of July, most pastures look like the one on the right. When they are like this, it takes 14½ pounds of grain a day to provide enough nutrients to make 40 pounds of 4% milk.

The difference between top quality pasture and poor pasture is about 8 pounds of grain per cow per day. Sure, with this summer's milk prices, it will pay to feed the cows all the grain they need for maximum production. But it will pay better to provide top quality grazing all summer long.

Late Pasture

There is still time to get some good grazing ready for late July and August.

Sudan Grass is a heavy yielder of nutritious feed when grown on fertile land. It is usually ready to graze 6 to 8 weeks after planting. Put it on land adapted to corn; sow 30 to 35 pounds of seed per

acre; use 300 to 500 pounds of complete fertilizer per acre. It will take about an acre of Sudan grass for five cows.

Early cut legume meadows can be fenced with a one-wire electric fence and are usually ready to graze about a month after the hay is off.

How About the Heifers?

When the pasture isn't good enough to make milk, it won't keep the heifers growing. Supplementary grazing will go a long way toward providing the heifers with the feed they need to keep them gaining every day. Three pounds of a low protein grain ration per day per heifer is added insurance. It's the big cows that make the most milk, and the heifers that develop into big cows are the ones that never stop growing.

Mineral Mixture

Try keeping a box of G.L.F. Mineral Mixture in the pasture this summer. It contains salt, calcium and phosphorous. It helps to build strong bones and healthy bodies.

NEWS NOTES

EGG MARKETING SERVICE CURTAILED

In order to meet army priorities for delivery of shell eggs, sales to civilian purchasers were temporarily suspended early in June by G.L.F. Egg Marketing Service.

A letter to patrons of G.L.F. Egg Marketing Service announcing the curtailment of the egg marketing service was sent out by Ray Flumerfelt, manager of G.L.F. Marketing Services. Flumerfelt pointed out that a skeleton marketing organization was being maintained through the critical period to protect the outlets that have already been established for G.L.F. poultrymen.

All personnel and trucks not needed are being diverted to other operations. Enough eggs are expected to flow through the regular channel to maintain premium outlets already established.

"Millions of laying hens and pullets have been and are being sold for meat. The buying of poultry meat by the armed services, the low price of eggs, the lack of labor on poultry farms, truckers driving out into the country to buy up poultry anywhere they could find it—all these have contributed to draining off a substantial part of the laying flocks," said Flumerfelt.

G.L.F. egg volume, which must be handled at ceiling prices, has declined from 22,000 cases a week a year ago to 8,000 cases a week at the present time.

☆ ☆ ☆

EARLY CUT HAY

Late cut hay will fill the mow, but will not fill the milk pail. Early cut, well-cured hay contains around 1000 pounds of productive nutrients per ton. Late cut hay (hay in the seed stage) will contain only about 600 pounds per ton.

In other words, a ton of well-cured, early cut hay is worth as much for feeding purposes as a ton of late cut hay plus 533 pounds of dairy ration. The cost of 533 pounds of dairy ration at present prices is about \$15. A ton of well-cured hay cut in the early bloom stage is worth at least \$15 more than a ton of hay cut in the seed stage.

This makes no allowance for the fact that cows will not eat as much poor hay as they will good hay. Grain, therefore, must be fed to make up not only the deficiencies of poor hay, but also the lack of consumption.

One way that the feeding quality of early cut hay can be saved even in poor curing weather is to make it into silage.



DIG
DOWN
DEEP



TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE:

Your sons, husbands and brothers who are standing today upon the battlefronts are fighting for more than victory in war. They are fighting for a new world of freedom and peace.

We, upon whom has been placed the responsibility of leading the American forces, appeal to you with all possible earnestness to invest in War Bonds to the fullest extent of your capacity.

Give us not only the needed implements of war, but the assurance and backing of a united people so necessary to hasten the victory and speed the return of your fighting men.

William D. Leahy
Douglas MacArthur
Dwight D. Eisenhower
W. H. H. H. H.

A BEAN-WHEAT ROTATION

A ROTATION of beans and wheat is something a little unusual, but it is followed successfully by 17-year-old Glenn Moses and his father, Forrest, on their farm near Castile, Wyoming County, New York. We mention Glenn first because he is really doing most of the farming. He is just a year out of his course in vocational agriculture in the Castile High School. His father started this rotation on a small scale about eight years ago. When Glenn needed a project, he took over and increased the acreage considerably.

This year Glenn will grow 70 acres of beans and 50 of wheat. One and one-half tons of lime is applied every other year, and 300 pounds of fertilizer per acre (this year a 5-10-5) is used both on beans and wheat.

The wheat is combined, the straw is left on the ground; then, in the spring, red clover is seeded and is plowed down the following spring for Red Kidney

beans. The beans are threshed in the field and, in recent years, sold as soon as convenient. In former years part of them were kept for possible price rises, but under today's price ceilings there is not much incentive to do that.

The only livestock on the farm is one cow and 85 hens.—H. L. C.

—A. A.—

NEW DUSTING METHOD

Something new is being developed in applying dusts to fruit trees. One of the disadvantages of dusting is that it has had to be applied when there is dew on the trees. At Geneva, N. Y., a rig has been devised which is called "The New York Type Spray Duster." This applies, at high velocity, a pint of very fine spray on each tree along with the dust. Machines of this type are not commercially available, but it seems certain that they will be before many years.



Left to right: 17-year-old Glenn Moses, James Hatch of the New York State Department of Education; Charles Porter, who is teaching vocational agriculture both at Castile and Perry, and Forrest Moses, who has a full-time job but who helps Glenn in his spare time.

Now Available!

The New WEYERHAEUSER 4-SQUARE FARM BUILDING SERVICE



...To Help You Plan Buildings that Increase Farm Income

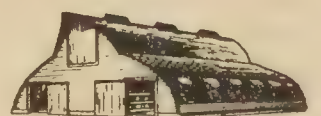
The moment you see this new service you'll see why these modern buildings increase farm income. They're the results of dual planning. Two groups of specialists pooled their experience and skill. Farm building engineers working with agricultural experts and farm managers developed the new Weyerhaeuser 4-Square Farm Building Service. This Service brings to you, at no cost, the latest and best in building design.

If you're interested in poultry buildings you'll want to read what poultry experts say about buildings and equipment. Their opinion is valuable to you because all their work is aimed at finding out how you can make more money with poultry. And because their experience has proved that good buildings increase poultry income, they have listed the requirements which good poultry houses must meet. Not only the flock requirements for low mortality, thriftiness, and high production but also your requirements for the elimination of drudgery, the saving of labor hours and of feed.

What is true of poultry buildings is true of every type of farm building and equipment. You'll see a dual type of planning in the Weyerhaeuser 4-Square Farm Building Service. Agricultural men detail the requirements a building must meet. Then farm structures engineers design these buildings to meet these requirements. These engineers are experts in building methods and materials. They know how to get the most for every building dollar in strong, rigid construction, and economical erection.

Plan Now...Be Ready when Lumber is Available

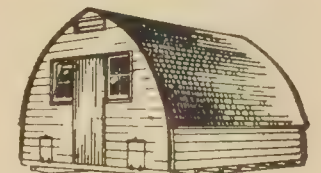
As soon as the war needs for lumber are satisfied, ample lumber will again be available for farm construction. Between now and then you can study the Weyerhaeuser 4-Square Farm Building Service, and plan carefully, selecting the size and type of building that fits your needs and pocketbook. This service is ready at the office of your Weyerhaeuser 4-Square Lumber Dealer. It's free for you to use. Ask him about it. Blue prints and material lists are also available at his office.



FEEDER BARN



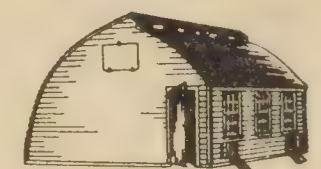
DAIRY BARN



BROODER HOUSE



LAYING HOUSE



POULTRY HOUSE

Write for Free Folder!

If you'd like a little more information about this NEW 4-Square building service before seeing your local lumber dealer... write us for a free folder.

WEYERHAEUSER SALES COMPANY
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING • SAINT PAUL 1, MINNESOTA



WEYERHAEUSER

4-SQUARE LUMBER AND SERVICES

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

TO HELP YOUR OWN BUSINESS

EARLY THIS SPRING there was organized in the New York milk shed a branch of the American Dairy Association for the purpose of increasing the consumption of milk and other dairy products by advertising and other educational publicity.

The American Dairy Association is a national organization with headquarters in Chicago which has been operating for some time with fine support from dairymen in other milk sheds. The New York branch was set up with headquarters at Syracuse, with a Board of Directors headed by President Harold Stanley, Secretary of the New York State Grange, and with an Executive Secretary, Mr. A. D. Hakes, a dairyman with long cooperative and milk marketing experience.

As first organized the ADA of New York had a nucleus of nine directors. At a meeting at Syracuse on June 8, expansion of the Board to seventeen was approved. New directors will be nominated in producing areas through county organizations, and voting for new directors will be by mail. The New York State Grange and Farm Bureau Federation will continue to have one director each, as will the four milk producers' bargaining agencies in the state. The Dairymen's League will have no direct representation, as an organization, on the Board, but League officials emphasized that the League's wholehearted support of the ADA program will continue.

Now being carried out is a plan to secure authorization from dairymen permitting the dealers to deduct two cents a hundred pounds for milk produced during the month of June only. The money itself is to be spent by the national organization working with advertising and publicity men with a lifetime experience. Fortunately for eastern dairymen much of the money, both that raised here and in other milk sheds, will be spent in the East where the great body of consumers is concentrated.

Of the need for advertising milk and its products there should be no doubt. The time is not far distant when dairymen will be faced with the greatest surplus of all time. It will be too late then to do anything about it. The time to get set is now. So if you have not already signed your authorization, do it now! The plan is a constructive and honest move to help your business.

TEAMSTERS' UNION SERVES ULTIMATUM ON FARMERS

TRUCK DRIVERS of Philadelphia organized in the Teamsters' Labor Union have served notice on the producers and distributors of food that "all trucks arriving in the Philadelphia Wholesale Produce Market must carry a paid-up union driver. In the event they do not, no merchandise will be handled in said market."

In the ultimatum also was the statement that the union would work only five days a week, omitting Saturday as a marketing day. The same order was threatened in most other eastern markets.

Only exception to the ultimatum were farmers who drive their own trucks, but most farmers are too busy to drive their trucks themselves and most of their sons are in war jobs or in military service.

To join the union requires an initiation fee of \$25 in Philadelphia and \$50 in New York City. On a five-day basis there would be heavy loss of perishable farm products which must be harvested when ready and delivered to the consumer immediately.

Those close to the situation point out that this is just as serious as was John Lewis' attempt to take over the dairy industry. John Lewis was defeated because of the prompt and emphatic united action of the farm organizations, aided by *American Agriculturist*. Northeast fruit and vegetable co-operatives have already raised a fund to fight the Teamsters on this highly dangerous, unfair move which will add tremendously to the cost of dis-

tributing food.

But to defeat the union will require not only funds but leadership with nothing else to do, and the constant help and backing of farmers and their co-operatives.

WHY SUGAR IS SHORT

CHIEF TOPIC of discussion among homemakers now is the shortage of sugar. There are several reasons why sugar is scarce, including of course the greatest demand ever. But it doesn't help our feelings in the matter any to know that there might have been a much larger production if OPA and other government agencies dealing with food had not been so niggardly about prices to sugar producers.

This is just one more example of the failure of government bureaucrats to recognize that the way to get food is to pay what it costs to produce it.

A PARSON'S PONDERINGS

HOW TRULY RICH my friend is," I thought as I sat with him and his family eating dinner in their kitchen. The table was laden with food, practically all of which had been produced on his farm. I ate with relish because we had just returned from a hike to the top of the highest hill on his farm. As we had stood up there surveying the breathtaking panorama before us, he had asked seriously, "Is there anything wrong with a fellow who doesn't want to be a success in some big place, but who is rather content to stay on the farm in a small town, happy in his work and satisfied with just being close to beauty like this?" I assured him that there was nothing wrong with him!

"How truly poor my friend is," I thought as I sat with another friend and his family at dinner in their New York apartment. The food was not as nourishing as the farmer's, nor did he and his family have the joy of producing and processing it. From his window there was little to be seen but cement and bricks. I was thinking of the remark which he had just made: "If I did not have this job, we would move to our New England farm tomorrow! That's where we would really prefer to live, but we must wait now until I can retire." How terrible it must be to be the captive of economic circumstances and not to be able to live where one's heart is!

My city friend has much more money and social prestige than my farmer friend, but oh! how much less he has in real values!—*A Country Parson.*

WHAT DO THE BOYS THINK?

IN COMMON with some millions of other parents, Mrs. Eastman and I have a son in the Pacific area fighting the Japs. In all the time he has been there he has never made a single complaint about the awful conditions under which the boys have to live except to refer casually once in a while to temperatures of 120° F. and to mention occasionally that he is lonesome and homesick for us and for his wife and little son.

The same is true of almost all of the other boys. We on the home front have no appreciation of what they are enduring. Did you ever see it rain in the tropics? I have. The heavens open up and the rain comes down in sheets, and during the rainy season this happens every day, week after week. I read an article recently about how the boys for long periods have little to do but lie on their cots in tents and hear the rain come down, leaking through holes into the tents. And it's so hot and sticky that one can hardly breathe.

Here in this country we have had the worst spring ever. It has been difficult to get crops in and to live under these leaden skies day after day, so many

people have become discouraged. But if we are discouraged here at home with our loved ones and our friends around us, and living under nearly normal conditions, how do you think the boys feel? What do you suppose they think when they learn that some of us are so little interested in hastening the end of the war and in getting them home that we have failed to buy our full quota of war bonds? Reports indicate that farmers are not making their usual splendid response to the Seventh War Loan drive.

Financially, bonds are the best investment any of us can make; but far more important than this is the need to over-subscribe this loan to let the boys know that we are not failing them and to hurry the end of this awful war.

PLEASE DON'T WAIT

"Thank you for calling it to our attention that it is time to renew. We are all so busy we hadn't noticed. Certainly, we all want *American Agriculturist*! It is the best farm paper there is, and we enjoy it from cover to cover, have learned much that has been a real benefit, and it is always interesting reading with many a good laugh to cheer us on our way."—*M. E. T., New York.*

IN SPITE of paper shortage and many other wartime difficulties, we are continually managing to improve *American Agriculturist* and to increase its many services. We have hundreds of letters like the above, many of them stating that something they have learned in just one issue has been worth much more than the subscription price for the whole year.

If you have received a letter from us saying that your subscription has expired, won't you send in your renewal? Don't wait and lose valuable issues.

FREE FOR THE ASKING

I HAVE felt for years that many of the articles printed to help farmers in their day to day operations are too long and complicated. When a man gets set to do a job he wants to be able to refresh his memory in about three minutes of reading. He wants his facts in 1, 2, 3, 4 order.

So in addition to these many short "how to do" articles of this kind that we have in *American Agriculturist*, we also have many additional ones that there has not been room to print in the paper or that were printed some time ago which can be had on request free except for the postage. Such articles include:

- How to Make a Mower Work Better.
- How to Kill Rats.
- How to Splice a Hay Rope.
- How to Do a Better Job with a Sulky Cultivator.
- Save Protein by Haying Early.

Address *American Agriculturist*, Department R, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclose a three-cent stamp.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

THE STATE of mind that comes after people have been handed subsidies and other government handouts for a while is well illustrated by a fellow who walked into the office of the rent control administrator in Syracuse and asked if anyone could tell him who his landlord was.

Said the clerk:

"Your landlord is the man you pay rent to."

"I don't pay no rent," said the man. "You see, about nine years ago I found me a house vacant and moved in. I've been there ever since and I ain't ever paid no rent."

"Well, then, what are you worried about? You've no complaint."

"Yes, sir, I have. If somebody don't fix that roof mighty soon I'm going to move out!"

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

DAIRY: Dr. C. J. Blanford, Administrator of the New York milk area, forecasts a price of \$3.44 for May milk testing 3.5% at the 200 mile zone, to be paid to producers last of June. At this price, total received for May milk by the 50,300 dairymen in this marketing area will be \$24,273,000, a record-breaker. Price of \$3.44 includes subsidy of 35c per hundredweight. Other Northeast dairymen will fare accordingly.

Index price of milch cows is 188 compared to index price of 100 for 1935-39. Price of cows, however, is about 8% lower than last year.

One pound of butterfat will buy approximately 26 pounds of feed grain, which is about 5½% better than last year. However, feed situation looms as No. 1 dairy and poultry problem this fall and winter. Feed consumption is very heavy. Severe drought in South America and other parts of southern hemisphere has cut down supplies of corn and other feed and food crops. Oats will be short in the Northeast but fair to good nationally. Corn acreage is reduced because of bad weather. Wheat crop prospects are fair, but transportation difficulties are holding up wheat deliveries and are likely to continue. Hay promises a record crop.

WHAT TO DO: Plan to feed more and better roughage. Calves and young cattle will eat more if you give it to them. Cut hay early if weather permits. Get hay tools ready now. Sharpen knives, replace poor ones. Plant Sudan grass for hay. Sowed corn will grow a lot of roughage even if planted late. Sow buckwheat if you cannot grow anything else. It can be used in dairy and poultry feeds up to 10%. Talk with your feed dealer about putting in early supply of feeds.

POULTRY: The egg-feed price ratio is approximately 12% better than it was a year ago. Demand for both poultry meat and eggs far exceeds the supply. Egg ceilings are too low, resulting in huge black markets. Farm organizations are urging government to raise ceilings before it is too late.

THINGS TO DO: Grow pullets fast on good pasture. Crowd egg production to the limit. Guard against mites and lice. Keep houses cool and airy. Use every device to make hens eat more. Don't sell good laying hens, but keep culls sold, and there is money in broilers. Gather eggs frequently, keep them cool, clean and grade them for highest prices.

BEAN CEILINGS: New York Farm Bureau Federation urged War Food Administration to up bean ceiling prices to \$9 per hundred for white marrows, \$9.50 for white kidneys, and \$8 for yellow eyes. WFA was told if more beans were wanted, adequate prices must be paid.

IN GENERAL: Fruit will be only a moderate crop nationally and poor in many sections. If you have any, take good care of it. Fruit and vegetable containers are very scarce. Get your supply now, and arrange now for harvesting help.

Scientists say this may be a big year for all kinds of bugs. Watch out.

Food likely to be the shortest in history of the nation. Raise all the food possible on your own farm, including the best garden in your experience. Can and freeze more than ever before.

Sell everything you don't need, including cull hens, poor cows, unnecessary horses, and all unused machinery and junk. It never will bring as good prices as now, and these prices will soon go down.

Buy war bonds, and help bring the boys home.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR fusses with his car and checks 'most every jolt and jar, and pulls the motor all apart to fix the things that make it start, and oils the valves and puts in grease; his monkey business will not cease until he thinks he's satisfied his ancient car the roads will ride. He claims the sprockets, wheels and gears has got to last for several years. He gets all dirt and mud and murk while I stand by and watch him work.

No wrench or hammer do I wield to keep my auto toiled and wheeled, for I have other things to plan more noble for the inner man. My time's too precious now to spend a-jerkin' bolts that will not bend or crawling underneath the springs to tighten all them nuts and things and gettin' goo upon my nose and busted thumbs from hammer blows.

I'll wait until the time is here when mud is gone and roads are clear, and then I'll drive the car to town and have mechanics dress her down, and even if it's sort of late and maybe I will have to wait, I won't have bruises on my shin from hunting ways to make her spin. I ain't no genius at the task and no instructions will I ask. I'd rather sit at home and wish for pleasant trips to hunt and fish, and not get all het up and cuss beneath a blamed old busted bus.

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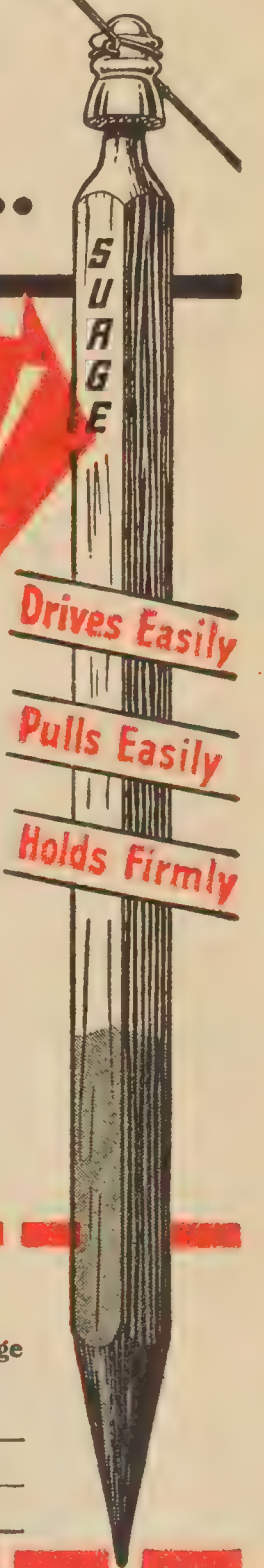
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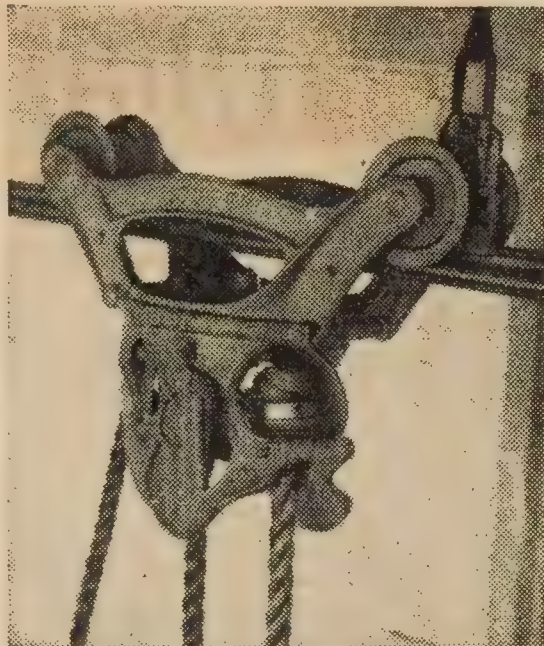
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A Non-Twist Hay Rope

A COMMON and often serious trouble in putting hay into the barn mow is to have the hay rope twist between the fork or sling and carriage, so that the fork pulley will not enter the lock into the carriage and let it move back into the barn with the bunch of hay. It is serious because it means some one must be kept at the fork to untwist the rope to prevent the rope from being cut or broken. This trouble seems to be



due to the corkscrew twisting effect as the spiral wound rope is pulled through the pulleys heavily loaded one way and the no-load return having no tendency to untwist it. Various remedies have been suggested for this trouble, but most of these do harm rather than help.

A swivel at the pulling end does not help but this twisting trouble can be entirely stopped with no damage to the rope by the use of a ball bearing as shown in the picture. The one shown is a thrust ball bearing from the front wheel of a Chevrolet car, and should be of such size that the rope end will go through it snugly before the flat knot is formed. Different methods of attaching the rope to the carriage will call for different way of placing the ball bearing. Where the carriage is reversible and the free end of the rope is run through the unused pulley, it may be necessary to run the rope end through the pulley, then through a flat plate or board wired to the carriage, and then through the ball bearing. Where the free end is tied to some part of the carriage, it may be necessary to clamp an L-shaped part to the carriage, run the rope end through the horizontal part of this, and then through the bearing. The important thing is that the pull on the rope should come straight on the bearing, so that

the inner race should be free to turn and any twist at once pass on through.

While in many cases, any kind of a knot might allow the rope end to turn freely, a flat crown knot will throw the pressure more squarely on the bearing and give less trouble. The one shown is a Walker knot, but a wall, diamond, or other flat end knot will work. Directions for making such knots can be secured from your agricultural college, from your county agent, from a Boy Scout, or from any rope manufacturer. —I. W. Dickerson.

—A. A.—

STRAW MULCH GETS RESULTS

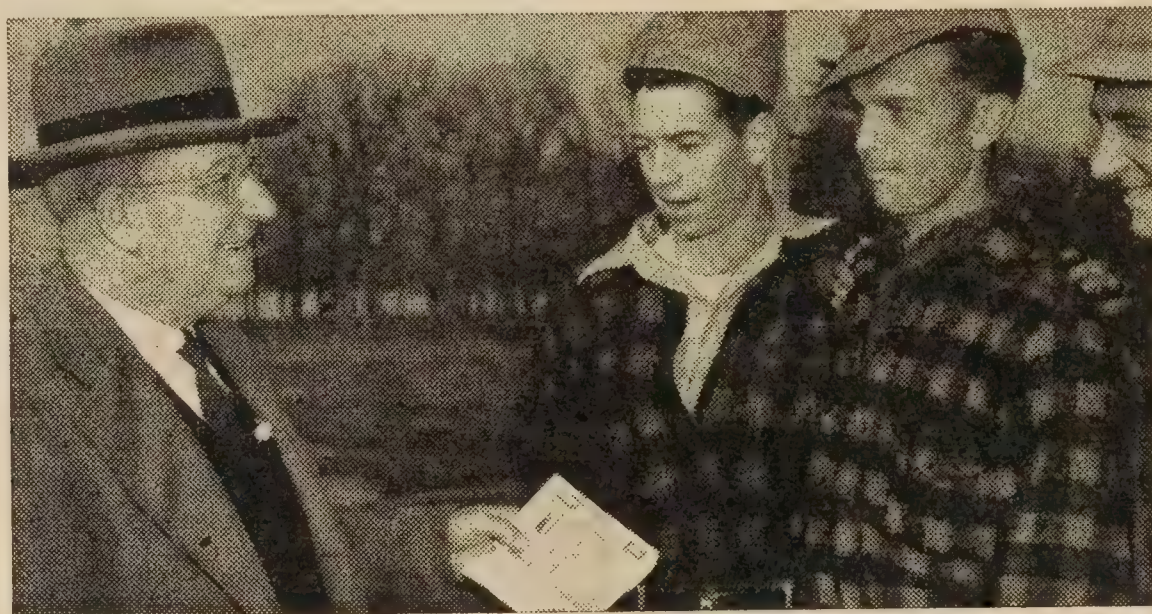
Last summer I laid a mulch of straw around fifty or more cauliflower plants. This cauliflower proved to be just about as good or better than any around here. I consider the straw mulch largely responsible, since it was very dry during late summer and early fall and the plants would have suffered for lack of moisture had it not been for the straw mulch.

I should think that chopped straw could be more easily applied down the rows with some kind of narrow spreader. Whatever the mulch, a convenient method of laying it is needed. I used a wheelbarrow for spreading grass clippings in the row between chard and beans. I found that the green clippings quickly disintegrated and in a few weeks had almost completely disappeared.

A neighbor spread paper fertilizer sacks around his tomato plants last summer and found it proved a good method of conserving moisture. He had kept the weeds out previously so there was no trouble there. He likes the paper mulch. I prefer straw, when I can get it. That is what I used in the tomato rows last season.

Mulching, cultivating, discing or plowing; it doesn't make too much difference so long as plants grow and mature and bear fruit without too much expenditure of time, labor, and money. The proof of the garden is the eating, and that is simple enough test for any man's understanding. We had a good garden last summer, one of the best, and never a plow touched the soil. A neighbor did a deep job of discing. You should have seen us, he driving the tractor, I riding atop a huge old stump that had been loaded on a big iron wheel laid across both sections of the disc. There was weight enough to make the disc cut down and churn the soil to the right consistency.

—Floyd W. Morris.



PULPWOOD CONTEST WINNERS GET BONDS

Two brothers, Donald Marcellus of Greenfield Center, N. Y., and Leland Marcellus of Schaghticoke, N. Y., took first and second place, respectively, in the Northeast Regional Pulpwood Cutting Contest at Laconia, N. H., May 5. John Lynne, regional director of the Periodical Publishers' National Committee, Boston, Mass., is presenting Donald with a \$100 war bond. Leland received second prize of a \$75 war bond. Norbert Duprense, Greensboro, Vt., at the extreme right, received a \$50 war bond for third place. A \$25 war bond for fourth place went to George Chaisson of Lebanon, N. H. To win first place, Donald cut and piled .715 cords of green spruce pulpwood in 15 minutes. Leland's pile had .70 cords in the same time.



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Where Do We Go With Nitrogen?

By George Serviss

THE USE of nitrogen fertilizers is now very much in the public eye. The end of the war will leave us with a tremendous plant capacity for their manufacture. How much of this capacity to retain is a hot subject. All sorts of estimates are being made as to how much nitrogen farmers can profitably use and what the post-war price will be.

The future use of nitrogen in fertilizer is dependent primarily on three things:

First, the cost of nitrogen to the farmer in relation to the price received for what he produces with it.

Second, increased knowledge as to how to use nitrogen fertilizer to better advantage.

Third, a sound educational program by the farm press, by the agricultural colleges and extension services, and by the fertilizer industry.

Profit is the Test

It is foolish to talk of the cost of nitrogen or any other fertilizer in terms of money only. The important thing is what it costs in relation to the value of the crop produced with it. Recommendations for the use of nitrogen on low value crops have generally been much lower than for high value crops. Not necessarily because more nitrogen would not further increase yields, but because the cost of these further increases would be too great. Much more nitrogen is recommended for potatoes, for instance, than for oats. A 40-bushel crop of oats is worth much less than a 300-bushel crop of potatoes. The possibilities of large profits from oats grown solely for grain and not seeded to a hay or pasture mixture are not great. The possibilities of profits from potatoes are much greater and so are the possibilities of large losses. In the case of oats the farmer has kept his costs to a minimum. In the case of potatoes he dare not neglect

any reasonable expense that is likely to increase yields.

In the case of feed crops it is the cost of nitrogen in relation to the price of milk and the cost of feed grain. When nitrogen is \$2.00 a unit and grain is \$60.00 a ton, a farmer can certainly profitably use more nitrogen than when nitrogen is \$2.00 a unit and feed grain is \$30.00 a ton. (A unit of nitrogen is 20 lbs.) It is cheaper to make up a shortage of roughage with \$30.00 grain than with \$60.00. Certainly too, dairy-men can afford to use more fertilizer when milk is worth \$4.00 a hundred pounds than when it is worth \$2.00, especially when fertilizer costs have not gone up as much.

More Information Needed

Increased knowledge as a result of research no doubt will have quite an effect on the amount that farmers can use. There are some indications that deeper placement in the soil may make the use of larger quantities profitable. Possibly too, there are still some things to learn about the time of application and maximum rates for some crops.

Many dairymen do not yet know how much of an increase they can obtain in the yield of timothy hay from an application of nitrogen fertilizer. They frequently pay two or three times as much for hay when they run out than it would have cost them for fertilizer nitrogen to grow the extra hay, or they make up for a hay shortage by feeding high-priced grain.

Other Elements Important, Too

Nitrogen is no panacea for poor crop yields. Any submergence of emphasis on the importance of lime, phosphorous and potash and the growing of legumes in feed crop rotations would be a mistake. Nitrogen must be used to supplement these other things, not in place of them.

Buckwheat Fills the Gap

BUCKWHEAT has a number of good points even though no one would choose it as the best grain for feeding farm animals. It does have a short growing season, will grow on comparatively poor soil, and can be planted late on fields where bad weather or pressure of work prevented the sowing of earlier crops.

Soil: Buckwheat will grow satisfactorily on soils that lack lime or on wet soils that cannot be fitted early. In

fact on very fertile soil, lodging is likely to be a problem. It is not the best crop for a hillside, because the soil is especially subject to erosion following a crop of buckwheat. Yields are improved by plowing the land some time before the crop is planted.

Yields: The average yield is about 17 bushels to the acre, but it is possible to get as much as 30.

Varieties: In New York State, Japanese buckwheat—a large black-seeded variety—is most popular. Silver Hull and Common Gray have smaller seeds than Japanese, and the plants are more branching. Sometimes a mixture of Silver Hull and Japanese is grown because the blooming period is longer; therefore there is less danger that dry hot weather will reduce yields. Tartary buckwheat usually produces a heavier yield than other varieties. It is good for poor soils, but is not good for milling and should be grown only for feed.

Planting Time: June 25 to July 10 is the best planting time. One way to figure the planting date is to allow 12 weeks ahead of the average date of the first killing frost. The seeding rate is 3 to 4 pecks per acre.

Fertilizers: In many cases superphosphate is the most profitable fertilizer. Two to three hundred lbs. of 18% or 20% superphosphate is sufficient. On soils that lack potash an O-16-8 or an O-14-14 can be used instead of superphosphate.



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Don't Sell the Pullets

By L. E. Weaver

PROFESSOR L. M. HURD told me of talking with a man who has several hundred early-hatched pullets; it won't be long before they will start laying. However, this man has been offered a most attractive price for the pullets, the purchaser presumably desiring to resell them for meat. The owner's temptation to sell was strong. Many poultry owners are going to be faced with this temptation in the next few months, but here are some things to think about.

According to the May crop report, the number of layers on farms in the U. S. in April was 10% lower than a year ago and egg production 5% less. In New York number of layers was 14% lower. Stocks of poultry and eggs in cold storage are below the pre-war average, not counting those owned by the government.

The relationship of egg prices to feed prices is good—considerably better than a year ago. Egg prices will advance each month until winter. A big scarcity of eggs is certain to develop soon and to last until January at least.

For all these reasons it seems to me that early-hatched pullets should be held for egg production. Chances are at least even that one's income will be as good as to sell them now. A more compelling reason to the unselfish person is the fact that his country needs the eggs those pullets will lay more than it needs the meat now. Eggs are one of the few "protective" foods. They help to protect the nation's health.

BROILERS

Judging by the number of inquiries that come to me, the Northeast is going to grow more broilers this year than ever before. I think it is a good idea. The biggest reason is because the country needs them.

Broilers are grown just as pullets are grown for egg-laying, except that more of them are put into a pen. Because they are males as a rule, there is no danger that too much crowding will harm their egg-laying capacity.

After the first two or three weeks, the big worry at this time of the year is going to be how to keep them from being too warm. High temperature reduces the chicks' appetites. They eat less and that makes them grow more slowly. Anything you can do to keep the chicks cool will speed their growth, and cut down the cost of growing them. Avoid stuffy upstairs rooms. If their pen has no chance for a cross breeze, cut out an opening opposite a door or window. Get them up onto roosts. Give them a lot of roost space, and don't let red mites get a start.

CHICKEN THIEVES

Because poultry will bring real money in almost any market today, chicken thieves will be willing to run more risks than in normal times. Poultry owners will have to be more on guard than usual.

Tattooing of poultry has been effective in reducing the amount of chicken stealing. It is an extra chore, and many who have tattooing equipment are not using it. It may be well to get it out and tattoo your young stock. It is about the only way that positive identification of chickens is possible. If a truck carries away a load of chickens some night, you will miss them, but if a lone night ranger sneaks in and gets what he can carry away in a sack, you probably won't notice their absence. That can go on for weeks before you get wise.

Here is an idea that made it possible

Connecticut Poultry Producers, Inc., Quits Wholesale Business

According to an Associated Press despatch, the Connecticut Poultry Producers, Inc., has notified its wholesale customers throughout the State that it can no longer supply them with eggs, asserting that the failure of the OPA to increase ceiling prices on eggs had "made it impossible to stay in the wholesale business on a legitimate basis."

In a form letter signed by H. W. Bermender, general manager, the big cooperative with a membership of 805 poultry producers, announced its intention of abandoning the wholesale distribution of eggs and to enter the retail field.

Predicting that because many farmers have sold off their laying birds, "a black market is developing in eggs that threatens to exceed the present poultry meat situation," the letter blames the OPA for the condition of the industry.

"Had the OPA recognized conditions a few months ago and increased the ceiling price on eggs, many producers would not have sold their laying birds for the high prices being offered by live poultry dealers," the announcement states.

for one man to discover the intruder's first visit. His many shelters and several thousand chickens are in a young orchard. Ladino clover covers the orchard floor. Entirely surrounding the orchard is a strip of ground perhaps 10 ft. wide, plowed and harrowed and kept loose by occasional harrowing. Footprints of an intruder show plainly in the loose soil. The owner says that even a fox's visit is recorded. A daily trip for inspection reveals the first trespass.

—A. A.—

WATER FOR HENS

I have tried all types of poultry fountains and every one of them has some disadvantage, either overflowing, plugging up, or going dry unexpectedly, or being hard to heat in winter. Even running water will plug up occasionally, or worse, run all over the litter. This is especially serious for baby chicks.

For the last two years in my hen houses, I have used ordinary galvanized wash tubs set on cinder blocks off the floor, with an electric unit for heat. In winter I set the tub inside another one to prevent too much heat loss. The hens hop up to the edge of the tub, drink, and shake their heads around, but water splashes right back into the tub, as you would expect, since the hen perched right on the side of the tub has its head well away from the edge.

This has eliminated wet spots, it is easy to dump a pail of water in, and the tub never overflows. If it runs dry, it is due to gross carelessness, since the level of water is easily seen. The tub is easily carried out for cleaning once a week or oftener. An improvement could be made by having an iron ring of 2 to 3 inches outside of the top of the tub for the hens to perch on. This would prevent too much litter getting in the tub.

For 3-weeks-old chicks I use a shallow pan with regular wire guard, but this isn't entirely satisfactory since the chicks can get through the guard. Manufacturers ought to consider making fountains and guards of this type for baby chicks. They are much more sanitary, easy to clean and fill, and will not run over, as these vacuum-type waterers often do when set on an uneven floor.—W. R., New York.

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\$125.00 monthly plus board and private room with shower. Every second Sunday off. We want a good job done in return for good treatment under best of living conditions. Give age and full information in first letter.

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SINGLE, on modern dairy farm for milking and farm work. Year round employment. Draft department probable. Best food, room and shower. Every second Sunday off. Experienced seventeen-year-old boy acceptable. State age, height, weight, experience, etc.

P. O. BOX 1032, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY

COUPLE—Farmer on Modern Dairy Farm

(290 acres) alfalfa, soybeans, new, modern tenant house. Wife who can provide meals for farmhand in own house. Couple with son or daughter work age advantageous.

State age, height, weight, experience, wages now earned and expected. We pay separate wages to son or daughter. Immediate.

BOX 1041,

TRENTON, NEW JERSEY

HELP WANTED: Married Man

for small orchard in Wyoming County, Pa. Full details furnished when satisfactory references are furnished.

Box 514-W,

c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, ITHACA, N. Y.

WANTED: Married Man on Large Farm.

Milking machine and tractors used. To be generally useful. No liquor. House, milk, fuel and good wages furnished.

IRWIN J. ORR, Foreman,

R.D. No. 1, WARWICK, N. Y.

WANTED: FIRST CLASS BARN MAN

to take charge of a herd of Jerseys. Capable, willing, and experienced in testing and general care. If married, wife to run farm boarding house. A most promising proposition for a reliable couple. Apply by letter to

RONALD BREE, Manager,

MERIDALE FARMS,

MEREDITH, DELAWARE COUNTY, NEW YORK.

MALE HELP WANTED: FARMER—Family Man

to take complete charge and manage a small dairy farm. Must have knowledge of general farming. Willing worker. House provided. Good wages. Write

BOX 514-M, c/o American Agriculturist,

ITHACA, N. Y.

Reach More Than 200,000 Readers

Write your ad. in the space below and mail to **American Agriculturist, Advertising Department, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.** One inch space, single column, one insertion, \$6.00.

One-half inch space, single column, one insertion, \$3.00.



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

IN SPITE of all that we are experiencing in our meat and livestock situation, cattle and cows, sheep and lambs, and even calves are sharply lower on all our central live animal markets, with salesmen hunting buyers. All due to a continuation of the same OPA muddling at farmers' expense.

This thing is not just a pet peeve; it is larger than that. It is not just holding prices; it is larger even than that. It is a NATIONAL POLICY that must be straightened out and soon.

This country has got to decide whether a great number of folks are to be kept on the land as government servants at low income levels, or whether they are to be allowed to work efficiently and unhindered to produce the needed food.

For over twenty years farming has been kept at the lowest income level of any of the larger population groups. Every other class has been getting its food for less than it rightly should have. Now we find subsidies running into millions and millions of taxpayers' money to keep this up, even with the war still on with its patriotic appeal and with average incomes still advancing.

There is of course only one answer. All this sort of thing has got to stop. The government cannot continue to hold prices from rising, and then just let them fall. Neither can it continue to pay out other people's money to make cheap food for two-thirds of the population that is perfectly willing and able to pay. The present situation in food should also prove that low income, poor incentive, bad labor conditions, and lack of things to do with simply will not produce the food required even in these good growing years.

A successful farmer is a good businessman, not a laborer. With what we are going through, it should not be difficult for even our policymakers to understand that and to act accordingly right now.

Let us recognize that agriculture is a hazardous occupation in which the majority is always wrong. Any farmer

knows that if he produces more milk and most other farmers do the same, he might better have raised more potatoes and less milk, etc., etc. All farm majorities are wrong no matter what that majority raises or produces. But there is no gambler on earth like the farmer; he was brought up that way and likes it. Why, oh why, figure that he is a little boy that needs guidance or a dumb cluck that must be held down, manipulated and otherwise led around by the ear?

Let government quit fooling the public by telling people they can have 115 pounds of meat this year, when we know it will take 900 red points to get that much meat and fats and only 600 points are issued. Let us stop the same officials from telling the dairy farmer that the ceiling on his good calf alive is \$18.40 a hundredweight, and then in the same breath tell the packer that kills that calf that his ceiling is 21½ cents dressed when he knows and everyone else knows that if a farmer gets \$18.40 for his live calf, it will cost anyone who kills it 25 to 26 cents a lb. dressed.

These tricks, if they can be called by such a flattering term, will have to go first. Then let us have honest liberty in principle, in thought, and in action.

—A. A.—

LIVESTOCK SALES

- June 16. Connecticut-Rhode Island Jersey Sale, Durham, Conn.
- June 30. High Acres Ayrshire Dispersal Sale, Poland, N. Y.
- June 30. 4th Warwick Holstein Consignment at Henry Nielsen Farm, Warwick, Orange County, N. Y.
- July 19. Roland Seely Guernsey Dispersal Sale, Nescopeck, Pa.
- July 21. Maplelawn Farm Guernsey Dispersal Sale at Atglen, Pa.
- Aug. 1. Lancaster County Ayrshire Breeders' Sale, Lititz, Pa.
- Aug. 6. 47th Merryman's Guernsey Sale, York, Pa.
- Aug. 27. 4th Annual Butler-Lawrence Co. Guernsey Sale, Butler, Pa.
- Aug. 28. 4th Jefferson-Clarion County Guernsey Sale, Brookville, Pa.
- Sept. 5. Pennsylvania Jersey Cattle Club Consignment Sale, Bradford, Pa.
- Sept. 12. New Hampshire State Guernsey Sale, Rochester, N. H.
- Sept. 13. Vermont Guernsey Breeders' Sale, Rutland, Vt.
- Oct. 2. Vermont Ayrshire Breeders' State Sale, Brandon, Vt.
- Oct. 6. New York Production Ayrshire Sale, Cobleskill, N. Y.

—A. A.—

The New York Brown Swiss Breeders' Association will hold a field day and picnic at Hilltop Farm of D. N. Boice, Churchville, N. Y., on Saturday, June 16th.



Grand champion bull and grand champion female at the 9th annual show and sale of the Northeastern Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association held at Cornell University last month. Senator Frederic H. Bontecou of Rally Farms, Millbrook, N. Y., owner of the bull, is shown at left in light coat. Myron H. Fuerst, of Pine Plains, sales manager, is next (back of the reins); Professor J. I. Miller, executive secretary, in dark suit; John S. Williams of Good Hope Farm, Old Chatham, N. Y., and owner of the prize female, in light coat; and Professor F. B. Morrison, head of Cornell's animal husbandry, in dark suit. The grand champion bull was sold to Ess Kay Farm, East Aurora, N. Y., for \$2,900. Grand champion female went to Dean Godden, Williamsport, Ohio, for \$1,350.

Action Today Means Security Tomorrow

With current feed shortages, safe storage for forage crops is more important than ever. Silo production is limited by wartime lack of manpower and materials. But Craine standard wood types are still available. If you need a silo—order now. If you're thinking of a masonry silo, ask us how and when you can get one.

WRITE CRAINE TODAY . . . Follow the lead of many successful dairymen. Invest in a Craine Silo for dependability and permanence. A postcard brings you complete information and prices.

CRAINE INC., 625 PINE STREET, NORWICH, N. Y.

CRAINE *better built* SILOS

DE-HORN YOUR CALVES

WITH **Dr. Naylor's**
DEHORNING PASTE

H. W. NAYLOR CO. MORRIS N. Y.

One application over horn button prevents horn growth on young calves, kids, rams. No cutting. No bleeding. May be used at any time of year. 4-oz. jar will dehorn many animals. \$1.00 at your dealers or by mail.

ATTEND THE

4th WARWICK, Orange Co., N. Y.
CONSIGNMENT SALE
Saturday, June 30, 1945

50 HOLSTEIN CATTLE (40 Reg., 10 grades)
All T.B. Accredited, negative to blood test, eligible for New Jersey and other states, mastitis tested.

Sale is featured by fresh cows, close springers, young calves of both sex, service age bulls.

AT THE FARM OF HENRY L. NIELSEN,
located at the outskirts of
WARWICK VILLAGE,
easy to reach from New Jersey.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS
Sales Mgr. & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

Complete DISPERSAL SALE
53 Registered JERSEYS 53

Fully accredited for Bangs and T.B.

Having sold our farm we will sell our entire herd of choice Jerseys, consisting of the following:

25 milking cows, many just fresh or springing; 8 bred heifers; 12 yearlings ready to breed this fall; 6 calves; 1 bull, three years old, Son of the Superior Sire, Blonde Lads Jest; 1 young bull, Grandson of the same.

The herd is principally of Sybil breeding. No animals over 6 years of age. All 4 years and under have been vaccinated. A high producing herd and completely free of all disease. PRICED TO SELL.

THE STODDARD FARM, SO. ROYALTON, VT.
Farm Located in North Pomfret, Vt.

AYRSHIRE AUCTIONS

HIGH ACRES DISPERSAL (W. G. Pope, Owner), POLAND, N. Y., SAT., JUNE 30th, 12:30 P. M. Pope herd of 22 head includes 10 daughters of Approved sires and is completely vaccinated. E. P. WENGERT, BOONVILLE, N. Y., is selling 16 fresh cows, "Red Star" breeding. His herd is negative and tested within 30 days.

AYRSHIRE SALES SERVICE
Box 85, BRANDON, VERMONT

... For SCOURS use

Dr. Naylor's
DIRENE

H. W. NAYLOR CO. MORRIS, N. Y.

Intestinal astringent for acid indigestion—simple diarrhea in calves. 14 oz. pkg. 75¢. At your dealers. Or by mail, postpaid.

GUERNSEY INCOME

The GUERNSEY Brand and Breed Program is the farmer's assurance of future income. Read "How The American Guernsey Cattle Club Helps To Make Breeding Fascinating and Profitable". This valuable FREE booklet will pay you dividends. Send Now!

THE AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB
245 Grove Street, Peterborough, New Hampshire

New Discovery Ends
Calfbag in 3 DAYS or
Double Your Money Back!
Can Save You up to \$27.
each time a Cow comes in!

An amazing remedy for calfbag has been discovered at Dawnwood Farm where up to 100 cows are constantly milked. It's a penetrating salve called **UDDEROLE** that takes hold at once and promptly relieves inflamed, swollen udders congested with caked milk. Use it on your valuable first calf heifers before calving.

UDDEROLE ends calfbag in from 1 to 3 days because it's made by a new scientific formula, rich in irradiated lanolin and other penetrating ingredients. That's why we dare to make this astounding offer—send only \$1 for a generous 8 oz. tin on our . . .

DOUBLE MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE . . . IF **UDDEROLE** doesn't do all we claim, if you feel you can afford to part with it—return unused portion and receive, not \$1, but \$2—double your money back to pay for your trouble. Either way, you win, so . . .

SEND TODAY: **UDDEROLE** is new and if your dealer does not carry it just slip a dollar bill in an envelope with your name and address. We'll rush you, all charges prepaid, an 8-oz. tin of this amazing discovery. **DEALERS**, write for information.

DAWNWOOD FARMS, Dept. AA, AMENIA, N. Y.

HORSES and PONIES

Farm Chunks 1250 to 1500 lbs., heavy drafters 1600 to 2500 lbs. Percherons, Belgians; chestnuts, sorrels, roans, bays, greys, blacks. Singles, matched pairs or carload. Quick shipment, main line railways. Saddle horses, all-purpose large ponies, large and small Shetland ponies, jet blacks, black and white, brown and white, bay and white, sorrel and white, chestnut and white, snow white, cream colored, red sorrels, seal browns, blood bays, sorrels, chestnuts, greys; shipped singly in crates by express. How old are children you want pony for? Satisfaction fully guaranteed on thirty days trial at your own home or your money back.

HOWARD CHANDLER,
CHARITON, IOWA

MILKING SHORTHORNS
FOR 4% MILK
& GREATEST SALVAGE VALUE

Official as well as "on the farm" records under average farm conditions prove that Milking Shorthorns are best all-round breed! Produce 4% milk and have greatest salvage value of all milk breeds! Get the facts—FREE! Or read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription six months 50¢, one year \$1.00.

MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY, Dept. AG-5,
609 West Exchange Ave., U. S. Yards, Chicago 9, Ill.

ANCHORAGE FARMS
Cobleskill, N. Y.

★ Registered Herefords
★ Registered Corriedales

Breeders of uniform purebred livestock.
Inquiries and visitors always welcome.

HOLSTEINS SELL WELL
Surplus Holsteins find quick buyers readily—The proven production ability of this great breed makes them popular with both producers of dairy products and breeders. Practical dairymen vote Holstein overwhelmingly.

FREE ILLUSTRATED HOLSTEIN JUDGING MANUAL WRITE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS'N OF AMERICA • Brattleboro, Vermont • Box 2001

CANADIAN HOLSTEINS, pure breeds or grades. Any age, any number, bought on order or on consignment for buyers in the United States, in one of Canada's finest dairy cattle regions.

C. J. McPhail, Moose Creek, Ontario, Canada.
Say you saw it in American Agriculturist.

Use WHAT YOU HAVE

By
**MRS.
GRACE
WATKINS
HUCKETT**

Here are two examples of feminine ingenuity in wartime. The child's dress was made from feed bags. The other dress, with plaid skirt and solid color blouse with plaid trimming, was made from the good parts of two old dresses. In addition to working wonders with clothes, women are now having to contrive replacements for wornout curtains, sheets, and other household goods. What are you doing along this line?



—Photos by Spool Cotton Co.

THIS is sometimes called a cotton war, and it certainly seems to be when one tries to buy a cotton garment or cotton yardage. And now that all war activities have been transferred to the Pacific theatre where all fabrics are short-lived, the shortages will be even more acute.

It is estimated that where a soldier has required three or four uniforms before, he will now need about twelve. The men transferred from Europe will have to be re-outfitted completely; huge quantities of jungle cloth and netting are required, which practically takes all curtain goods off the market.

Just where do these facts leave the housewife? There is no new curtain or drapery material in sight. There are few new rugs or carpets and few to be made in the immediate future. Sheets, pillowcases, towels, etc., are scarce. What is the answer?

One *American Agriculturist* reader and an occasional contributor to this page, Mrs. Paul Townsend of Trumansburg, N. Y., has several good ideas on the subject. She says:

"When searching attics and storerooms for heavy warm clothing for the recent clothing drive, many of us rediscovered worn and faded articles not suitable to send overseas. Some of these

might quickly be adapted to tide over our own household needs in these days of shortages.

"Faded rayon bedspreads may be used for everyday sheets; the colors are a bit startling but they are comfortable and long wearing.

"The soft thick white bedspreads we used to call counterpanes make absorbent hand or dish towels and the smaller pieces may be cut for dish cloths. Better hem them on the machine, so that we may not belong to that group of which a neighbor speaks disparagingly, as the kind of woman who uses just any old rag for a dish cloth. Faded wash cloths may be bleached for satisfactory dish cloths and if not too worn the ends of turkish bath towels can be hemmed for wash cloths.

"Almost every linen closet has faded linen lunch cloths that have lain on the shelves unused for months; these may be hemmed for dish cloths, but if they are very thick they must be cut unusually large. Probably old tablecloths that are part linen and part cotton would be better for hand towels, for they are heavier.

"In many households, pillow cases made from bleached feed sacks for everyday use are saving the best embroidered cases for company. Recently I made three beautiful cases for a small

pillow from old linen bureau scarves. The Italian hemstitching on one formed the hem and the other two had cross-stitch embroidery above the hems.

"After bleaching, grandmother's double pillow shams are to become a wall hanging over the head of a bed. Her best linen splasher serves the same purpose and the more common ones could be used as hand towels in the present emergency.

"A leftover yard of cretonne with

quires a large enough container in which to submerge the fabric with constant stirring to avoid spotting.

Other clever uses of old materials are aprons from the good parts of dresses or from backs of shirts; pocket-books from old velvet or plush coats; children's clothing from good parts of adults' clothing; sweaters or small knitted articles from unravelled out yarn.

Wanted: Your Ideas

And now we would like to hear from you as to how YOU are meeting the fabric shortage in your home. Your experience with utilizing discarded but still usable fabrics and garments will help other readers. So write us a letter telling us one or more things which you have done. If you are just beginning to feel the shortage of fabrics, we suggest that you get out those old things which are stored away and see just how they can be used. You'll be helping the war effort—and you may win a cash prize in our contest. For contest details, see the box on this page.

\$25.00 IN PRIZES

FOR YOUR IDEAS ON MEETING THE FABRIC SHORTAGE

WITH rugs, upholstery, curtains, towels, washcloths, sheets, pillowcases and dress goods getting harder and harder to buy in the stores, many women are having to use their ingenuity to replace wornout articles. Old things which have been stored away in trunks and attics are once more seeing the light of day, and clever fingers are making them serve anew in different ways.

Read the article on this page and then decide to enter our "USE WHAT YOU HAVE" contest. Write us a letter telling what you have done to meet the fabric shortage. For the best letters we are offering the following prizes:

First	\$10.00
Second	5.00
Third	2.00
Eight next best letters.....	1.00 each

Send your letter **BEFORE AUGUST 1, 1945** to Fabric Shortage Contest, **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. Be sure to write your name and address clearly.

old-fashioned flowers scattered on a background was quilted in blue and used as seats for two ladder back chairs and to cover two bricks to be used as doorstops. There was enough, too, for a holder for the kitchen. Have you ever noticed how gay new potholders pep up your spirits? It makes me wonder why I use the old ones so long."

Curtains and Slip-covers

Old bedspreads—not precious antiques of course—can also be used for slip covers or for draperies, the loose weaves for draperies, the closely woven ones for slip covers. Those simulating quilted spreads are very attractive when dyed and worked up into tailored slip covers.

Sugar or feed bags can be bleached and dyed for side draperies or for slip covers. They are sturdy enough and sufficiently attractive in texture for such purposes, only one must figure a little to make the piecings an integral part of the design. For instance, do not have a seam down the center in a slip cover; it would be better to form a center panel with piecings on either side—this would be more comfortable as well as more attractive. Draperies could be fagotted together, or binding or ric rac used for joining pieces. The larger sections of material should fall at the bottom and other pieces graduated in size toward the top.

Some cheesecloth is available. This could be washed to remove sizing, tinted or boiled-dyed, starched lightly and ironed for very presentable curtains. If you dye, follow manufacturer's instructions on the package. Boil-dyeing re-





Be Cool and Pretty

No. 2904. Pinafores are tops for work or play. Applique pattern included. Sizes 12 to 42. Size 36, 3½ yards 35-inch, 4½ yards binding.

No. 2905. Daughter's version of Mother's pinafore. Sizes 2 to 10. Size 4, 1½ yards 35-inch, 3 yards binding.

No. 2901. Novel closing and side buttons offer eye-catching detail. Sizes 12 to 44. Size 36, 3¾ yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 2911. Shorts suit and front-button skirt do double duty as playsuit or as adorable dress. Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8, 1½ yards 35-inch fabric.

No. 2893. This soft two-piece suit dress is designed to slenderize and flatter. Sizes 14 to 48. Size 36, 3½

yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 2908 provides highly popular sun-dress and tiny bolero. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 3¾ yards 35-inch fabric.

No. 2887, including overalls, sun dress and bonnet, outfits both Little Brother and Sister! Sizes 1, 2, 3 and 4. Size 2, dress and bonnet, 1½ yards 35-inch, 2½ yards braid; overalls, 1½ yards 35-inch fabric.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in coins for each pattern wanted. Address Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12 cents for our new Summer Fashion Book, OR send 25 cents for book and your choice of one pattern.

The Family-Sized Farm Will Live On

(Continued from Page 1)

as the large dairyman with purebreds can afford to own.

It is true that modern farmers need much more cash than our fathers did. But here again the small farm can have an advantage over the large one by becoming more self-sufficient. Instead of buying everything except roughage for 25 cows, some of the best northeastern farmers are keeping a lesser number of cows and using more home-grown feeds. We are learning all over again the need of growing more of our own meat. Freezer lockers are helping this along. Large farm gardens are coming into their own again. In these and other ways the small farm can cut down the need for so much cash.

The smaller farmer does not have the time, the facilities, or the knowl-

edge to handle this marketing business efficiently. He must, therefore, work with his neighbors better than he ever has before in cooperative marketing organizations.

America Needs Small Farms

But there is a better reason than any of these why small family farms must be maintained. My friend who started this argument stated that the small farmers ought to quit and go to work for the large ones. I told him with some heat that when they did that they would lose their independence and become a nation of peasants. He replied with equal emphasis that people cannot live on independence, to which I answered, "neither can they live without it." Since the founding of America, the small independent farms have bred the finest stock of any people the world has ever seen. Those farm young people not needed to produce food have populated the cities in every trade and profession, and their high sense of responsibility, their ability to think for themselves in any emergency, and most of all, their independence, have been some of the chief factors in the steady progress of this nation.

It is therefore highly important that we maintain and improve conditions which will permit the small farms which dot the hills and valleys of America to continue to exist and prosper.



HINTS FOR HOME BAKERS

How Men Love These Raised Doughnuts!

Make them with Fleischmann's yellow label Yeast—the only fresh yeast with more EXTRA Vitamins.

DOUGHNUTS

1 cake Fleischmann's Yeast
1 tablespoon sugar
1¼ cups milk, scalded and cooled
4½ cups sifted flour
1 egg, well beaten

3 tablespoons butter or margarine
½ cup sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon nutmeg

Dissolve Fleischmann's Yeast and 1 tablespoon sugar in lukewarm milk. Add 1½ cups flour and beat well. Cover and let rise in warm place, free from draft, about 1 hour, until bubbles burst on top. Cream butter or margarine and sugar. Add salt, egg and nutmeg. Add to yeast mixture. Add remaining flour to make moderately soft dough. Knead lightly, then place in well-greased bowl. Cover and let rise 1½ hours. When light, turn out on floured board and roll ¼ inch thick. Cut with doughnut cutter (3-inch). Place on floured board, cover with cloth and let rise about 1 hour. Fry in deep fat, hot enough to brown 1-inch cube of bread in 60 seconds, or 375°F. Fry on both sides, turning only once. Drain, cool and roll in powdered sugar. Makes 3 dozen.

New Revised Wartime Edition of Fleischmann's Famous Recipe Book!

FREE!



Clip and paste on a penny post card for your free copy of Fleischmann's newly revised "The Bread Basket." Dozens of easy recipes for breads, rolls, desserts. Address Standard Brands Incorporated, Grand Central Annex, Box 477, New York 17, N. Y.

Name _____

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free!

174 WAYS TO SERVE HOME CANNED FOODS



Send for this fascinating 1945 Kerr Homemaker...24 pages...beautifully illustrated...canning instructions, time tables, new recipes...canning budget. Write Kerr Mason Jar Co., Dept. 120, Sand Springs, Okla.

Home canning is simple, easy, successful...when you use Kerr Mason Jars, Caps and Lids. Kerr Mason Caps fit ALL Mason jars...are "Self Sealing"...seal air tight...require no rubber rings.



OTTAWA LOG SAW



HERE'S A SENSIBLE WAY TO RELIEVE cramps, headache backache

Of "CERTAIN DAYS" of the month



Helps Build Up Resistance Against Such Distress!

If you suffer this way due to female functional periodic disturbances, try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms. This famous liquid formula DOES MORE than relieve such monthly pain. This great medicine ALSO relieves tired, cranky, nervous, blue feelings of such days—when due to this cause.

Taken regularly—Pinkham's Compound helps build up resistance against such symptoms. A VERY SENSIBLE THING TO DO!

HELPS NATURE: There are positively no harmful opiates or habit forming drugs in Pinkham's. This medicine helps nature. It's one of the most effective and best known medicines of its kind. Also a grand stomachic tonic! INEXPENSIVE!

Lydia E. Pinkham's
VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Buy War Bonds and Stamps.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

AS I EXPECTED, a good many dairymen and more dairymen's wives have written in with pride that it is the rule on their farms to satisfy the family's requirements for milk and milk products before any milk is sold. For an industry planning to go to the public with an appeal to use more dairy products, this would seem to be a sound procedure for all dairy farmers to follow.

On the Defensive

Too many of the people who have written me, however, have very apparently been on the defensive in telling what they are doing. Obviously they are out of step with common neighborhood practice and they know it. *The truth seems to be that on too many northeastern dairy farms, fresh milk is used sparingly and cream, butter, and cheese not at all.*

One Dairy Herd Improvement Association tester (I am going to protect both the name and sex of this person) reports that butter is used on the table of but one member of the Association. The common excuse for not using butter seems to be lack of equipment for making it or shortage of help. Even when considerable fresh milk is used on the table and in cooking, cream and cottage cheese apparently never are used on many dairy farms.

Time to Act

If the information which is being written in to me is right, the dairy industry in the Northeast is skating on pretty thin ice. *If milk producers think, as they apparently do, that it is good business to sell every drop of milk they can regardless of their family requirements, then they can't have much faith in their own product.*

If dairymen haven't faith enough in milk and cream, butter and cheese, to use these products liberally in the feeding of their own families; if they prefer to sell them in the form of fresh milk at a wholesale price and buy back inferior food substitutes and oleo at a retail price, how can we ever expect the rank and file of consumers to whom oleo, for example, is available at the same retail price to buy liberal quantities of milk, butter, and cheese at retail? *The situation just doesn't add up.*

* * *

COWS FOR SALE

When our heifers freshen in August and September, we will have just 60 milking cows at Sunnysables. Back of these will be 25 open heifers, the first of which we shall begin breeding in November.

Since our loose pens adjacent to our little milking stable will only comfortably accommodate 50 milkers, we shall have to sell about 10 cows. The problem of selling approximately one-sixth of our milking herd is an interesting one. Of course there are three or four

cows which must be sold for beef. The remaining six or seven to be sold, however, aren't so easy to decide upon.

Shall we try to sell our poorer cows at a fair price? Shall we take some top prices for our best ones? A dealer offered us \$300 the other night for a second-calf grade Holstein heifer just after he saw her milk 41½ pounds. Or shall we sell our older animals and thus keep the age of the herd good?

Because we at Sunnysables haven't been in the dairy business for a long time, we have to work out the answers to these questions the hard way. Of one thing, however, we're convinced. It is that if we are to keep a herd of 50 good milkers on the farm, we've got to handle them according to some carefully thought out policy, rather than just leave our sales to chance.

So far as I can see at present, this policy may well be based on the rule the Scotch are said to have followed so successfully in breeding up some of their great herds. This rule, as I recall it, was to sell each year the tops and the bottoms from the herd. If we apply this rule at Sunnysables, we'll sell the 80 pound a day heifer for \$300 and the slow breeder which is due to strip along for months for \$90. What do you experienced dairymen say?

* * *

SWEET CLOVER AND RYE

Early last fall we plowed up an old pasture sod, limed it and sowed it to rye with an application of about 4 cwt. per acre of a complete fertilizer. During the early spring we top-dressed the piece with manure. The rye was ready for grazing on April 1st. Except for a two-week rest period we continuously grazed it until June 1st. Early in the spring 2 pounds of ladino and 12 pounds of brome grass to the acre was applied with a cyclone seeder.

We now have a fine even catch of ladino, but of course can't tell about the brome yet. According to the luck we have been having with brome, we won't be disappointed if we don't get much of a stand. We clipped the rye on June 3rd. Of course there was only a sparse stand. When we shall again graze the field will depend upon how the ladino clover comes on. With any

ordinary break from the weather, it should furnish excellent grazing by fall.

What really interests us in this piece, however, is the sweet clover we sowed with the rye last fall. It was very dry and I'm not sure we had good viable seed. At any rate only a scattering stand of sweet clover came up. These scattering plants, however, have done very well. When we clipped the rye they were about 8 inches high.

From the way they have done, we are going to seed more sweet clover with rye this fall in the hope that next summer, when the rye has to be clipped, we will have a stand of sweet clover ready to come right on for pasture. We are of the opinion that the sweet clover, being a biennial, will not handicap very much our getting a stand of ladino to follow it.

Has anybody tried seeding sweet clover with rye in the fall and adding ladino in the spring? We'd appreciate hearing of such an experience no matter how it turned out.

* * *

LETTER FROM OKINAWA

1st. Lt. Ervin Mitchell sends us the following information about Okinawa.

FARM FREEZER FACTS and FANCIES

By ARLENE NUTTALL.

IN THE PAST I have contributed occasionally to this column under my initials. Now, beginning with this issue, I am to be a more or less regular contributor, so perhaps I should tell you something about myself.

I am a frozen-food-enthusiast. I live on a farm, have a home freezer, and I like to experiment with frozen foods. Also, it is my good fortune to have close contact with authorities in the field of frozen foods and to have commercial facilities available for practical and experimental work in freezing. As a regular user of frozen foods, I naturally have my own ideas on present methods and practices and am continually comparing notes with other homemakers. I also can study with little difficulty the part frozen foods now play and are to play in retail

We found it very interesting.

"The civilization is an old one, dating back before Christ, and primitive in the extreme. The people farm about one or two acres per family, terracing every inch of the clay soil they can cultivate. The countryside is interspersed with coral knolls, ridges, abutments, with fields in between. The knolls are covered with flowers, coniferous trees, palmettos and grass. Principal crops seem to be, in order of importance, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, rice, barley (a nice looking bearded variety), bush beans, onions, garlic, carrots, Japanese turnips, and some greens and unknown vegetables. Homes are hut-like with straw or tile roofs, very primitive kitchens with two large smoky cooking vessels, stone grinding devices for meal, wooden pestles for rice flour. They live in a filthy condition and are covered with lice and fleas (the natives, I mean). Then mixed with this primitive condition one finds the most beautiful lacquer ware and woodwork. It is hard to understand.

"They think a lot more of their dead than the living, and every knoll has an elaborate tomb in the side of it, filled with ancestors in urns that date back over 1000 years."

stores. With this rather unique set-up, I manage to keep fairly well abreast of the developments in the frozen food field.

I plan to report here on anything connected with frozen foods that strikes my fancy which may be helpful or of interest. Often I shall ask your advice. It is my hope that the mailman will frequently bring me suggestions and ideas from you. Reports on your freezing experiences will always be most welcome. Write me care of *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

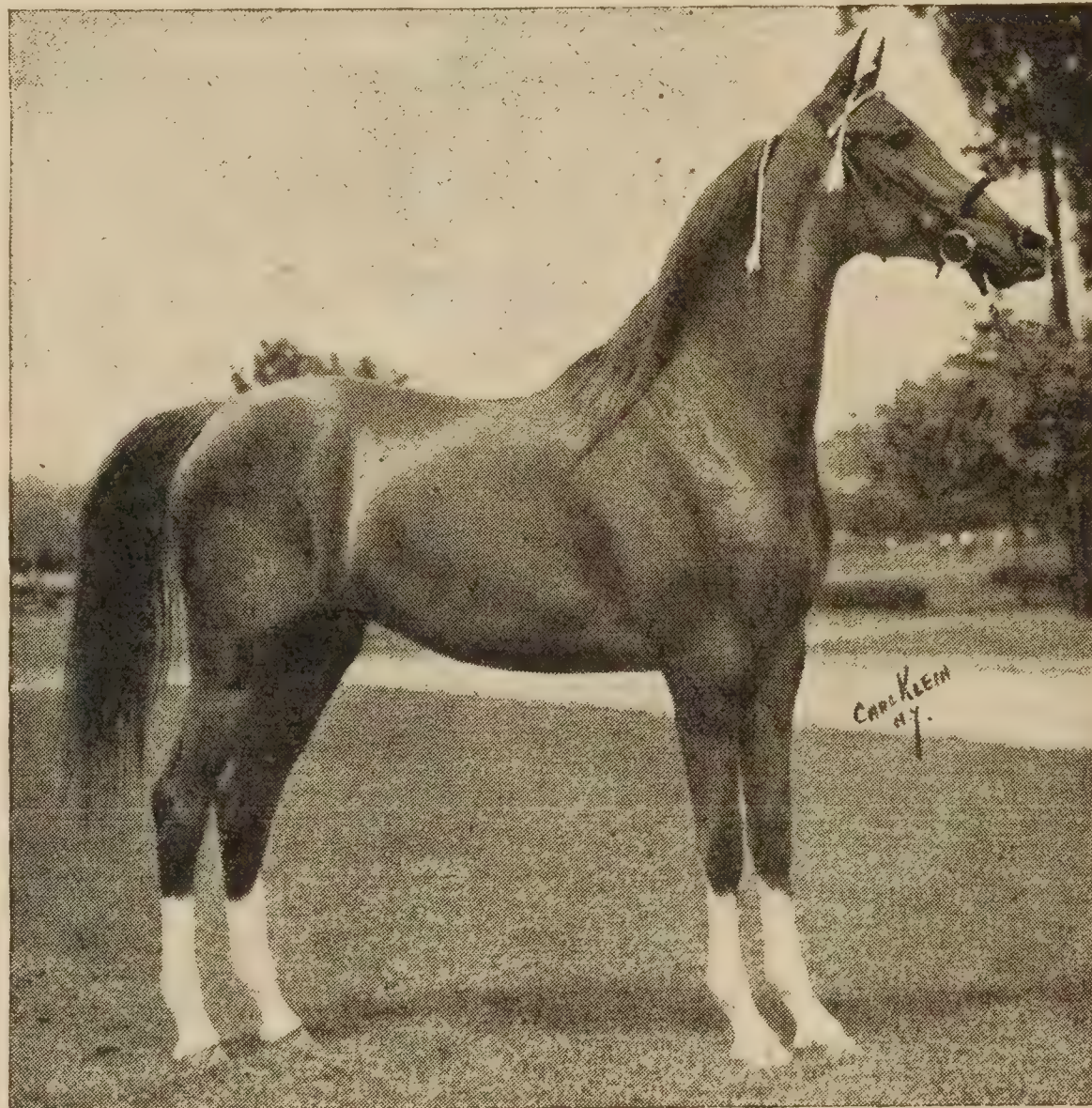
Beef for Next Winter

Freezing has a slight tenderizing effect on meat but miracles can't be expected. We have already learned that if we are to have quality steaks, roasts and hamburger we have got to get them out of a good beef animal. This spring we are more fortunate than most because we have a carload of Hereford steers on hand. These steers are about two years old, which is a good age to begin to feed them for slaughtering.

At first glance they all look pretty much alike. A little study, however, reveals small but important differences which even I can appreciate. Type and build is as important in a beef steer as it is in a dairy cow. I can't explain why, but it is. So we have been over our steers carefully and picked one for our own use, "Brown Bomber", which looks good to us. He will be our next winter's beef supply.

Now that we have picked a good animal, we plan to give him the best of care, for we expect to get what we give. At present our steers are actually "knee deep in clover", and will continue on good pasture all summer. They have plenty of water, and salt is always available. About 90 days before we plan to slaughter we will start feeding grain. The daily amount will be gradually increased until "Brown Bomber" is getting not less than one, and up to two pounds for every hundred pounds of his weight. The exact amount will depend on his "capacity". When pasture gets short, the grain will be supplemented by as much good roughage as he will eat.

Barring accidents, "Brown Bomber" should provide us with the best of steaks, roasts and hamburger for a year beginning this fall. And, believe me, this is something to look forward to these days.



The filly pictured above was just short of two years old when her photograph was taken. She was raised by one of our neighbors here in the Inlet Valley and has been sold to go to the horse shows. Can you identify her breeding? Standardbred, Thoroughbred, American Saddle, Morgan, Arabian? Correct answers will be placed in a hat, the former owner will draw out one, and to the person whose name is drawn will be sent a picture of My Golden Honey herself suitable for framing.

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

A. A. Offers Cash Rewards for Jailing Chicken Thieves

ON PAGE 8, L. E. Weaver calls attention to the increased danger of chicken thieves and makes some suggestions as to how best they may be prevented.

Believing that sure and swift arrest and conviction of chicken thieves is one of the best preventives of future losses, *American Agriculturist* announces a series of rewards for information leading to the arrest and jailing of anyone who steals chickens from a subscriber.

THE REWARD OFFER:

When chickens to the value of \$200 or more are stolen and the thief is convicted and serves a term of at least 30 days in jail, *American Agriculturist* will pay a reward of \$50.

Where the value of chickens stolen is less than \$200, a reward of \$25 will be paid.

THE RULES:

1. The chickens must be stolen from the farm owned by a man who is a subscriber to *American Agriculturist*. However, a man does not have to be a subscriber in order to claim the reward.
2. The reward will be paid to the person or persons who furnish information and testimony which leads to the arrest and conviction. Since information may come from more than one source, it naturally follows that the reward may be split between two or more persons.
3. The information must lead to conviction and the thief must serve a jail sentence of at least 30 days. A 30 day suspended sentence does NOT serve the purpose.
4. Notification of the theft and arrest must be sent to *American Agriculturist*, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y., when the arrest is made.
5. The person or persons who claim the reward must cooperate in establishing who discovered and furnished the evidence that led to the arrest and imprisonment.
6. The reward offer will continue until definite announcement of cancellation is given on this page. When rewards are discontinued, any claims already in will be paid in cases where all rules are met.

What to Do

Various suggestions have been given in the past designed to prevent or discourage chicken stealing. They include keeping a dog, locking chicken houses, tattooing the chickens, taking the license number of unknown cars that come into the yard, and installing burglar alarms. It is important, of course, to know exactly when chickens are stolen, and this means that it is necessary to know how many you have and to check up on them occasionally.

When chickens have been stolen, the first important step is to notify the state troopers and the sheriff. Often it is possible to find evidence immediately which may soon disappear. For example, there are imprints of tire tracks, footprints, and the possibility of locating the chickens before they have been dressed.

inducement to stimulate prompt action both on your part and on the part of neighbors and enforcement officers.

Again, we repeat that the meting out of swift, efficient justice is one of the most effective means of stamping out this racket.

—A. A.—

THE CHANCES OF FARM ACCIDENTS

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second of three articles, the first one appeared on this page in the June 2 issue.)

FARMING, with its varied and extensive operations, is subject to many types of accidents involving farm employees or members of the public. According to the National Safety Council, accidental deaths to members of farm families in 1942 were about 18,000. More than 1,625,000 additional persons were injured, many of whom were disabled for life. Most of these accidents

were either occupational or accidents that occur in the home. Over 60% of all the reported accidents in 1942 came from these two sources and about 10% of the total involved members of the public. Accidents involving farm machinery and livestock accounted for nearly two-thirds of the 18,000 deaths.

Considering the cost for hospitalization, doctors' bills, medicine, nursing and loss of time, these accidents cost farmers an estimated \$465,000,000. This is nearly six times the estimated loss from farm fires during the same year.

Negligence?

Not all of these accidents were due to negligence on the part of the farmer but they indicate the farm accident risk. With such a large number of accidents there is certain to be a substantial number of negligence cases for which farmers are legally liable.

There are many farm accidents for which the farmer is legally liable if negligence can be proved. Some of these are:

Accidents to employees. If such an accident results from the use of unsafe equipment or an unruly team of horses the employer is running the risk of a negligence suit.

Accidents caused by livestock straying on the highway. Many serious motor vehicle accidents have occurred as a

result of straying livestock.

Accidents caused by the operation of tractors and other farm machinery. The farmer is responsible for accidents resulting from the operation of machinery on the farm and on the highway.

Accidents caused by the use of the farmer's team, either on the farm or the highway.

Accidents to those who come on the farm. This applies whether they are invited guests or others who may have no business on the farm. Farmers who operate roadside stands are also responsible for accidents to members of the public who come on the farm to make purchases.

Whether the accident experience in your farm operation is good or bad, you probably cannot afford even one serious negligence suit whereby you may be required to pay costs amounting to several thousand dollars. Your protection against such a catastrophe is liability insurance. Suggested types of insurance and costs will be discussed in a later issue.—A. D. Gentle.

—A. A.—

I wish to thank you for your efforts in collecting this bill for me, as I know that without your help I should never have received my money for these eggs. Your Bureau certainly deserves much credit for the time and effort you spend in helping your members out of difficulties.—E. S.

USING CLOROX IN CLEANSING YOUR REFRIGERATOR? ...GOOD IDEA!

YES, FOR SANITATION... IT HELPS PREVENT FOOD SPOILAGE, TOO!



REFRIGERATORS and other food containers need regular disinfection for added health protection... also to help prevent food spoilage. Clorox in routine cleansing makes enamel, porcelain, china, glass, tile, linoleum and wood surfaces sanitary. And Clorox deodorizes, destroys mold, removes stains. To help protect family health... and food... complete your cleansing with Clorox.



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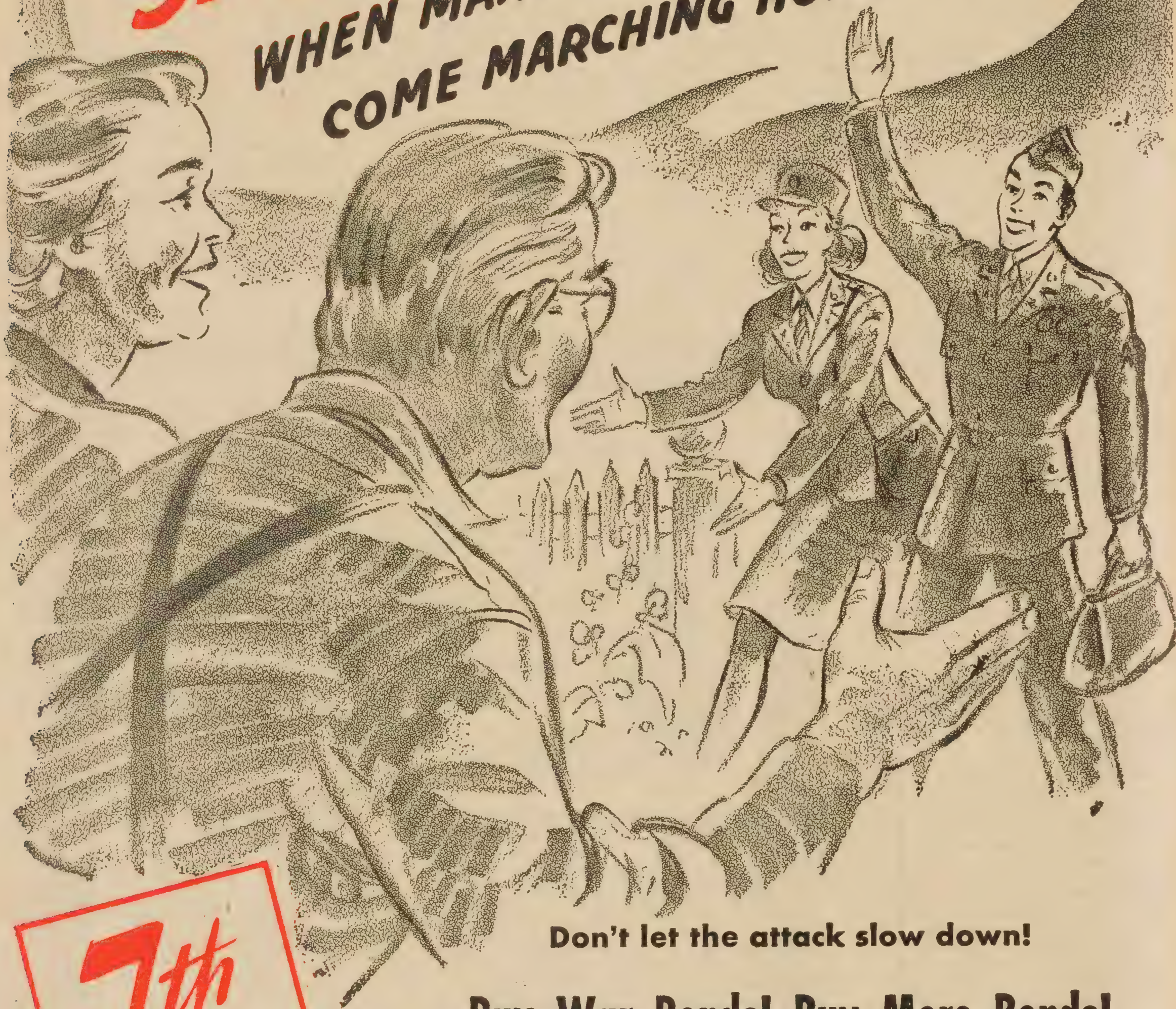
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COME MARCHING HOME AGAIN!**



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Don't let the attack slow down!

Buy War Bonds! Buy More Bonds!

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VICTORY and Lasting PEACE!

This space contributed to the Seventh War Loan Drive by the former members of

THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

This Bill Should Not Pass!

AN EDITORIAL *by* E. R. EASTMAN

THE VITAL interests of nearly every farmer in the United States are concerned with the Hill-Bankhead Bill now in the United States Senate, S-882, and a similar Flannigan Bill in the House, which would almost completely disrupt and reorganize the fertilizer business in this country.

This bill, which I am sorry to say, originated with the American Farm Bureau Federation, provides for the building and operation by government of two large phosphate plants and one potash plant over a period of five years. After five years the plants are to be turned over to cooperatives to buy and operate with the condition that cooperative operation is subject to making available up to 50% of the production for government demonstration purposes.

The bill plans for the distribution of free fertilizers to at least 75 farms in each agricultural county, and for the hiring of an assistant county agricultural agent in these counties to oversee fertilizer demonstrations and experiments on these 75 farms.

The provisions of this bill are unnecessary from an economic standpoint, contrary to the American way of doing business, and exceedingly dangerous from a free enterprise and social standpoint. The backers of this bill assume that the soils of this country are rapidly going to the dogs and that about the only way to save them is to manufacture and give away free fertilizer. As a matter of fact, the soils of this country are in general more productive than they have ever been before. Proof of this lies in the fact that the American production of food is at an all-time record high. There is need of erosion control, but that has little to do with the fertilizer program.

The supporters of the bill also assume that farmers themselves will not respond to research and education, that the only way to make progress is to give farmers something and then control them through government bureaucrats.

The fact is that the American farmer has made more scientific and practical progress in the last fifty years than any other class of people. Education may be slow, but it is sure and sound.

Who knows that the bureaucrats would be willing to give up their fertilizer plants and control at the end of five years, or that any of the cooperatives would want to take over these enterprises whether or not they are efficient? As a matter of fact, right now the four largest cooperatives in the United States handling fertilizers are emphatically opposed to this whole scheme. These cooperative leaders point out that the fertilizer industry is more competitive than any other, that this competition operates to keep prices to farmers at a minimum, and that the cooperatives and private fertilizer companies are and have been for many years on their toes to improve their service and to increase their business.

Such schemes are the beginning of the end of the American way of doing business. If government wants to run fertilizer plants and give away fertilizer at the expense of the taxpayer, who shall stop them from edging in on every other business? The job of government with fertilizer and in all other farm enterprises should be one of research to find the best materials and then through the state and Federal departments of agriculture and the colleges and schools of agriculture to carry the results of that research by education out to the farms.

Working Together

FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

G.L.F. came into being twenty-five years ago because farmers wanted and needed such a cooperative.

It was the means by which they could work together.

Their G.L.F. facilities for working together, like everything else, have been changed during the past 25 years but the basic cooperative fundamentals remain the same:

1. Voluntary use by fully informed patrons. G.L.F. pioneered in "Public Formulas."

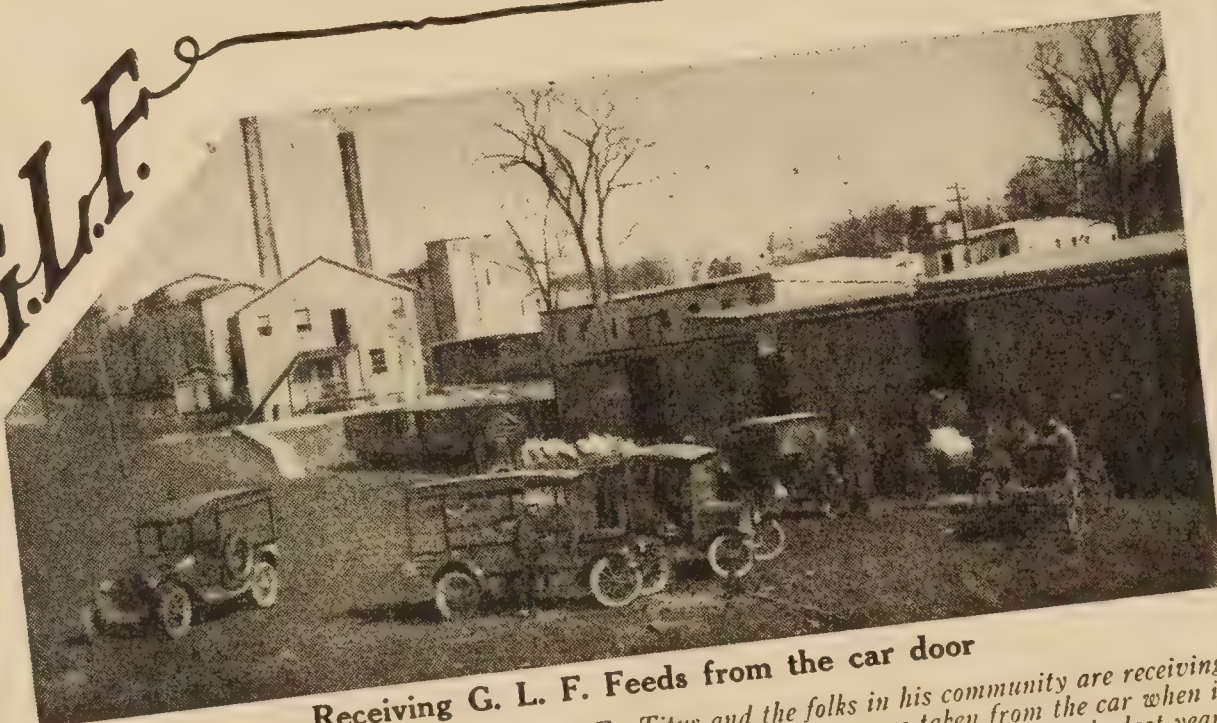
2. Farmer control, with each community determining the type of G.L.F. service it wants and needs.

3. Savings, after limited dividends on the farmers' investment, returned to patrons on the basis of the use they made of the cooperative.

These were good cooperative principles 25 years ago. They are good cooperative principles today. They will be just as good 25 years from now.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC., ITHACA, N. Y.

G.L.F.



Receiving G. L. F. Feeds from the car door

At Newburgh, Orange County, New York, Ed Titus and the folks in his community are receiving G. L. F. high quality farm supplies. The feed, seed and fertilizer are taken from the car when it arrives. Over a car a week of G. L. F. Feeds were received at Newburgh during the last year. The energy and business judgment of Mr. Titus, as local agent,—the high quality G. L. F. goods and service, together with the loyal support of shareholders made it possible for farmers around Newburgh to use dependable goods and save money on their farm supplies.

Is the G. L. F. serving you?

At hundreds of other railroad stations, local G. L. F. agents are assembling orders for Public Formula Feeds, known origin seeds, dependable quality fertilizer and binder twine. These goods are taken from the car door. A small charge is added by the agent to the cost price as his commission for getting the orders together, financing the car and checking the unloading.

At other points, cooperative associations have been organized and warehouses put under their supervision. This makes it possible to receive G. L. F. goods in any quantity and at any time desired.

Some communities have made arrangements with the local dealer so that he supplies them with G. L. F. goods from his warehouse.

Are you using your local G. L. F. agent to assist you in buying Public Formula G. L. F. Feeds that are being mixed for you? The formulas have the approval and the feeds are being fed by many of the best feeders in the country. Save money by using G. L. F. quality feeds.

If your community has not yet chosen an agent, write for full details.

THE COOPERATIVE
GRANGE LEAGUE FEDERATION EXCHANGE, INC.
100 BYRNE BLDG.,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.



"The Truth in Feeds"

Public Formula Feeds

(An early G.L.F. ad in the Dairymen's League News)



Planting potatoes on the farm of Floyd Slocum, Freetown, Cortland County, N. Y.

Potato Spray Rings "Ring the Bell"

FLOYD SLOCUM grows about 35 acres of potatoes each year. Sebago is the principal variety, and seed is grown on the farm. At one time certified seed was grown, so Mr. Slocum feels that he can do his own roguing of diseases and grow just as good seed as he could buy.

About 28 bushels of seed are put in per acre, with rows 34 inches apart and seed pieces 13 inches apart in the rows. A ton of 5-10-10 fertilizer is used to the acre.

My principal reason for stopping to talk with Mr. Slocum was to inquire about his experience with the potato spray ring in Cortland County, N. Y.

"I used to dust my own potatoes," said Mr. Slocum, "but I figured that I could join the spray ring and get the potatoes sprayed for about the same

cash cost as when I dusted, and that I would save the time that it took to dust. Besides that, the weather was not always favorable for dusting when the potatoes needed it."

"How many times do you spray?" I asked.

"I sign up for at least six applications," Mr. Slocum replied, "but sometimes they put on as many as eight. So far the rig has been around on time, and has done a good job. Farmers in the ring grow about 200 acres of potatoes."

Mr. Slocum has storage capacity for 11,000 bushels. He also has a dairy of 38 producing cows, and has kept as much as 64 head including young stock. He has two good-sized silos, and plans to put grass silage in one, and a mixture of corn and soybeans in the other.

"AN EXTRA GOOD JOB OF GROWING HAY"

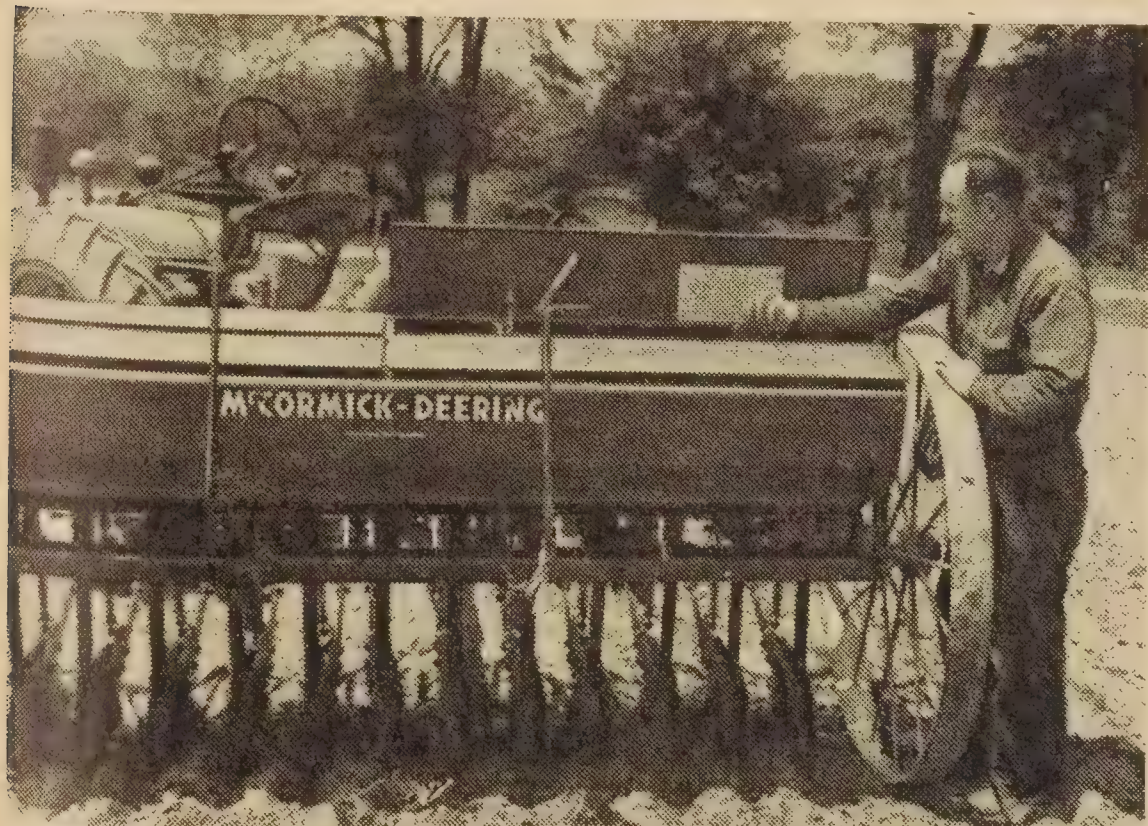
WHEN I asked a friend in Cortland County, N. Y., for the name of a man who was doing an extra good job of growing hay, I was told to see Warner Davis. I was not disappointed. Mr. Davis has a rotation of corn, oats and three years of hay. His seeding mixture is 4 pounds of red clover, 4 of alfalfa, 1 of Ladino and 7 of timothy. He says that he has had good yields of hay for 3 years and, because his silo needs to be replaced, is thinking of keeping the land in hay longer and doing without silage corn.

Early cutting is the rule on this farm. He says that he likes to get his

first load of hay in on his wedding anniversary, which is June 24.

A 16% grain ration is fed at the rate of 1 pound to 4 pounds of milk, and about half of his grain is grown on the farm.

This is a 165-acre farm with 30 milking cows, 22 head of young stock, and 2 bulls. "The farm is rather lightly stocked right now," said Mr. Davis. "I bought some additional land a year ago and figure I can carry 45 milkers. For two reasons I plan to raise replacements rather than to buy them; namely, to keep down costs, and as a disease control measure."



Warner Davis of Taylor, Cortland County, New York, sowing a mixture of soybeans, Sudan grass and millet to be pastured in August.



ONLY THE DE LAVAL MAGNETIC SPEEDWAY provides both fast and uniform milking . . . and both are essential for best milking results. If fast . . . clean . . . complete milking is what you want . . . the De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker and De Laval Speedway Method of Fast Milking are your answer. For higher milk production . . . healthier udders . . . and time and labor savings . . . see your nearest De Laval Dealer. And if necessary . . . it will pay you to wait for your new De Laval.



IT TAKES BOTH FOR BEST MILKING!

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INSTEAD OF WATER BUCKETS!

THAT'S what you get when you let electricity take over the job of delivering your water. Electricity does the job at a fraction of the cost of doing it by hand. For example, an electric pump will deliver 1,000 gallons of water for just a few cents. You save time and labor for more productive farm work.

Put running water first on your list of wise investments. Then you can have all the water you need for the home and farm . . . on tap . . . for only a few cents a day. Remember, a constant supply of water available to your cows and hens will increase their production. Talk it over with one of our representatives or see your dealer. And remember our Rural Service Department is ready to assist you in modernizing your wiring for this and other farm equipment.

OPERATING COMPANIES OF

NIAGARA HUDSON

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

No man can tell whether he is rich or poor by turning to his ledger. It is the heart that makes a man rich. He is rich according to what he is, not according to what he has. — Henry Ward Beecher.

H. E. BABCOCK RETIRES FROM G.L.F.

ON ONE of the rare perfect days we have had this spring I had the privilege of riding with Ed Babcock to attend a cattle sale at Earlville in Chenango County. The hills and valleys of old New York were luxuriant with the green and fragrance of June, the sun was warm, the farmers were working in their fields, and the thousands of cattle of our great dairy country were feeding on the hills. Best of all, my companion was a lifelong friend. He is now retired from one long-time activity to become increasingly interested in several others. So the setting was perfect for us to exchange and renew our views and philosophies.

I first knew Ed when I worked with him in 1916 as a county agricultural agent. Later I was associated with him in the central Farm Bureau office here at Cornell in those early days when Maurice Burritt and Ed Babcock did pioneer work and laid the foundation of Farm Bureau work here in New York State so well that it has never been excelled and seldom equalled by any other state in the Union. Ed was then and is now a man of many interests and activities too numerous to mention here. His page, "Kernels, Screenings & Chaff," in *American Agriculturist* is read by thousands of northeastern farmers, and many new practices worked out by Babcock at his Sunnyside farm and described on his page are now standard farm practices in the Northeast. He will continue his page in *American Agriculturist*, will help edit the Cooperative Digest and will continue to operate his large farm.

In addition to all of his other interests and activities, Ed has a lifetime interest in education. With Ed as Chairman of the Cornell Board, teamed up with the other Trustees, President Day, and the faculty, Cornell is way out in front in leadership to give wide educational opportunities to young people.

But of course Ed Babcock's outstanding lifetime interest and contribution are to the farm cooperative movement in general and to the G.L.F. in particular. With the cooperatives as with the Farm Bureau, Babcock was a pioneer and an organizer, doing such a good job, with his able associates like Jim McConnell, that the G.L.F. has few if any equals in the world in its particular field.

In thinking about the men who have achieved things of permanent value I have often wondered what is the measure of a man — what makes one man a success, another a failure. Well, I am sure that some of the qualities that have helped Ed Babcock make an outstanding contribution to his fellows are high ability, boundless enthusiasm, the urge to work long hours, a natural gift for organization beyond anyone else I have ever known, and an innate kindness that makes him always willing to go all out for a friend. — (Republished by courtesy of the Ithaca Journal).

LEAGUE CHANGES PRESIDENTS

AFTER SERVING for seventeen years as President of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Fred H. Sexauer declined to run again as President and Henry H. Rathbun of New Hartford, New York, was elected President by the Board of Directors meeting in Syracuse on June 21.

At the directors' meeting Fred, who will continue as a director of the League, received a much deserved tribute from his fellow directors in the form of a resolution calling attention to his long, valuable and loyal services to the dairymen of the New York

milk shed, and extending to him best wishes for his continued success and happiness. As a dairy and farm leader, Fred has been in the forefront of most of the constructive and progressive efforts that have been made in past years in this section to advance the welfare and happiness of farmers.

Under Mr. Rathbun, the League will continue to be well led. He has long experience as a farmer and milk marketing leader. Henry operates a farm of a thousand acres in Oneida County, where he grows some 300 acres of beans, peas, and potatoes, and much of the feed for 200 purebred Holsteins and a large flock of hens.

We of *American Agriculturist* join the League Board of Directors in wishing Mr. Sexauer continued happiness, and we congratulate Mr. Rathbun on his election as League President, and assure him and the League of our wholehearted support in the efforts of the League and other farmers' cooperatives in the service of farmers.

MORE CORN, LESS COB

THE Illinois College of Agriculture is experimenting with fertilizers to reduce the size of the cob and thereby increase the yield of corn. It has determined so far that corn grown on soil fertilized with nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and lime contained 15 per cent or 10.5 pounds of cobs per 70-pound bushel of ear corn, while the same hybrid from untreated fields contained 20 per cent or 14 pounds of cobs per bushel of ear corn.

Putting it another way, each one hundred bushels of ear corn grown on unfertilized land contained 350 pounds more cobs than a hundred bushels grown on treated land.

NEW KINDS OF FARM BUILDINGS

IT HAS BEEN something like thirty years since there has been any large amount of farm building. The result is that our northeastern farm buildings look and are in the worst shape they have ever been, and the time will soon be here when new barns and houses will have to be built or extensive repairs made.

It is impossible to do that now, but I mention it because new methods of farming and living will change the type both in homes and barns. I think, for example, that the day of the high barn needed to mow loose straw and hay is past. Field baling and new stock care methods will make high barns



A farm hand named John Henry Howe
Learned to handle a horse and a cow,
But he got himself "busted"
By a bull they all trusted.
'Twas "bull" taught him horse-sense, and how!

Until further notice, *American Agriculturist* will pay \$3 for every five-line limerick on some phase of farm safety similar to the limerick that we have printed here, and which we print in *American Agriculturist*.

unnecessary.

Now is the time, therefore, to begin to think and plan and dream about the type of house and barn that you would like to build when conditions are right again. Watch the farm papers for information, write the colleges and the barn equipment manufacturers, and collect all the plans you can.

A PARSON'S PONDERINGS

A YOUTH is walking down the road holding his sweetheart's hand. A father's arm is around his little son as he sits by the fire reading aloud while mother knits and listens too. An old man is rocking on the front porch with one hand resting on the hand of his little old wife beside him. All are happy because affection is being shown to them!

How easy it is to grow careless about little evidences of love! Many homes have lost their joy because love has been allowed to grow cold. The loyal cat will stay around as long as we feed her, but how much pleasanter her life is when we stroke her occasionally!

It seems to be easier for our wives and mothers to demonstrate their affection, but it is no less important for us sons and husbands to do likewise. Men and boys, let us remember those we love on Valentine's Day, Mother's Day, birthdays and anniversaries — but let us not permit one single day to pass without showing our love in some little way. They won't know it unless we show it!

—A Country Parson.

A MEMBER OF THE FAMILY

"Please find enclosed check for renewal of your wonderful paper, *American Agriculturist*, for two years. Please excuse delay as we were away from home. We decided many years ago that *American Agriculturist* is one of our family. We like it just that much." —D. H. M., Pennsylvania.

PUBLISHING a farm paper in these times, or in any times for that matter, is often just as discouraging as running a farm. There are just as many problems involved. But like farming, the farm paper business also has its bright sides, one of which is the hundreds of unsolicited letters like the one above that we receive from our readers. So many of these letters, like this one, speak of the paper as a member of the family and an old friend, and then often go on to say that in addition to being readable, entertaining and uplifting, the *American Agriculturist* is worth many times its subscription cost in the practical help it gives toward making a better living.

You can help us and yourself still more by making suggestions on what you'd like to see in the paper, what you like and don't like, and by renewing your subscription when it expires.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

A FRIEND of mine says he doesn't want me to mention any names because his wife might be embarrassed, but assures me that otherwise I am free to tell this story.

It seems he called his doctor on the telephone in great agitation recently, imploring the doctor to hurry, saying that his wife always sleeps with her mouth open and while doing so a mouse had run down her throat.

"Well, keep your shirt on," said the doctor. "I'll be there in a few minutes. Meanwhile, get a piece of cheese and wave it in front of her mouth. Maybe the mouse will come out."

When the doctor finally arrived he found my friend waving a big fat fish in front of his wife's open mouth.

"Now, why are you doing that?" shouted the doctor. "I told you to use a piece of cheese. Mice won't eat fish."

"Well," retorted my friend, "we've got to get that cat out first."

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

BAD YEAR: After seven or eight exceptionally high food production years the turn has apparently come. The South and Southwest have been having one of the worst droughts in many years, and at present the drought seems to be creeping northward from Texas into other range states. Record-breaking cold weather, late frost, and heavy rains have prevailed throughout the Northeast and the Midwest corn belt.

As a result, field and garden crops have been late planted, acreage of many crops is short, stands are poor and very weedy. An early frost could be disastrous.

WHAT TO DO: "Farmers eat at first table," but how well you eat this year depends largely on yourself. Take care of that garden. This may be a bad year for pests. Watch for them on both field and garden crops. Can and freeze more than ever. Fat a veal calf this fall. Use more milk and butter.

FEED SHORTAGE: No. 1 problem of poultry and cattle men is feed supply! Hog and cattle population are at record high. Good milk prices are resulting in heavy grain feeding even in flush milk season.

Prospects for corn both in Northeast and nationally are poor. Oats are short in the Northeast but a fair crop nationally. Wheat is an excellent crop nationally. Protein feeds are alarmingly short. Over all looms the Northeast feeders' problem of difficulties of transportation which will be worse than ever during this year.

Hay is good, but weather has prevented early cutting.

WHAT TO DO: Take best care of all the corn you have even though it is a poor stand. Sow buckwheat on all plowed land for other crops. Save every pound of hay. Build up feed inventories. Discuss your feed problem with your dealer and work ahead with him.

MILK PRICES: Uniform May price for 3.5 milk in New York City without subsidy is \$3.13. Subsidy for the Northeast is 35c except New Jersey, Massachusetts and Connecticut, where subsidy is 45c. Boston uniform price without subsidy for 3.5 milk, \$2.92; Rochester, \$3.16; Buffalo, \$3.08. Some skim milk was dumped in May. In spite of short help on farms, May production was a record high, and June may set all-time record. Nevertheless, cow prices are down slightly.

American Dairy Association program to advertise milk and milk products is making progress. Increased consumption is the logical method in handling excess milk at war's end.

FRUIT: Apple production will be a record national low, with a poor crop everywhere except in far West. Peaches promise a record high. There is a good pear crop. Sweet cherry production excellent; sour cherries poor crop. Citrus fruits excellent, favorable in all states except Florida.

Arrange for harvesting help and packages now.

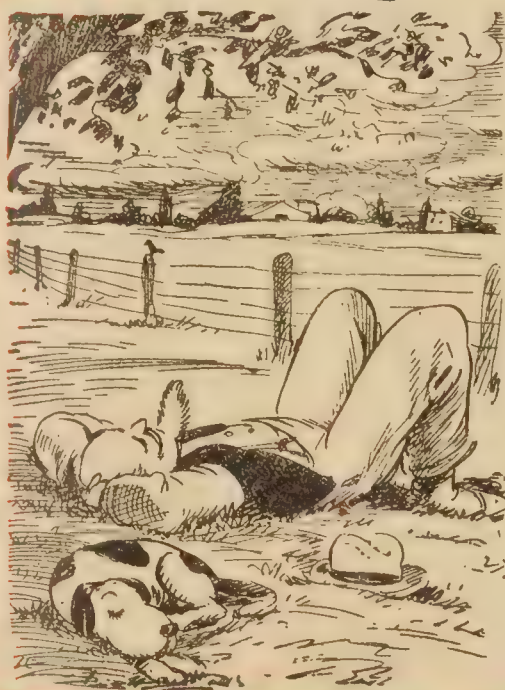
BEAN CEILINGS UP: Ceiling prices on white kidneys have been increased \$1.40 a hundred pounds; white marrows \$1 a hundred. Bean ceiling prices now are: Red kidneys \$8.40; pea beans \$6.75; white marrows \$8.40; white kidneys \$9.50; yellow eyes \$7.40; limas \$7.75. Farm price is approximately \$1 under these ceilings. Take good care of your crop.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS: A temporary depression will come during reconversion. Some reconversion and resulting unemployment is here now. Therefore, farmers should watch out, play cards close to chest. Sell all cull stock and unused machinery now. Sell crops and surplus hay at harvest time. Don't pay too high price for land.

GET OUT OF DEBT.

Help finish the war and improve your own capital position by buying war bonds.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



WHEN once we're shut of war's alarms, new wonders soon will reach our farms, and gadgets from the streamlined age will turn for us another page. Most every job from barn to field will have its future promise sealed to make our work a simple cinch and save us wages in a pinch. Electric blasts will cure our hay, and power will mow it all away, while hired men will then be fewer to haul our corn and spread manure. Our chickens will be fed by belts, and I will watch an' nothin' else. Stock rations pre-digested will end mixin' grain and feedin' swill. I'll use an automatic plow and button push to feed my sow. I'll sit in comfort on my stoop and watch the airplanes do a loop while pilots dose my plants with dust for bugs that used to get me fussed. And when the dazzling day is o'er, I'll raise a good old-fashioned snore, because inventors, wise and deep, can't never once improve on sleep.



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- ...a better fleshed bird
- ...tender breast texture

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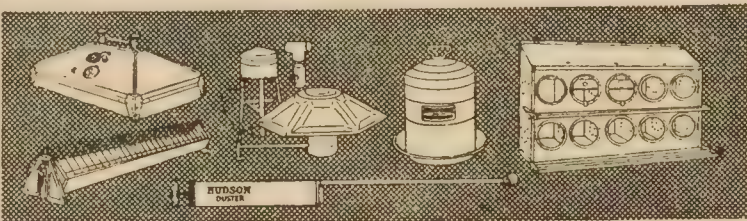
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Pullets Guar. 95% accurate	Per 100	100	100
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WHITE LEGHORNS	\$13.00	\$22.00	\$5.00
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Heavy Assorted	13.00	Only	

Less than 100, add 1c per chick. Also started chicks.

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100% live arrival guar. Sex guar. 95%. Hatched in modern elec. incubators from free range tested breeders. Order direct or write for Free Photo (Cat.). 4 wk. old Wh. or Bl. Leg. Pts., \$40-100. Ship exp. col.
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HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	Unsexed	Pts.	Ckls.
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Heavy Mixed	15.00	19.00	13.00

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Cash or C.O.D.	Unsexed	Pts.	Ckls.
Large Eng. White Leghorns	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$5.00
Br. & Wh. Rocks	14.00	20.00	15.00
N. H. Reds & Rock-Red Cross	15.00	20.00	16.00
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I wish to thank my many customers for their repeat orders. Their success with Tolman's White Rocks has resulted in a capacity sell out until Feb. 1st. Booking February chicks now at \$15.00 per 100. I specialize—One Breed, One Grade, at One Price.

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HANSON or HOLLYWOOD WHITE LEGHORNS
Leghorn Chicks sired by NON-SEXED PLTS. CKLS.
Males from R.O.P. Hens 100 100 100
Hollywood or Hanson \$12.00 \$18.00 \$10.00
White or Barred Rocks 18.00 20.00 18.00
Assorted—\$16.00 per 100.
Postage paid. Free Catalog describing breeders.
C. M. SHELLINGER'S POULTRY FARM
Box 37, Richfield, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

Write for catalog. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, Box 51, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

Poultry Manure for Pasture Improvement

By L. E. Weaver

Last spring I spread a few bags of built-up litter on my lawn. It came from the floor of our poultry house where it had been since the previous fall, and of course was a mixture of litter and manure. It was dry, dusty and fine. I didn't have to screen it. For a few days white feathers made the lawn look bad. But after the first rain they were never noticeable again. The frequency with which I had to push the lawn mower in the early part of the summer made me wish I hadn't been so generous with that application of poultry manure. But I did have a nice lawn, and it survived a long dry spell.

I thought of that experience recently when Mr. Sheridan in Herkimer County, N. Y., was telling about the difficulty he is having in disposing of his poultry manure. He has a big poultry business and not very much land. Furthermore, he doesn't want to spread poultry manure where he is going to range his pullets. That would endanger their health.

Before the war when trucks could be hired, he sold manure to gardeners and people in town for their lawns. But now he has a two year's accumulation of manure and litter piled up and still accumulating. He has never been able to get farmers interested in taking the manure.

A Good Trade

From time to time I hear of poultrymen who have arranged with a farmer to bring straw for litter, and haul away manure. That seems like a good deal for both the farmer and the poultryman. It seems to me there should be more such deals, or outright purchase of poultry manure by dairymen.

I believe there would be if one interesting fact was better known by dairymen. The fact is this. Although cows will not graze where cow manure has been spread, after one good rain they do not hesitate to graze over poultry manure. In fact, they seem to prefer such grazing. Remembering how fast and how rank the grass grew on my lawn, I think I can understand why cows would enjoy such pasturage.

I heard recently of a dairyman who is buying an adjoining farm in order to have more pasture for his cows. It makes me wonder if he might not better get poultry manure from a near-by poultryman and improve his present pasture and keep two cows where one grazed before.

Of course, everyone knows about superphosphate for pasture improvement. Here is a chance to make superphosphate serve two purposes.

The superphosphate can be used in the poultry house first and then spread on the pasture mixed with the manure. In the poultry house, superphosphate keeps down odors, prevents loss of nitrogen, reduces the amount of ammonia in the air, and helps to keep the place dry.

It should be an easy matter for dairymen with a farm poultry flock to try out this idea. When the chicken coop is given its annual cleaning just haul the litter and manure out and spread it in a corner of the pasture. Watch where the cows prefer to graze and that should tell the story.

—A. A.—

SULPHUR FOR COCCIDIOSIS

Have you any experience in feeding chicks sulphur once a week as a sort of general prevention for coccidiosis? My experience has been that they nearly always have the disease at some stage and some degree of intensity, and I thought the regular feeding of sulphur might pre-

vent its developing seriously. —W. R.

I think your plan of feeding sulphur to your chicks once a week as a prevention to coccidiosis is not sound or practical. Here is the reason:

Sulphur is not a cure for the disease. It merely stops its advance after the infection has taken place. The best plan is to have it on hand and start feeding it when you see the first sign of trouble.—L. E. Weaver.

—A. A.—

HEAT BRINGS POULTRY PROBLEMS

Eggs

Heat speeds the lowering of egg quality. Keep them cool by:

1. Gathering often.
2. Using wire baskets instead of pails.
3. Taking them to a cool, damp cellar at once.
4. Turning an electric fan on them.
5. Keeping crates where it is cool.
6. Avoiding exposure of filled crates to sun.
7. Marketing frequently.

Northeastern eggs have built a reputation for quality. Premiums for quality are low or non-existent now, but maintaining quality will again pay dividends after the war.

Pullets

1. Provide range shelters for protection against sun.
2. Avoid crowding.
3. Have water always available.

Laying Hens

1. Check the ventilation. Keep windows open at the back of the house.
2. Be sure the hens have water at all times.

Pests

Hot weather is ideal for lice and mites.

1. Treat roosts with mite paint or crankcase oil.
2. Use louse powder on hens, or paint roosts with a tobacco product.

—H. L. C.

Remarkable Results Raising Baby Chicks

"Gentlemen: I have been using Walko Tablets for 35 years with splendid results. I would not think of trying to raise Baby Chicks without them. I also use them for my grown birds with the same satisfaction." Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Diagonal, Iowa.

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Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Use them in the drinking water to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated water. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend upon Walko Tablets year after year in raising their baby chicks. You buy Walko Tablets at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you are not entirely satisfied with results. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer cannot supply you. Price 50c, \$1.00, \$2.50 and \$4.00.

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Hobbles, used50
Saddle Bags, black, used 3.50
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Connecting Links, 2 1/4 in. long, dozen..... 1.00
Hair cinches, used 2.00
Prices do NOT include postage. Special circular mailed for 3c stamp. 1945 Catalog, 308 pages, mailed for \$1.
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New York's Fruit Crop Will Be Short

By L. B. Sheffington

ADVANCE of the season lessens the prospects for fruit crops upstate. County agents say their surveys indicate apple and cherry crops may run as light as 10 to 20 per cent of last year. This is borne out by Frank Beneway, president of the New York and New England Apple Institute. Reports reaching him from week to week have indicated a decline rather than increase in the early outlook for most fruits. Peaches are an exception and promise a fair crop.

Continued rain and unfavorable weather has interfered with taking care of what fruit is on the trees. In many cases it has been too wet to spray, or sprays and dusts have been washed off soon after application. Except on the best drained soils, field work in many areas has been seriously delayed. Farmers have carried on, hoping that a turn in the weather would come, only to be confronted with deluging rains. Where tomatoes have been planted this has helped to get them started, but the next problem was to cultivate them as many growers find early cultivation is necessary to robust plants.

"What happens under ceiling prices? Retail prices of apples were at ceiling prices during both years, 1943-44 and 1944-45, because retailers tried to sell everything at ceiling prices. The size of the 1943 crop was 27 per cent below average, while the 1944 crop was average. The retail prices during 1944-45 were too high to move a crop of average size, especially when the general quality and condition of the McIntosh was low and the sizes small.

"Ceiling prices in 1944-45 resulted in consumers paying higher prices and consuming fewer apples than they would have if there had been no ceilings."

NEW WRINKLE IN PIES

Recently I went to Dunkirk, N. Y., to see how William W. Cease, operator of Cease's commissary service, has solved the problem of serving fresh fruit pies all year regardless of season and supply. Making an apple pie, for instance, he proceeds in the regular manner with dough, sliced fresh apples and sugar, except that instead of putting them in the oven he puts them in the quick freezer. They may be taken out and baked any time. Some of them have been frozen for two years.

Cease's original experiment was to take excess moisture out of the dough. He rigged refrigerator coils in an old oven and transferred excess moisture from the dough to the coils. Then he found he could keep the pies, made on paper plates, frozen indefinitely. This solves the problem of having a pie ready after 30 minutes baking at a time when the particular variety of fruit is not available in fresh form. It is superior to using frozen apples, he said, because the latter have to be thawed for a day or two and discolor. Too, it enables him to stock up with pies at a time when a particular variety may be at its peak of quality and plentiful.

When this stunt becomes more widespread consumers may order a fresh peach or apple pie months after the fresh fruit is not available.

CEILINGS TOO HIGH?

Tom LaMont of Albion, associate secretary of the New York State Horticultural Society, says part of the blame for unsatisfactory movement of apples during the past season may be credited to too high price ceilings. Many McIntosh apples were of poor quality or small size. LaMont says: "Many growers thought the high prices of 1943 were due to the war and could be obtained again in 1944-45. Also, it had paid to hold the 1943 crop and the 1942 crop cleaned up well with a sharp price advance in March and April.

"In normal times prices of apples move up in years of short crops and down in years of large crops. Thus during short-crop years the sale of apples is retarded, so that there will be enough apples for the whole season. In large-crop years the lower retail price stimulates consumption so that all of the apples will be eaten.

Henry Rathbun New Dairymen's League Head

AT A MEETING of the board of directors of the Dairymen's League on June 21 in Syracuse, Henry Rathbun of New Hartford was elected president. Fred Sexauer, who declined to be a candidate for re-election, will continue as a director from his district.

Mr. Rathbun was born 54 years ago in Las Vegas, New Mexico. He came East in 1914 and bought a farm of 192 acres near Oriskany Falls. At present he operates 1,000 acres, raising beans, peas and potatoes, has 200 purebred Holsteins, and a poultry flock of 5,000 layers. In 1924 he was elected county president of the League by the Oneida-Herkimer district, was elected director in 1926, and since 1935 has been first vice-president.

Other officers elected by the League directors are:

First vice-president, Paul Talbot, Burlington Flats, Otsego County; second vice-president, Louis M. Hardin, Sussex, N. J., re-elected; secretary, A. L. Milks, Little Valley, Cattaraugus County, succeeding Ernest C. Strobeck, Macedon; treasurer, Leon A. Chapin, North Bangor, Franklin County, re-elected; assistant treasurer, Hadley H. Benson, Wassaic, Dutchess County; assistant secretary, Miss Priscilla E. Rowe, New York City, re-elected.

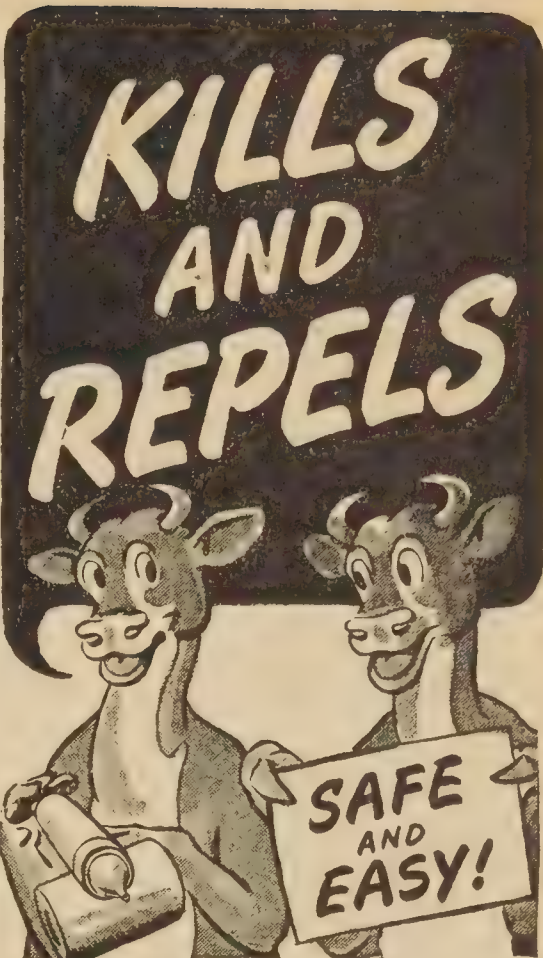
Elected to serve with Mr. Rathbun on the executive committee, which is the League's management group, are:

Mr. Chapin, H. L. Seeley, Knoxville, Tioga County, Pa., re-elected; Mr. Benson and Seymour K. Rodenhurst, Theresa, Jefferson County.

Three New Directors

As a result of the recent election, six directors were re-elected and three new directors were chosen. Grover Guernsey of Schoharie succeeds Millard Davis of Kerhonkson as director of District 5. Harold Creal of Homer was elected director from District 14. He succeeds the late George Fitts. Jay Sholes of West Edmeston succeeds Robert Marshman as director from District 13. Directors who are re-elected include Fred Sexauer of Auburn; Floyd Washbon of Cazenovia, District 11; Thomas McKeary, Marilla, District 16; Herbert Seeley, Knoxville, Pa., District 20; Edgar Raish, Candor, District 21; George Slocum, Milton, Pa., District 24.

Mr. Slocum, a former president of the League, introduced a resolution to express thanks and appreciation to Mr. Sexauer for his years of service to dairymen, the association, and to the nation. The resolution was unanimously approved.



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Cattle Spray for Double Protection!

'Specially developed by Socony-Vacuum's Research Laboratories. Both kills and repels horn and stable flies, and other infectious insects. Yet it won't burn or blister hide, stain or gum hair, or taint the milk, when used as directed. Each spray gives long-lasting protection—takes only 1 to 1½ ounces per cow.

Sanilac Cattle Spray is available in 5, 14 and 55-gallon drums, and in 1-gallon cans. Insist on Sanilac Cattle Spray and other fine Sanilac farm products listed below.



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- Sanilac Cattle Spray
- Sanilac Harness Oil
- Sanilac Axle Grease
- Sanilac Hand Separator Oil
- Sanilac Insect Spray
- Sanilac Compound Neatsfoot Oil
- Sanilac Disinfectant

Chester Valley Chix VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

Cash or C.O.D.	Non-Sexed Pkts.	Ckls.
S. C. Hanson or Gasson	100	100
Special Mated White Leghorns	\$11.00	\$20.00 \$6.00
Large Eng. S. C. White Leghorns	10.00	18.00 6.00
Barred Rocks & R. I. Reds	15.00	18.00 15.00
White Rocks	15.00	20.00 15.00
Red-Rock Cross	16.00	20.00 15.00
Heavy Mixed	14.00	14.00

Smith's QUALITY CHICKS ELECTRICALLY HATCHED

Hatches Mon. & Thur.	Order from ad or write for Catalog. 100% live del. We	NON-SEX PLTS. CKLS.
Pay Postage. Cash or C.O.D.	100	100
Hanson or large type Wh. Leg.	\$10.00	\$20.00 \$ 5.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	12.00	16.00 10.00
New Hampshire Reds	14.00	20.00 12.00
Rock-Red and Red-Rock Cross	15.00	20.00 14.00
Heavy Mixed	10.00	16.00 10.00

Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. American Sexors only. 95% accuracy.

Smith's Electric Hatchery, Box A, Cocolamus, Pa.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thur.	Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat.	Non-Sexed Pullets Cockerels
Hanson or Large Type	per 100	per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	\$11.00	\$20.00 \$8.00
Black Minorcas	11.00	20.00 8.00
Par. & Wh. Box, W. Wyand.	18.00	20.00 18.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	18.00	20.00 18.00
N. Hamp. Reds (AAA Sup.)	20.00	25.00 18.00
Heavy Mix \$17.00; ASSORTED BROILER CHIX \$13.00.		

100. Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. 100% live delivery. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy. C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

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Dept. A,

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Baby Pullets	Straight Run	Broilers
\$15.00	\$10.00	\$4.95
per 100 FOB Sedalia	per 100 FOB Sedalia	per 100 FOB Sedalia

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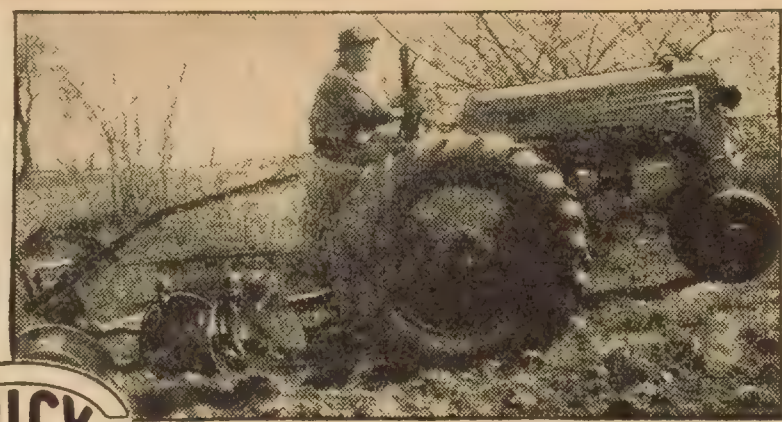
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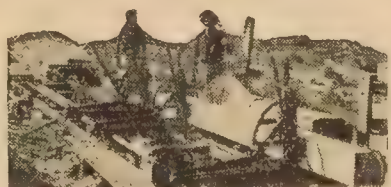


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Water on Tap!

IT'S A "MUST" IN THE HOUSE
AS WELL AS FARM BUILDINGS

PLENTY of water, both hot and cold, at the turn of a faucet is one of the biggest money and time savers on a farm. Cows produce more winter milk when water is before them in buckets. Milk coolers save milk, and water in the poultry house saves many backaches. Then there's the little matter of fire protection, which lessens worry and may save your buildings. The convenience and enjoyment for all members of the family is an extra dividend in the form of happiness. Running water in the barn but not in the house doesn't make sense!

The three essentials for running water are an abundant source of water, power to pump it and a place to store it. We might add a fourth, cash or credit to make the installation. These essentials differ widely, so each installation needs study and planning.

The ideal situation is a drilled well, an automatic electric deep-well pump and a pressure tank, plus a cistern and another pump and tank to furnish hot soft water for the house. An automatic pump starts when the pressure gets low, and stops when it gets high.

When drilling a well, discard peach sprouts as a means of locating it. Drill it where you want it! Unfortunately, drilling costs money, and no one can tell how deep you will have to go, or that you are sure to find a satisfactory water supply. You will in most cases.

There are several types of deep well pumps. Study catalogs and bulletins, talk with your dealer. Figure the daily water need based on your livestock and the number in your family, then get a pump that will deliver more than you need!

But suppose you do not have electricity for power. Then you can get a semi-automatic gasoline engine. It will shut off automatically when the pressure in the tank is high enough, but you must start it when pressure gets low.

Springs and Dug Wells

A drilled well, of course, is not the only source of water. Here are others:

If a spring is located at an elevation above the building, gravity will provide the necessary pressure. However, the pressure will be relatively low and there is some danger that the pipe will freeze or become clogged. If the flow of the spring is small, a storage tank can be supplied, either underground, or overhead in a building. An overhead storage tank sweats in hot weather, there is the danger that it may leak, and the water gets warm.

The big disadvantage of a dug or driven well is that the water supply may be inadequate for your needs. Also, a dug well is more likely to become contaminated than a drilled well.

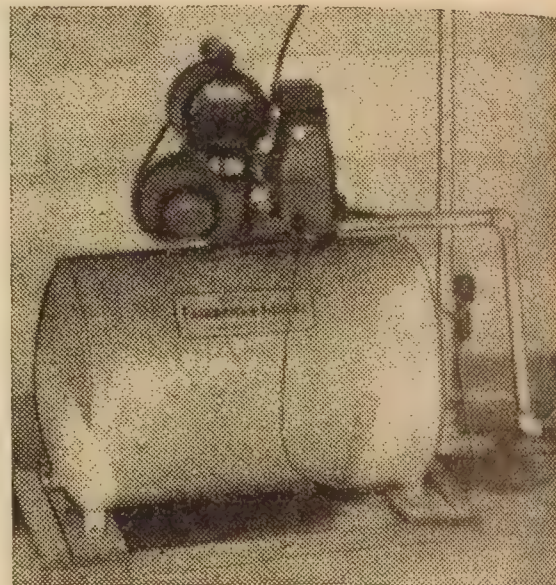
Other Sources of Power

There are also other sources of power:

Windmills have been improved, but when the wind doesn't blow, you get no water. Too much wind, a cyclone for example, and you may have no windmill.

If you have plenty of water from a spring or brook, but at a point lower than the buildings, part of the water, as it falls, can be used to operate a hydraulic ram to elevate a part of the flow to a storage tank. Hydraulic ram manufacturers will be glad to give more information.

Water can be carried in a pail or elevated by a hand force pump. It is difficult, however, to find any way to use muscle that will pay you LESS



A standard pressure tank equipped with an electrically operated shallow well pump.

compared to the cost of gasoline or electricity.

Here are some suggestions to consider when you put in running water:

(1) Even if you can't afford it now, plan for a complete system eventually, including a bathroom and a septic tank. However little you do now, plan so that it can be expanded.

(2) Provide an ample supply of water—more than you think you need. Wells that were adequate years ago run dry because more water is used. A farm home needs from 40 to 100 gallons of water a day, and each cow needs about 12 gallons.

(3) Figure the cost over a period of years. An inadequate system that you feel will do may be more costly in the long run than a complete system for all your needs.

(4) Much of the work of installing a water system can be done by family labor. But take time to be sure you are doing the job right.

(5) If you can't find the equipment or time to install it now, save some of those war bonds you are buying for running water when peace comes.

(6) For more information, write *American Agriculturist*; get bulletins from your College of Agriculture; write U. S. Department of Agriculture for Farmer Bulletin 1448, Farmstead Water Supply; and ask pump manufacturers for catalogs.

Timely "HOW TO DO ITS"

IN THE last issue, on the editorial page, we called attention to some reprints of helpful articles, any or all of which we will be glad to send on request and a 3-cent stamp to cover mailing cost.

We have had a particularly heavy demand on the one called "How to Splice a Hay Rope," but it is still available in case you need it. We have a few new ones which some of you may need in the near future.

1. Adjusting the Corn Binder.
2. Making the Most of the Ensilage Cutter.
3. Adjusting the Combine.
4. Making Binder Twine Work.
5. Some Suggestions for Controlling Mastitis.

You can either clip this item and mark those you want, or write a letter naming those you want, enclosing 3 cents postage for each reprint.

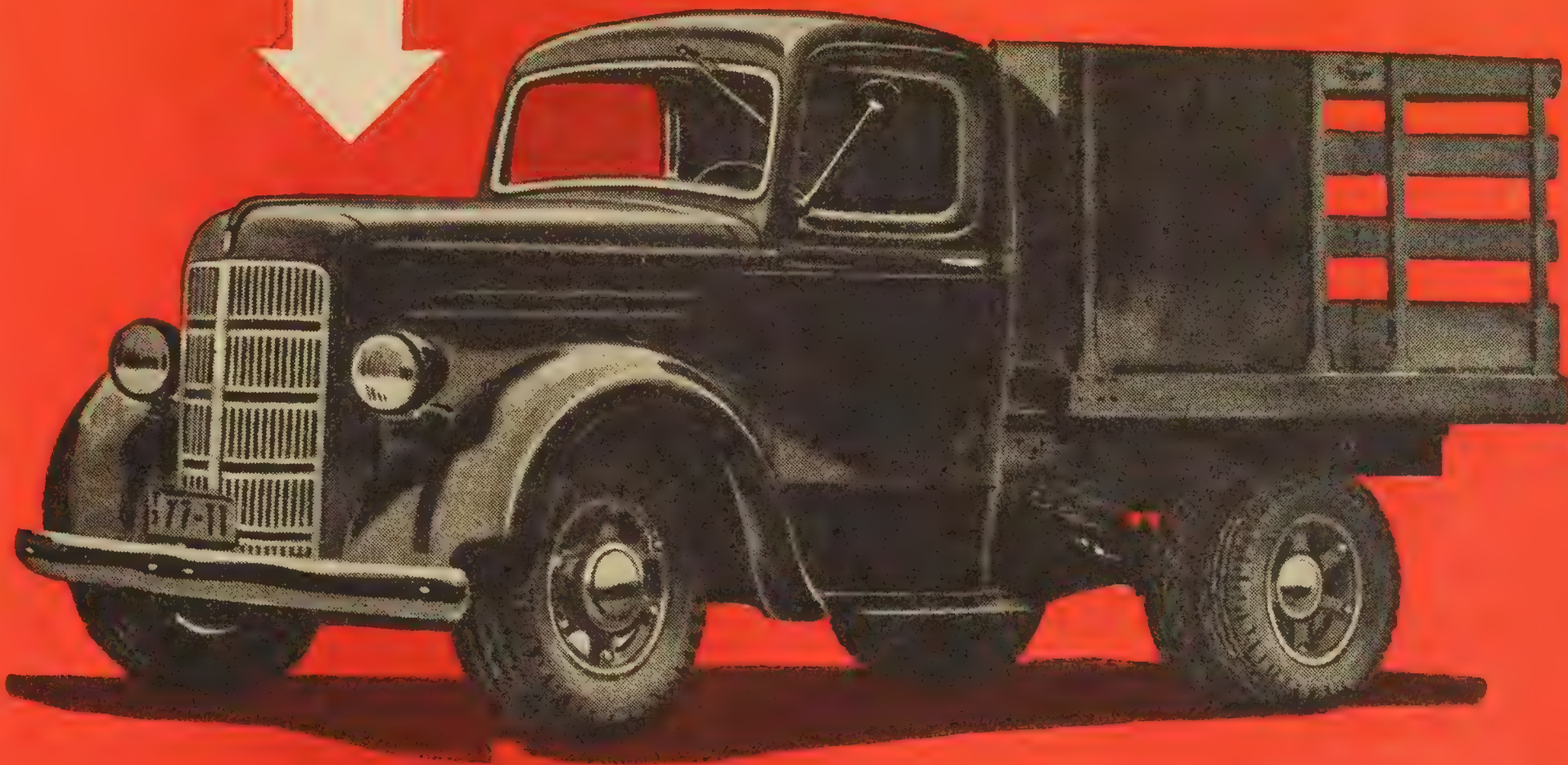
SAVE REAL MONEY, TOO...

These are tough times for farm trucks! Yours is older than ever and you'll need it on the job for a long time to come. That means you've really got to save *that truck!*

With all you have at stake, you want the best and surest protection you can get. That calls for extra care right now! Your truck represents a big investment — protect it and you'll save yourself real money!

Below Are Four Things That Are Truck Musts For You — Right Now!

SAVE THAT TRUCK!...



CHANGE TO CLEAN, NEW ESSOLUBE HD! This high quality oil is specially designed for heavy-duty engines. Because it cleans as it lubricates, Essolube HD helps prevent valve-sticking and damaging sludge. You can count on Essolube HD to really help keep your engine in top condition!

REPLACE WORN SPARK PLUGS NOW! Even one dirty or deficient plug wastes a lot of gas. Let your Esso Dealer clean all points, replace below-standard plugs with Atlas Champions for more efficiency, economy, and less trouble later!

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LUBRICATE THAT CHASSIS! Friction increases with age, and it's friction that causes wear. A thorough job with Essoleum Chassis Lubricant will do a lot to help keep your hard-working truck on the job!

ESSO PRODUCTS DESIGNED TO SAVE YOU TIME, MONEY, WORK!

Out of the world's largest petroleum laboratories come dozens of good Esso products to help protect your farm equipment. Esso Farm Rust Preventive, Essoleum Waterproof Grease, Esso Handy Oil, Essoleum Expee Compound ... are just a few of the Esso products that will help your equipment last longer and work better.

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★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

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(Hornless) ready for service.
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Ready for service and Yearling Heifers. Sired by Richard Tone or Beau Sensation 60th. Also 100 exceptional quality Grade Heifers.

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Strong in breeding of Repeater of Wheatland 9. First prize at Iowa, Ind., Mo., Kan., N. Y., and Ft. Worth. AT FARMER PRICES.

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FOR SALE: ABERDEEN-ANGUS

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Chester Whites or Berkshire & Chester Cross 6 to 7 wks. old \$12.00 ea.; 8 to 10 wks. old \$13.00 ea. Will ship any number C.O.D. or send check or money order. Inoculated if desired—75c extra. Buy pigs that live and grow.

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make outstanding layers of large eggs — and rapid growing broilers, roasters, or capons.

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500 BIRDS TRAPPED, YEAR AROUND.

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Also have a few late model Chevrolet parts.

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McCormick Deering Steel Thresher, 28 inch Cylinder, with self-feeder and blower, with attachment to deliver straw to baler. 8 ft. out McCormick Deering Binder in working condition.

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John Deere Tractor Buck Rake

on rubber with power lift attachment, \$150.00.

1 Hay Windrower for 5 ft. cut, \$10.00. F.O.B. Farm.

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EMPLOYMENT

WANTED: Men with training in operation of the Babcock Test for Advanced Registry Supervisors. Character references required.

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experienced, reliable, for general farm work on a thoroughly modernized N. J. Dairy Farm with pure bred stock, three miles from Flemington, N. J. \$85.00. \$125.00 monthly plus board and private room with shower. Every second Sunday off. We want a good job done in return for good treatment under best of living conditions. Give age and full information in first letter.

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COUPLE—Farmer on Modern Dairy Farm (290 acres) alfalfa, soybeans, new, modern tenant house. Wife who can provide meals for farmhand in own house. Couple with son or daughter work age advantageous. State



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

FOOD is taking on a new importance in the minds and stomachs of a great many people. I have just been East, and the people in and around New York City are talking of nothing else. Even the war with its problems and results seems to be a secondary consideration. This is tragic in a country like this. It is so uncalled for, so unnecessary, and has been so deliberately brought on. But for some reason or other my reaction to consumers' food troubles is not sympathetic, and I believe that is the attitude of most food producers.

All this has a very important bearing on food and its distribution in the post-war years, and probably for a good many years after that. The old order is sure to change. Food consciousness by the public in past years has been almost non-existent. People took entirely too much for granted, even to griping on any food price change no matter how their income had increased.

Food Prices Not High

Last week, in a group of non-farm people in New Jersey, I listened as long as I could to their talk of food prices, ceilings, the terrible black market, lack of OPA enforcement, etc. I began asking them questions as to the prices they were receiving for the goods that they were handling, selling, or buying, and the prices of the things they were buying from others, and it very soon developed that every one of these "things", mostly unnecessary, was higher and had gone up more than their food necessities.

Then it developed that they were not really "sour" on the farmer, but on food bungling and food distribution, with a very definite feeling that they never again would be able to take the attitude that corned beef and cabbage grew in a tin can and it better be good, or else. This change in outlook is good.

Live at Home

It would be foolish to predict how this will all work out from a production and distribution standpoint—but, every foreseen change places the farm producer in a very much improved

position. Home freezer lockers in volume are one sure result, with more farm-to-consumer direct sales; also, farm community food processing with greatly increased farm retail sales.

Come to think of it, why should a community produce meat, wheat, feeds, vegetables, canned goods (and you could go on with furniture, wool, lumber, technical individuals, skilled people, and just labor) and still bring in by railroad or truck practically everything that those communities eat and use? This sort of thing was brought about by great capital and its power in its various forms, along with a new West. Present tax laws, unions, transportation costs, etc., can put the "big fellow" into a very tough competitive position in the years ahead.

Probably you are wondering what all this has to do with livestock in the Northeast? The answer is EVERYTHING. If we produce even a small percentage more of the animals we eat, it will change our entire farm setup, and I believe we will eventually produce nearly all of these animals, particularly for the smaller cities, towns and communities, and also process most of the meat right in those communities. Hay, grass and pasture in the Northeast will come into the place it never should have lost. Right now, good farm economists are telling us to look

out for future surpluses of corn, soy beans, potatoes, cabbage and nearly every other cash crop grown in the Northeast. I have yet to see any warning against meat animals. Low livestock is just not in the picture for at least a number of years to come. If in the meantime we continue to learn how to raise it, sell it, process and distribute it, AS WE ARE NOW DOING, never again will it be possible for big western interests to get control.

Regain Lost Opportunities

Perhaps present day lessons have given all of us Northeasterners a jolt that will pull us out of our food complacency and give us a realization of our lost opportunities by bringing back our pastures, our hay and grass farming, our nearby ready markets, our ability to produce, process and distribute, and not least of these the old Yankee trait to trade with anyone, anywhere.

P.S.: I am leaving for Kentucky where I will spend the balance of the summer buying livestock for our Eastern packers. Food for the East is the all-important job now, in spite of my farm work, home, and personal wishes. Who would have guessed any meat situation would have brought this? You'll be hearing from me from time to time, and I'll see you in the fall.

The Question Box

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Due to a shortage of space the answers to these questions are necessarily short. If you wish more information write *American Agriculturist*, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.)

Is fall or spring the best time to prune red raspberries?

The old canes should be taken out as soon as the harvest is complete. Then, better wait until spring before pruning the new growth. The reason is that winter injury or snow injury can best be observed in the spring.

How late can I plant snap beans and sweet corn and have them mature before frost?

Roughly speaking, we would say July 1 for corn and July 15 for snap beans, or you can figure about 55 days ahead of the average killing frost for beans, and about 75 for the earliest varieties of sweet corn.

What is the right thickness for a concrete floor for a poultry house?

The Portland Cement Association advises 4 inches of concrete made from 1 part of concrete, 3 of sand and 3 of crushed stone. Some poultrymen prefer a 2-layer floor with tar paper between the layers to prevent moisture from coming up through the floor.

Will potatoes that are dug early keep as well as those that are fully mature?

Potatoes dug before they are mature have thin skins, bruise more easily and lose water faster, therefore do not keep as well. However, early digging may be desirable in a field that is infested with wire worms.

Does adding salt to hay help to prevent spontaneous combustion?

We can find no scientific evidence that it will, but some dairymen feel that adding 10 to 20 lbs. of salt per ton of hay helps to preserve the green color and makes the hay more palatable.

How can I figure the amount of paint I need to buy to paint a barn?

Figure the square feet of surface to be painted and divide by 200. This will give you a rough estimate of the gallons of paint required for two coats.

The exact amount will vary some, depending on the condition of the surface to be painted.

How does sawdust compare with wheat straw for bedding?

Tests have shown that, pound per pound, sawdust will absorb about twice as much liquid as wheat straw. However, when plowed under, sawdust does not decay as rapidly as straw does.

When should Sudan grass be cut for hay?

If the first cutting is made as soon as most of the plants have headed out, you can get some pasture later, or perhaps a second cutting. It can be cut any time until the seed is nearly ripe.

Is it a good idea to seed clover in corn as a green manure crop at time of last cultivation?

In most of the Northeast this does not result in much organic matter to turn under, because so much corn land is plowed in the fall or early in the spring.

How long does an application of manure affect a crop yield?

For several years at least. At the Rothamsted Experiment Station in England, it is claimed that the effects of a heavy application of manure could be seen for forty years.

FUERST BUYS HERD SIRE

The disperson of the famous Hartley Stock Farm herd of Aberdeen Angus cattle held at Page, North Dakota, June 8th, brought in a total of \$92,750, an average of \$799 on 118 lots. The top animal of the sale was the outstanding two year old bull "Eblinor of Page," purchased at \$7,500 by Myron and Agnes Fuerst, Fuerst Stock Farm, Pine Plains, Dutchess County, New York. Eleven sons and daughters of his sire, "Erico '15' of Page", all 1944 calves but one, averaged \$1234. The top cow was "Barbara '14' of Page", selling withan outstanding heifer calf at foot. She, a half sister to the top selling bull, was purchased for \$3,550 by Sam Henderson, Alberta, Canada.

Check fresh bog spavin

Keep horse at work

To check fresh bog spavin you must catch it at first signs of puffiness, before the hock bunch hardens.



Bog spavin appears as a soft swelling to front and inner side of hock joint. When first noticed, massage Absorbine on the puffy hock to stimulate local circulation. This increases blood flow in the area and reduces swelling. Rub in Absorbine twice daily until the swelling goes down.

Absorbine is not a "cure-all" but is most helpful if used as recommended. A stand-by for 50 years, Absorbine is used by many experienced horsemen and veterinarians. Especially helpful in checking windgall, curb, thoroughpin and similar congestive troubles and to help prevent them from becoming permanent, painful afflictions. Only \$2.50 for a long-lasting bottle. On sale at all druggists.

W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

Absorbine

HIGH PRODUCING Registered JERSEY SALE

50 HEAD TO BE SOLD. COMPLETE DISPERSAL.

5 YEAR D.H.I.A. AVERAGE OVER 400 LBS. FAT INCLUDING HEIFERS.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1945

R.R. STATION, COPAKE FALLS.

Copake, Columbia County, N. Y.

on route 22. Harlem Valley Div. of N.Y.C.R.R. Sale will be held under cover at Square D Farms on south edge of village of Copake, starting at 12:30 P.M. Lunch on grounds.

Herd sire, bred and open heifers and 35 milking cows, most of which will freshen this fall, some fresh by sale day.

Outstanding feature of this herd is the consistent and uniform high production running from 400 lbs. fat up. Entire herd bred and developed by present owner from 6 foundation cows purchased in 1924. These were the only females ever purchased and have proved to be exceptionally good reproducing animals. The present herd has been developed by the use of carefully selected sires.

The first sire was a grandson of Plain Mary, World's Record cow in 1923. Second sire was a grandson of Madeline of Hillside and Darling's Jolly Lassie, both former World's Champion cows.

Herd fully accredited for T.B. Clean on mastitis test. Vaccinated and blood tested under N. Y. State supervision.

HEALTH CHARTS FURNISHED.

Owner, FRANK E. DUNNING, SQUARE D FARMS, COPAKE, N. Y. CATALOG ON REQUEST TO OWNER OR Chester Folck, Sales Mgr., Springfield, Ohio

182nd SALE

Sale Pavilion, EARLVILLE, Madison Co., N. Y.

Thursday, July 12

100 Registered Holstein Cattle

All T.B. Accredited, negative to blood test, mastitis tested, some Bang's Vaccinated.

70 FRESH AND CLOSE SPRINGERS, mostly young cows and first calf heifers.

10 BULLS, READY FOR SERVICE, of popular blood lines from high producing herds.

Some cows and heifers due in fall. Young calves of both sex.

This sale comes at a busy time. There will be plenty of good bargains. It is the event for you to attend and a sale where you can always buy with confidence.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS Sales Mgr. & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

Louis A. Wehle Complete Dispersal

Saturday, July 14, AT 12:30 P. M. LUNCH SERVED.

Sale held at the Farm, 6 miles south of ROCHESTER, N. Y., on Scottsville River Road, Route 35, 12 miles north of Caledonia on main road to Rochester.

In a big tent with comfortable seats. Herd is T.B. Accredited, Bang Vaccinated and blood tested.

65 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Every animal sells without reservation. During the last two years, additions were bought from the Adrian T. Personius Dispersal of 5 head, Elsie Evans Lind Dispersal of 15 head.

The sale is necessary because of demolition of present cow barn as it is too close to dwelling.

This is a high quality offering and affords you a marvelous opportunity. Catalogs at the ringside.

Louis A. Wehle, 100 National St., Rochester, N.Y.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS Sales Mgr. & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

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- ### LIVESTOCK SALES
- July 12. 182nd Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
 - July 14. Louis A. Wehle Dispersal, Rochester, N. Y.
 - July 19. Roland Seely Guernsey Dispersal Sale, Nescopeck, Pa.
 - July 24. Maple Lane Farm Guernsey Dispersal Sale at Atglen, Pa.
 - Aug. 1. Lancaster County Ayrshire Breeders' Sale, Lititz, Pa.
 - Aug. 4. Frank E. Dunning Jersey Sale, Copake, Columbia County, N.Y.
 - Aug. 6. 47th Merryman's Guernsey Sale, York, Pa.
 - Aug. 27. 4th Annual Butler-Lawrence Co. Guernsey Sale, Butler, Pa.
 - Aug. 28. 4th Jefferson-Clarion County Guernsey Sale, Brookville, Pa.
 - Sept. 5. Pennsylvania Jersey Cattle Club Consignment Sale, Bradford, Pa.
 - Sept. 12. New Hampshire State Guernsey Sale, Rochester, N. H.
 - Sept. 13. Vermont Guernsey Breeders' Sale, Rutland, Vt.
 - Sept. 24. Dutchess County Aberdeen Angus Breeders', Pine Plains, N. Y.
 - Oct. 2. Vermont Ayrshire Breeders' State Sale, Brandon, Vt.
 - Oct. 6. New York Production Ayrshire Sale, Cobleskill, N. Y.
 - SHEEP
 - July 31. N. Y. State Sheep Improvement Project Sale, Ithaca, N. Y.

Summer Salads and DESSERTS

BY MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

HOT WEATHER does not mean that one should give up all hot foods. People accustomed to hot foods are apt to be upset by too sudden or too radical changes; at least one hot dish should be planned for dinner or supper, even if it is no more than a hot beverage or warmed-up rolls.

A hearty cold salad with warm rolls or hot beverage and a dessert add up to a very satisfactory meal, especially if the salad has plenty of vegetables in it. An egg or meat salad could be supplemented by a hot vegetable for the main part of the meal.

The question of desserts brings to the fore the sugar shortage which, we are told, will become more acute. By this time we have learned a thing or two about stretching our rations but we shall have to scrape the bottom of the barrel of ideas if desserts stay on the menu.

We have assembled these recipes with the idea that the hearty salads will fill that hot weather need and the desserts will satisfy, without straining the sugar supply too much. We want to know what *you* have found out about stretching the sugar; read the special announcement about the contest.

Hearty Salads

FRANKFURTER AND BAKED BEAN SALAD

4 frankfurters 1/4 cup chopped sour pickle
2 cups baked beans 1 small head lettuce
1/4 cup minced onion 1/2 cup French dressing

Simmer frankfurters in boiling water 5 minutes. Chill, slice in 1/4-inch crosswise slices. Arrange with drained beans, onion and pickle in a salad bowl. Add lettuce, broken in convenient-sized pieces, and the dressing. Toss lightly but thoroughly and serve. Serves six.

Beans baked in tomato sauce have a better flavor than the plain kind.

CHEESE VEGETABLE SALAD

6 tablespoons salad oil 1 tablespoon chopped olives or pickles
2 tablespoons lemon juice 1 cup cold boiled green beans
1/2 teaspoon salt 1/2 cup cooked peas
1/2 teaspoon pepper 1/2 cup kidney beans
Paprika and dry mustard 1/2 cup cheese grated
1 tablespoon chopped parsley

To make salad dressing mix oil, lemon juice and seasonings. Add the chopped parsley and olives or pickles. Mix the vegetables and cheese thoroughly and marinate them with the dressing. Serve on very crisp lettuce. Serves four.

BUFFET SALAD TRAY

2 grapefruit 1 quart creamed cottage cheese, seasoned to suit taste
4 large red tomatoes
Crisp lettuce

Peel grapefruit like apples, removing all the white inner skin; cut out the sections carefully to preserve their wedge shape. Chill. Wash and chill tomatoes; cut in half crosswise, first cutting out core. Place cut side up and cut the halves almost in two, leaving them joined by the skin at the bottom. Spread open just enough to hold one or two wedges of grapefruit. Arrange on individual lettuce nests around sides of tray. Heap seasoned cottage cheese in center of tray and garnish with a border of crisp parsley and a sprinkling of paprika on top. Serve with French dressing. Serves 8.

MACARONI SALAD BOWL

2 cups cooked corned beef 2 hard-cooked eggs, cubed
1/2 cup diced sweet pickles 2 cups cooked macaroni
French dressing and mayonnaise

Chill and cube corned beef. Combine with pickles and eggs. Marinate cooked macaroni in French dressing. Toss

all ingredients together with mayonnaise. Garnish with lettuce. Serves 6.

CARROT AND COTTAGE CHEESE SALAD

1 cup cottage cheese 1/2 medium onion, minced
1 cup grated carrots 1/2 cup minced pimento
1/2 cup chopped peanuts 1 cup chopped cooked ham
French dressing

Combine cottage cheese, carrots, peanuts and onion, mixing well. Press into little mounds and serve on crisp lettuce. Top with French dressing. Serves 4.—B. C.

HAM MOUSSE

1 tablespoon plain gelatin 1/4 cup diced dill pickle
2 tablespoons cold water 1/4 cup minced pimento
1/2 cup mayonnaise 1 cup chopped cooked ham
1/2 cup diced celery 2 cups stock or bouillon

Soften gelatin in cold water for 5 minutes. Heat stock or bouillon to boiling point. Add the soaked gelatin, stir until dissolved. Chill until slightly thickened, then whip in the mayonnaise. Add remaining ingredients. Pour into mold; chill until firm. Unmold; garnish with watercress or lettuce. Serves 6.

Desserts for the Times

HUCKLEBERRY DUMPLINGS

4 cups huckleberries 1 cup flour
1/2 cup sugar 1/2 teaspoons baking powder
1 cup water 1/2 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons lemon juice 1 egg
1/2 teaspoon ground allspice 1/2 cup milk
3 tablespoons butter

Wash berries, add sugar and water and bring to a boil. Add lemon juice and allspice and simmer for five minutes longer. Add butter. Make dumplings by sifting together flour, baking powder, and salt; beat egg, add to it the milk, then add this mixture to the flour. Mix lightly and drop by spoonfuls into the simmering berries. Cover tightly; keep heat low to prevent burning; cook for 12 to 15 minutes. Serve immediately. Serves 6.—B. C.

HONEY ORANGE PUFF

2 tablespoons butter 1 tablespoon lemon juice
1/4 cup sugar 1/2 teaspoons grated orange rind
2 eggs, separated 1/4 cup strained honey
2 tablespoons flour 1 cup milk
1/4 cup orange juice

Cream butter until soft and blend in sugar. Add egg yolks and beat until fluffy. Add flour and beat until smooth. Stir in orange and lemon juice, grated rind, honey and the milk. Fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites, and pour into a buttered 5-cup casserole or into 6 large custard cups. Set in a shallow pan of hot water and bake in a slow oven, 300° F., 1 hour for the casserole, 45 minutes for the



—Photo courtesy National Dairy Council.

For a tempting "surprise" dessert, try **HONEY ORANGE PUFF** (recipe on this page). Before baking, it looks very much like a custard, but after it has been baked there is a tender cake on top with a delicious custard below—that is the surprise. If the dessert is removed from the dish in which it is baked, the custard may be served as the topping by inverting the dish and letting the cake be on the bottom.

custard cups, or until a sharp knife inserted in the center comes out clean. Serve warm or cold. Serves 6.

When this recipe is prepared for baking it looks very much like a custard, but when it is baked there is a tender cake on top with a delicious custard below.

HONEY APPLE PIE

3 cups cooked or canned apples 1/3 cup honey
3/4 teaspoon cinnamon 1/3 cup evaporated milk or top cream
Pastry

Line pie pan with pastry. Arrange drained apples in the pastry. Mix honey and cream. Sprinkle apples with the cinnamon, pour over the honey and cream. Cover with top pastry which has been slit to allow steam to escape. Bake 30 minutes at 450 degrees. Unusually rich and tasty.—B. C.

MOLASSES SPONGE ROLL

1/2 cup New Orleans molasses 3/4 cup sifted flour
4 egg yolks 2 tablespoons sugar
4 egg whites 1/2 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon lemon juice 3/4 teaspoon cinnamon
1/4 cup sugar 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg
1/2 teaspoon soda

Beat egg yolks until very light, then beat in molasses. Beat egg whites until light, adding first lemon juice and then the 1/4 cup sugar gradually during last few minutes. Fold into egg yolk mixture. Sift together remaining ingredients and fold into egg mixture.

Bake in shallow pan about 10 by 16 inches, the bottom (not sides) of which is lined with waxed paper, in a slow oven of 325 degrees F. for 20

minutes. Turn out on a towel, roll up cake and towel together. Cool. Unroll from towel, spread with filling and re-roll. Serves 8-10.

FILLING

Filling may be made from one package vanilla pudding; get cooking instructions from package but use only 1 1/2 cups milk. Cool, stirring occasionally.

Whipped cream is another possible filling; better to beat it surrounded by ice and salt and keep it there until time to serve. Season with sugar and vanilla.

A delicious fruit filling is made of
1 cup chopped dates 1/2 cup chopped nutmeats
1 1/2 cups cooked prunes 1/4 cup orange marmalade
drained and chopped 1 tablespoon lemon juice
1/4 teaspoon salt

Mix all ingredients and if mixture is too dry to spread, add prune juice.

CREAM CHIFFON PIE

1 envelope plain gelatin 3/4 cup corn sirup
1/4 cup cold water 1/2 teaspoon salt
3 eggs 1/2 cup milk
1 teaspoon vanilla

Beat egg yolks with 1/2 cup corn sirup; add salt and milk. Cook in double boiler, stirring constantly until mixture coats the spoon. Add gelatin which has been softened in hot water and dissolve; cool. When custard begins to thicken, fold in beaten egg whites to which 1/4 cup corn sirup has been added. Pour into baked 9-inch pie shell and chill.

CREAMY CUSTARD

3 cups milk 1 egg
1/2 teaspoon salt 1/4 teaspoon grated orange rind
2 to 3 tablespoons sugar 1/4 teaspoon vanilla extract
1 tablespoon butter 1/4 teaspoon nutmeg
5 tablespoons farina

Scald first four ingredients together in double boiler; add farina slowly, stirring until thick and smooth. Cook about 25 to 35 minutes, stirring occasionally. Stir in well beaten egg and orange rind. Cook about 2 minutes or until egg thickens. Remove from heat; add flavoring. Pour into individual cups. Chill before serving. Serve with plain cream. Serves 4 to 6.

—A. A.—

CURRIED CHICKEN

2 cups finely chopped cooked chicken 2 tablespoons shortening
3 cups cooked rice 1 tablespoon minced onion
1/2 cup chicken broth or 1 tablespoon curry powder
gravy 1/2 teaspoon salt
1 cup cooked corn 1/4 teaspoon pepper
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce

Melt the shortening in a heavy skillet. Add all other ingredients and cook until lightly browned, stirring frequently. This is a whole meal in itself and is very delicious and taste appealing.—B. C.

Sugar Shortage Contest

\$10.00 FOR BEST LETTER!

EVERY FAMILY has a sugar problem these days, not only in providing desserts but also in canning enough fruit for winter use. We want to know what ways **YOU** are using to stretch your sugar ration as far as possible. For example, to what extent are you using other sweeteners in desserts, in canning, in making jams and jellies, and for table use? Have you some especially good sugar-saving recipes?

For the best letter on "How My Family is Meeting the Sugar Shortage" we will pay \$10.00, with a second prize of \$3.00, and \$1.00 each for all other letters that we can find room to print. Send your letter to Sugar Contest Editor, American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., not later than August 15, 1945.





Keep Cool and Enjoy Summer!

No. **2877**. Adorable, feminine sundress. Sizes 12 to 40. Size 16, 3 yards 35-inch fabric, 4½ yards ruffling.

No. **2957**. Trim princess housedress, cool and comfortable. Sizes 14 to 48. Size 36, 3½ yards 35-inch, 2½ yards edging.

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No. **2841**. Pretty, practical apron. Small and medium sizes, 1 yard of fabric; large size, 1¼ yards 35-inch.

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No. **2879**. Cucumber-cool and, oh, so

easy to make! Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16, 2½ yards 39-inch, 3 yards edging.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number **CLEARLY** and enclose 15 cents in coins for each pattern wanted. Address Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12 cents for our Summer Fashion Book, OR send 25 cents for book and a pattern of your own choosing.

—A. A.—

HOME MADE RIPPER

I have found a razor blade very handy for ripping. But it is apt to hurt the hands if one is not very careful. So I hit upon this plan and made myself a home made ripper that I wouldn't trade for anything, for it is one of the handiest tools in my sewing cabinet. Simply slide a large slotted cork over one edge of the blade. This gives you a convenient handle.—B. C.

—A. A.—

DIVIDE NARCISSUS

What is the trouble with narcissus when several large sturdy clumps have many big healthy-looking buds every spring that never burst into bloom? They are in a border where lots of other flowers thrive.

Narcissus bulbs which are not separated about every third year frequently form flower buds and fail to flower. The reason for this is probably lack of moisture in the root area in which all of the individual plants are clustered. In addition to lack of moisture, there is a deficiency of light for the production of food by these plants. These two factors make it necessary for one to dig and replant only the larger bulbs of the clump.—Kenneth Post, Cornell University.



"Pretend you don't notice him, dear!"

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For Sale: Early and late Cabbage, Tomato, Cauliflower, Broccoli, and Brussels Sprouts. Ready now. EUGENE DOTY & SON, Wolcott-Savannah Road, Wolcott, N. Y. Phone: Wolcott 7489.

Interested 30 Hydrangea Plants.

Also 20 rose bushes preferably all pink color and several lilac bushes, all full grown hardy plants. Advise full particulars. REIN, 341 E. B'way, LONG BEACH, NEW YORK



It's easier than you think... the **CERTO** way, with **CERTO**!

● War work, a big family, or a victory garden need not stop you from having a cupboard well stocked with jewels of jellies these days. You can make them so quickly and easily—with Certo!

Only ½-minute boil for jellies, one minute for jams—that's the modern way, with Certo. Certo adds the magic—the natural fruit pectin—that helps all kinds of deliciously ripe fruit jell just right. You just follow the easy recipe for each fruit in the booklet of Certo. In 15 minutes after the juice is prepared you'll have a batch of

beautiful jelly paraffined and ready to put away!

More glasses from your fruit this way! You get a Certo bonus of 4 extra glasses from the same amount of juice that yields only 7 by old-fashioned jelly-making methods. For with Certo you don't "boil the juice down." That's why your jelly retains such a delightful fresh-fruit flavor and fresh, clear color, too. Try it this week. Get Certo from your grocer and see how proud of your jellies you'll be.

A Product of General Foods



SIX WAYS TO SAVE SUGAR FOR JAM AND JELLY MAKING

1. Find out from your Ration Board how to get your allowance of sugar for conserving fruits! Use only for this purpose.
2. Follow instructions in Certo booklet for using corn syrup in place of part of the sugar in jam and jelly recipes.
3. Make simple, nourishing desserts. Dress them up sometimes with jams and jellies.
4. Serve ripe fresh fruits with little or no sugar. They're naturally sweet.
5. Try educating your taste to less sugar; use less with cereals, desserts and beverages.
6. Make a sugar syrup to use for sweetening iced drinks. It makes the sugar go farther.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

SOMEWHAT to my surprise, the discussion I started here a few weeks ago about the use of milk, cream, butter, and cheese by dairymen has veered off into a totally unexpected direction. I have received several letters admitting that northeastern dairymen should use more milk and milk products on their own tables. *These letters then go on to the question of the farm work-week.*

Saturdays Off

Quite spontaneously, it seems to me, there is springing up among the readers of this paper the idea that farm people are very foolish to continue to plan to work eighty and ninety hours a week when most other people are talking about a thirty-five and forty hour week. From widely separated points in the Northeast have come suggestions that *except for chores* farm people stop working on Saturday, that this day be used as one woman puts it "to clean up the place and the people on it," tend to the family food supply, for shopping and visiting the neighbors, even in season for a family picnic or a bit of fishing.

A Suggested Program

Almost every interest in the country from Organized Labor to the American Manufacturers' Association is engaged in planning its post-war program. *These programs have one thing in common. They are self-centered and designed to improve the lot of the people who are planning them.* The manufacturers want to make more money, cut down taxes, and some of them hope to eliminate the competition of co-operatives. Organized labor wants to work fewer hours (not over thirty-five a week), get higher wages, have an annual wage guaranteed, have vacations with pay, sick and death benefits, etc., etc

A Serious Situation

Now don't imagine for a moment that these plans of organized groups are merely on paper. *They are really going to be tried out and many of them will be made to stick.*

Only farmers seem to have no constructive plan for protecting their time and energy and improving their standard of living. I am interested in discussing a program here which will accomplish some of these benefits for American farm families. Two ideas seem to be before us at the present moment. They are (1) to give all the human beings who live and work on a farm first call on the products it produces. This will mean, on farm tables, plenty of eggs, and when farm freezers are available, meat, lots of fresh milk, cream, butter, and cheese, and all the fresh fruits and vegetables which are needed to balance such a diet. (2) *The establishment of Saturday as a northeastern farmers' day—a day*

when farmers will do only chores and spend the rest of the time on self-improvement.

My Own Comment

Even as I write this I am worried about our hay. If Saturday this week is bright and clear, I know we will work as hard as we can for fifteen or sixteen hours. *The question is should we?*

RAINY WEATHER HAYING

This is being written on Tuesday, June 19th. In a normal season we should be well along with our haying here at Sunnygables. Up to now this year however, we have not put up a pound of dry hay. The reason of course is that we have had no hay-drying weather.

SILAGE MADE

What we have been able to do is to put up several big truckloads of grass silage each day. By the end of this week, we will have about 200 such truckloads chopped and stored in our silos. The big advantage I see in what we have been doing is not so much that we have the grass silage made as that we have the fields where it grew cleared of weeds and first cutting hay and in shape to grow us a nice clean crop of second cutting hay. Hopefully, this second cutting hay will be ready to harvest when we are having some nice haying weather.

FLUE DRYING

Through the purchase of a stand of hay on a neighboring farm, we have acquired the use of a fair sized barn equipped with flues for mow drying. Our experimental long hayblower has arrived. One of the first tests we shall make with this blower is to see if it will handle hay with from 35 to 50 per cent moisture. We want to use it if possible to distribute high moisture hay evenly and lightly over the flues. We don't want to use any hand labor in spreading this hay for two reasons. (1) We haven't the man to do it. (2) If we did have one available, it would be too hard work to ask him to do. Furthermore we don't want the hay to be flue dried packed down by a man walking about on it.

THREE-WAY EXPERIENCE

Although we didn't plan it that way we actually shall get experience with putting up hay three ways this year. (1) As grass silage, wilted to carry around 70 per cent moisture. (2) As wilted hay, carrying around 35 to 50 per cent moisture, flue dried. (3) As dry hay.

Of course we feel pretty sure about the feeding quality of our grass silage. We also know that naturally dried hay varies tremendously in feeding quality according to the weather in which it is made. *It will be the flue dried hay therefore in which we shall be most interested when we come to feed it next winter.*

HAYING EQUIPMENT

This year we have fallen back on our nine-year-old, proven tip-truck and a sturdy rubber-mounted hayloader for picking up and drawing hay for silage, for flue drying, and for ordinary barn storage. Except on the dry hay, one man will do the loading and hauling. For economy of labor and low cost of equipment, the one-man-operated tip-truck and hayloader is hard to beat hauling hay from the field to the barn. Whether or not the long hayblower will handle both heavy and dry hay we have yet to determine and report on.

DOWN MEXICO WAY

Son Howard has been so busy that he has not contributed to this page for sometime. In a recent letter, he lists



The above picture shows a couple of Daughter-in-law Anne's sorrel brood mares with two-or three-day-old Palomino foals by their side. Down on the old Chisum ranch in New Mexico, Anne is getting a very high percentage of golden colored, nicely styled, Palomino colts by breeding her Palomino stallion to a little band of sorrel brood mares carrying a lot of Thoroughbred blood. Down in her country she never has to house either the mares or their offspring. The hay rack at which the mares are standing is designed for supplying them with alfalfa hay during the relatively few weeks in the year when they need it.

his crops as follows: alfalfa 107 acres, cotton 288 acres, oats 81 acres, tomatoes 18 acres, onions 6 acres, melons 2 acres, corn 25 acres, maize 90 acres, sudan 30 acres.

He reports that it has been very dry in the Southwest. Less than 1/2 inch of rain since January 1st. The farmers on irrigated land don't mind this dry weather but it is becoming very serious for the ranchers.

The vegetable crops Howard has put in are something of a new venture. They are the follow-up to some very small experimental lots last year. His onions, he says, are about ready to harvest, and he expects that they will run about a carload to the acre. The corn he has planted this year will be stored in a trench silo and used to supplement the pasture for the steers he will winter for me next winter.



I RECENTLY read in the American Butter Review that a commercial company is putting out for the armed forces a variety of partially pre-cooked frozen meals, packaged as individual servings on a special disposable blue-plate. The different foods in these meals are so pre-cooked that the required final cooking time of each is the same. The blue-plate itself can be used in the final few minutes of cooking and for serving the dinner, and then thrown away.

This idea sounds swell for couples when both work or for city people who live in small apartments and "eat in" only occasionally, but as far as my family is concerned I wonder what about the difference in our appetites. What about second helpings? I for one usually want an extra on at least one thing. Why not freeze and pack-

age pre-cooked foods separately, perhaps even in different sized cartons, so that the homemaker who wants to use these foods can plan her meal to fit the appetites and tastes of her own family?

READY FOR COMPANY

After thinking about this whole idea of freezing cooked foods, I decided yesterday to do some experimenting myself. In an emergency or on a lazy day, I know there is nothing like being able to find something all cooked. It's a lifesaver to be able to pull out a dish of baked beans for a quick supper, or to have a pie or cake all ready to finish off the dinner for some unexpected guests. So I made up my mind to prepare a frozen pre-cooked meal.

The idea of having a frozen cooked roast on hand appealed to me very much. And frozen mashed potatoes have always intrigued me! So I decided on a roast of beef and mashed potatoes, and a pie for good measure. I didn't have to worry about the vegetables as our freezer usually contains a good supply.

I fixed the roast of beef and the mashed potatoes just as I would for immediate serving, even to the seasoning. I knew of no other way. On the pie there was a choice. I could freeze it before or after baking. But the oven was hot and so in it went. Then it would only have to be thawed in the oven before using.

All three foods were allowed to cool before being wrapped and put in the freezer. I could see no advantage in freezing them quickly, and putting them in the freezer after they had cooled would certainly take less electricity.

It was a lot of fun fixing the things, and now I'm looking forward to the sampling. One of these days we'll have a "frozen pre-cooked dinner" for some of our friends. I'll report the results to you later.

I would enjoy hearing from any reader who has had any experience with freezing cooked foods. Write me c/o American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.—Arlene Nuttall.

Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE.

NOT LICENSED

"I have an accident policy in the — Company. I had an accident and was laid up for four months. When I was able to go back to work, I sent them the facts and they sent me a check for \$22.00. I wonder if you could make them settle as they should?"

The company mentioned by our subscriber is located in a western state, and is not licensed to do business in the state in which our subscriber lives. As we have often mentioned on this page, a company which does business through local agents must be licensed by the State in which the company does business, but an insurance company in another state can solicit business through the mails without being licensed, and in such cases the State Insurance Department has no jurisdiction. That is one reason for our continued advice that it is wise to buy a policy in a company that is licensed by the Insurance Department of your State.

— A. A. —

WASTEBASKETS BEST

"Fly-by-night" concerns of all sorts have been comparatively inactive since Pearl Harbor. Some of those connected with such schemes are undoubtedly in the armed forces, and it has been difficult for others to get the gasoline with which to make personal solicitations.

We are looking for a big increase of activities of shady concerns when peace comes. Practically every citizen has money invested in war bonds which can be cashed at any time if some "slick operator" can convince them that they can double their money in a couple of weeks. If a person reads the Service Bureau column regularly, he should be able to resist such sales talk. There has been a tightening up on U. S. laws covering sale of securities and it is reported that some companies have opened headquarters in Canada. That does not necessarily mean Canadians are any more gullible than Americans or that their laws are lax, but we are informed that it is difficult to bring persons from Canada to this country who have violated United States laws. The conclusion is obvious. *These concerns have opened headquarters in Canada with the expectation of doing business by mail with United States citizens.*

— A. A. —

SORRY, GIRLS!

Those stories that certain new cosmetics containing hormones will take out wrinkles just aren't true. Authority for this statement is the American Medical Association. It isn't just an opinion, either. The Association has studied the record, and says that the purchase of such products represents a useless outlay of considerable sums of money.

A.A.'s CHICKEN THIEF REWARD

In the last issue of *American Agriculturist*, we gave complete rules governing our chicken thief reward. Read them again and save them!

To get a reward, you must give information that leads to an arrest and a jail term of at least 30 days.

The theft must be from a farm owned by an *American Agriculturist* subscriber, but the reward is not limited to subscribers.

Reward is \$50 where the value of chickens stolen is \$200 or more; \$25 where the value is under \$200.

The complete rules as printed on page 15 of the June 16 issue will govern payment of all rewards.

Tragedy

HITS AT HOME, TOO



IMAGINE the happiness of Mr. and Mrs. William Conover of Reading Center, N. Y., when their son, William, Jr., came home on a 10-day furlough last summer. He had been away for months as a member of the Fighting Seabees.

Almost his first words to his mother were: "Mom, now I am home you're not going to do a bit of work; you're just going to have a good time." Sure enough, in the morning the family went on an auto trip — but later in the afternoon Junior drove to Penn Yan to see some of his old friends. Coming home in the evening — his parents think he must have dropped asleep — his body was found in a wheat field, pinned under the overturned car. The marks plainly showed where the car had left the road, gone over the bank and tipped over, pinning Junior beneath it.

Not only did he leave his mother and father, but two little children who are now orphaned, since their mother died last year.

NO PROTEST
This check will not be honored unless a Policy No. 2277839 issued by the North American Accident Insurance Company is attached.

Claim No. R-139664 New York.
Check No. _____
North American Accident Insurance Company
Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street Chicago
Not Valid unless Released on Back is Signed by Claimant
September 27, 1944

Pay to the order of William A. Conover, Sr., Executor of the Estate of William A. Conover, Jr., deceased, \$1000.00
One Thousand and No/100 ————— Dollars
PAYABLE THROUGH
THE NORTHERN TRUST CO.
CHICAGO, ILL. 2-15
F. E. Raiter
Claim Examiner.

FORM 478 MP

Thanks to the generous ruling made by the North American Accident Insurance Company, coverage of our policies is extended to boys in service as long as they remain in this country. So \$1,000.00 was paid to Mr. and Mrs. Conover, which is to be used for the care of these little children.

Sad as it is to lose a son in the service — it seems doubly sad to lose one while he is home on furlough. Keep the policy in force on the boys because many are killed, or injured while in training.

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

N.A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

CONCRETE SILOS

help increase vital food production

Feed more cows per acre and provide June pastures all year long by building a concrete silo . . . air and water-tight, firesafe and windproof. A concrete silo is economical to build and requires practically no upkeep. Write for free booklet on concrete silo construction.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

Dept. K7a-1, 347 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y.



Yes, EAGLE BRAND Processed Canvas DRINKING WATER BAGS really keep water cool — thru' Nature's cooling principle, EVAPORATION. Convenient and sanitary, by actual test keeps water degrees cooler than ordinary jugs, kegs, etc. Made of 100% American canvas, with nothing to break or get out of order. NOT A WARTIME SUBSTITUTE, as water bags proved in West for 50 years. Top removes for easy filling, cleaning; handy hard-wood carrying handle; rope loop to hang UP (on tree, post, etc.) away from dust and dirt. Thousands in use by soldiers. Perfect for field workers, sportsmen. Sold at hardware and farm stores everywhere on MONEY BACK GUARANTEE. 2 gal. size only \$1.00

EAGLE BRAND DRINKING WATER BAG

H. WENZEL TENT & DUCK CO., ST. LOUIS 4, MISSOURI

OTTAWA LOG SAW



Wood is bringing the highest prices ever known. There is a big demand everywhere. Use an OTTAWA Log Saw, easily operated. Fells trees, saws timbers. Turn your wood lot into money. OTTAWA MFG. CO., 731 Wood Street, OTTAWA, KANSAS

BECAUSE

it does such a good and thoroughly safe job of milking cows, a lot of people like the Surge!

Because it is so quickly and easily scrubbed clean — a lot of people like the Surge!

Because it is backed up by Surge Service Dealers who have been carefully selected and thoroughly trained — a lot of people like the Surge!

STROUT'S FARM CATALOG
The BLUE book — 132 pages — 1,263 bargains in 25 states. Mailed Free.

STROUT REALTY
255-R 4th AVE., NEW YORK CITY 10, N. Y.

Say you saw it in *American Agriculturist*.

**FOOD ALONE
IS NOT ENOUGH...**

**LET'S BUY
WAR
BONDS
TOO!**

★ **W**E dairy farmers have made a substantial contribution to the war effort in our production of food. We have given "good measure, pressed down and running over," sparing neither ourselves, our families, our fields or our herds in an all-out effort to produce food, more food, and still more food.

But while an army fights on its stomach . . . while food is its most essential munition of war . . . *food alone is not enough*. It is guns and ammunition . . . it is ships and tanks . . . it is rockets and flamethrowers that make the decision final, the victory complete.

The food we produce may help to sustain our own flesh and blood — our sons and daughters, in whatever theater of war their duty calls them. But the bonds we buy will help to bring them back more quickly . . . will help to equip them with weapons and clothing and medicines . . . with every assistance and safeguard that is in the power of this nation to provide.

So let us match the bounty of our fields and herds with the bounty of our hearts and pocketbooks. Let us buy bonds without stint or let-up. Let no one say that the war lasted a single day, or an hour, longer than it might have lasted because we were so busy producing food that we forgot to buy war bonds, too.

This space contributed to the Seventh War Loan Drive
by the farmer owners and members of

**THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION
INC.**

THE MIGHTY

7TH

WAR LOAN

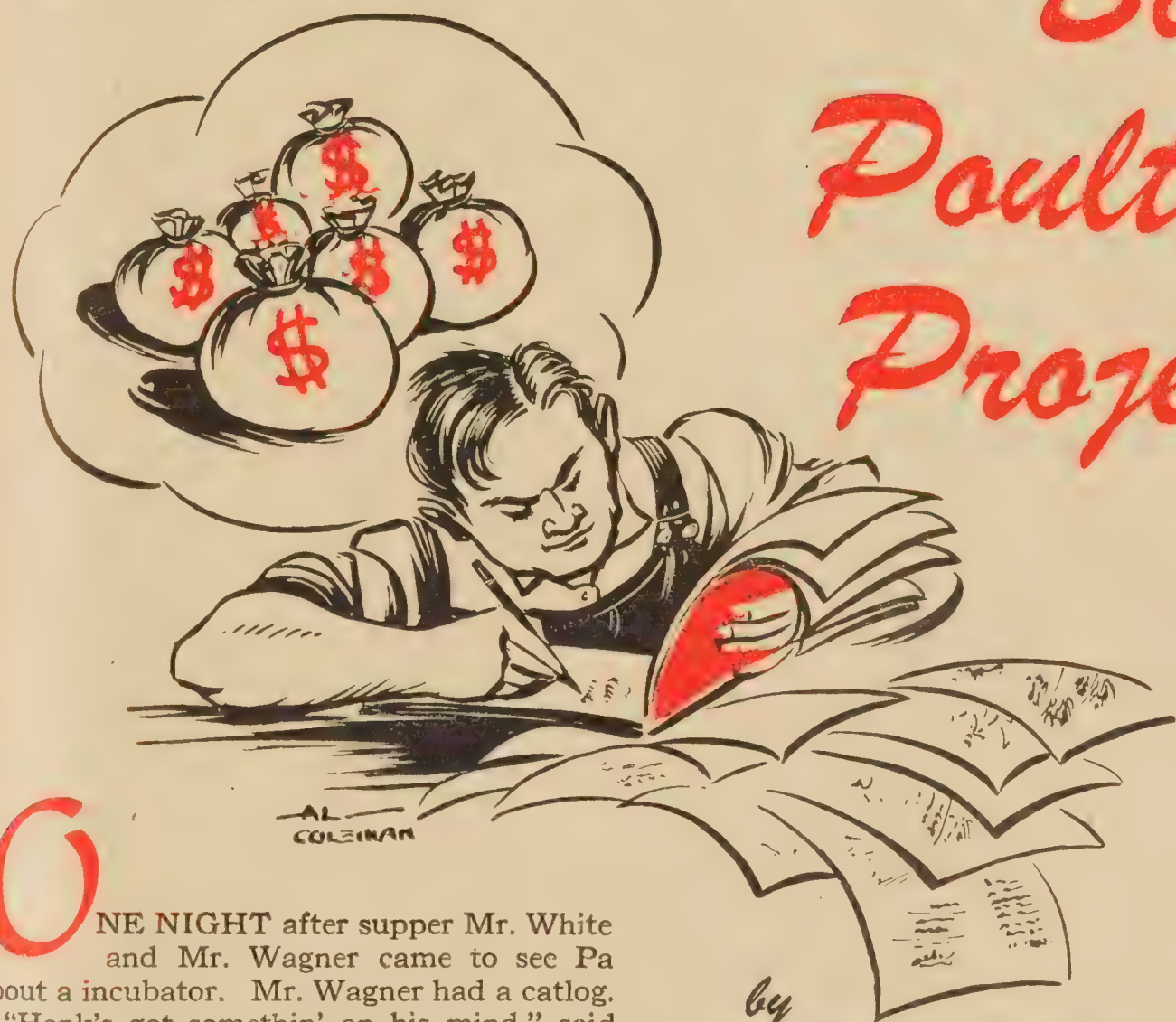
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Mr. Hank Wagner's

Big Poultry Project



ONE NIGHT after supper Mr. White and Mr. Wagner came to see Pa about a incubator. Mr. Wagner had a catlog. "Hank's got somethin' on his mind," said Mr. White. "He thinks he's figured out another way to get rich."

"We all ought to be interested in that," said Pa.

"What is it, Mr. Wagner?" asked Ma.

He opened his catlog to a picture. "Here's the greatest invention since John D. Rockefeller discovered gas. It's an egg-hatchin' machine. Yes, Sir! It's a machine that hatches eggs. It mothers 'em just like a hen does. All you do is put in the eggs and in three weeks out pops the little chickens. All it takes is a little kerosene oil."

Pa put on his specs and looked at the catlog. "They got a lot of different kinds," he said.

"If we had enough of them machines, and enough hens to keep 'em goin' full tilt, we could make more money than the United States Treasury can print. I've looked into it and it's a sure pop," said Mr. Wagner.

"Hank's all het up about them artificial setters, but I lean towards the hens," said Mr. White.

"It's just a case of stream-linin' your business," said Mr. Wagner. "Everybody used to grind their own coffee and buy peanuts with the shucks on. Now you wait on the motions of some old hen to get ready to set when you could have a machine that's always in the hatchin' mood, and don't get up and leave her nest when they're half hatched."

"We had one do that last year," said Ma.

"Who's going to take care of 'em after they're hatched?" asked Mr. White.

"We'd use brooders," said Mr. Wagner.

"They're in the back of the catlog."

Mr. White scowled and lit his pipe. "I see I got a lot to learn, but I still lean towards the hens," he said, puffing away at his pipe which had gone out. "Even a little chicken has a right to its own mother."

"You're wrong there," said Mr. Wagner. "Mebbe a dozen different hens laid the eggs that go into a settin'. How's a chicken goin' to know its own mother?"

"At least they got somebody to cluck to 'em," said Mr. White.

"All your big poultrymen use incubators and brooders," said Mr. Wagner. "They ain't got no time to fuss with settin' hens."

"You think we should buy a lot of incubators and brooders?" asked Pa.

"Well, if you're all in a prospective frame of mind, I don't mind explainin' my plan. Just get me some paper and a pencil and give me elbow room."

Mr. Wagner shoved up to the table and Ma brought him a tablet and pencil. Mr. Wagner wrote down "1,000." "That's hens," he said. "Now, how many eggs had a good hen ought to lay in a year's time?"

Ma said "Two hundred."

"You do the figurin', I can't read mine," said Mr. Wagner, pushing the tablet over to Ma. "How much is two hundred times a thousand?"

"Two hundred thousand," said Ma.

"Them's eggs," said Mr. Wagner. "We in-

cubate every one of 'em, and we get how many chickens?"

"If all the eggs hatched, you would have two hundred thousand chicks," said Ma.

"They'd a lot of 'em spoil," said Mr. White.

"Let's be liberal and say that half of 'em spoil," said Mr. Wagner.

"Then we would have one hundred thousand," said Ma.

"Part of them would be roosters," said Pa.

"Well, let's give 'em the benefit of the doubt and call 'em half roosters," said Mr. Wagner, waving his catlog.

"Fair enough!" said Mr. White. "That leaves us fifty thousand pullets."

"We raise 'em, and next year we got two hundred eggs multiplied by fifty thousand pullets. What's the total, Mrs. Johnson?"

"Ten million," said Ma, looking at Pa.

"Half of that is five million chickens and half of them is roosters, so we got two and a half million new pullets and they each lay two hundred eggs apiece. That's —"

"Five hundred million eggs," said Ma, pushing her hair back and beginning to giggle.

"That's right, ain't it?" said Mr. Wagner, looking at Ma.

Ma kept on figuring. "That gives us two hundred and fifty million chicks, and half of those would be pullets and each of them would lay —"

"Let me look at those figures," said Pa.

"She's right," said Mr. Wagner. "I bet I figured that over a hundred times and it always comes out the same way."

"It checks, all right," said Pa.

"Check it and double check it," said Mr. White. "There must be a mistake in pointin' off."

"Now we have a hundred and twenty-five million hens," said Ma. "If each of them lays two hundred eggs, we would have twenty-five billion eggs!"

"Twenty-five billion," said Pa. "Think of twenty-five billion eggs!"

"I got beyond thinkin'," said Mr. White. "All I know is that I got fifty hens in my coop and I can't even keep the lice out. I get 'em on me and I can feel 'em crawlin' where they ain't."

"Of course, we could do things in a scientific way, Mr. White. We would have electric sprayers and dusters and automatic feeders and modern poultry houses with up-to-date equipment," said Ma.

"We'd need a good woman to gather the eggs," said Pa, looking at Ma. "How'd you like to gather twenty-five billion eggs?"

Ma just grinned, and Mr. Wagner said, "They only lay one at a time. They wouldn't lay twenty-five billion eggs all to once."

"I should hope not," grinned Pa.

"How many hens did we get up to?" asked Mr. White.

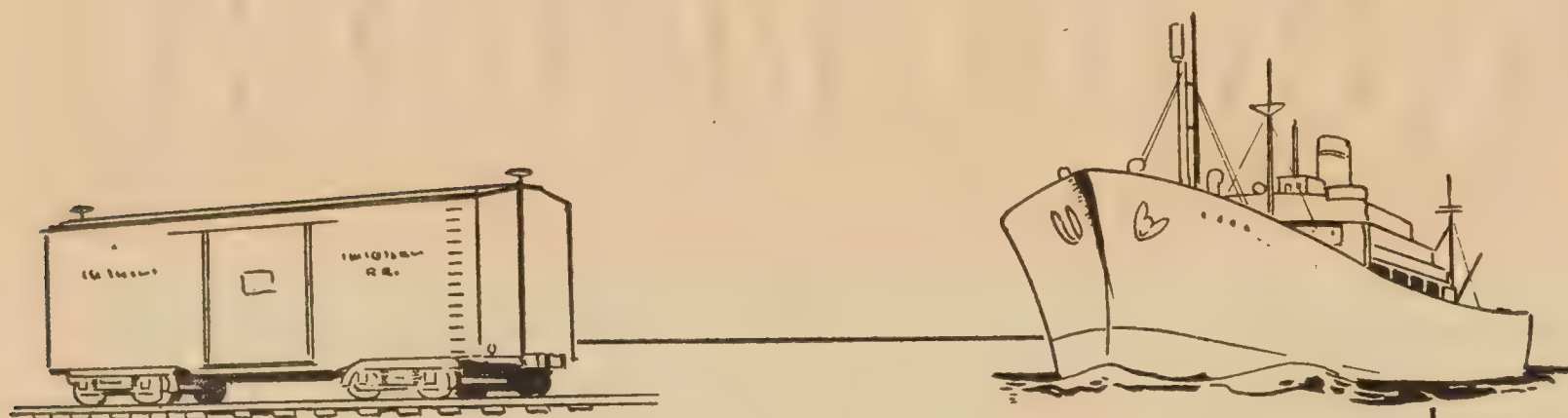
Ma looked at the paper and said, "Only a hundred and twenty-five million."

"How much is three into that?" asked Mr. White.

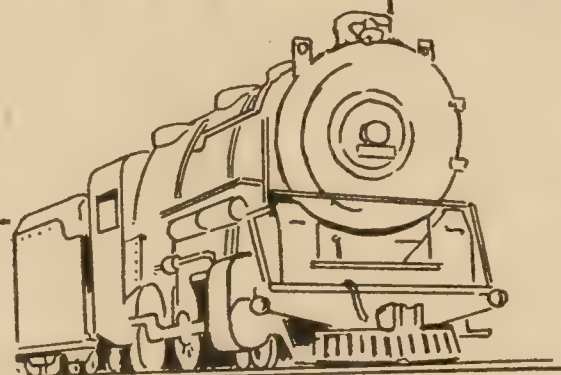
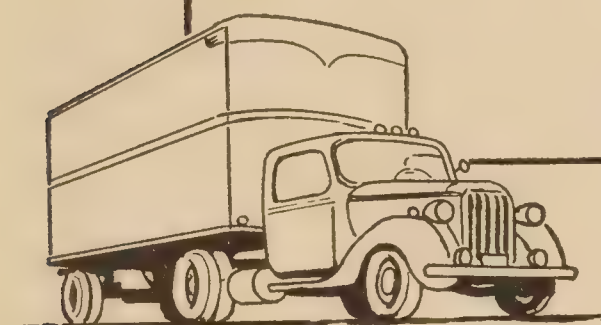
"Almost forty-two million," said Ma.

"Imagine me with forty-two million hens to look after!" said Mr. (Turn to Page 15)

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons



These Feed Ingredients Are Hard to Get



THE scarcest ingredient in G.L.F. feeds today doesn't show on the formula tag. It is *transportation*.

For 75 per cent of the grains and by-products that go into G.L.F. feeds must be brought in from outside the territory . . . corn from West of the Mississippi, oats from Minnesota and Canada . . . other grains and by-products from many places.

The problem today is not so much one of buying the grain and ingredients as it is getting them into the mills where they can be mixed into feeds or shipped on to the territory where they can be used.

Movement of grain into Buffalo by lake is 10,000,000 bushels less than it was this time a year ago. Railroad cars are being diverted for hauling materials of war to the West coast. Furthermore, of the grain cars moving east out of Buffalo, two haul grain for export for every one loaded with grain for domestic use.

What G.L.F. Is Doing

G.L.F. is doing many things to meet this situation. Feed is being hauled by truck wherever

possible. Freight cars are being loaded promptly at the mill and unloaded promptly at service points. Every effort is made to get all possible cars and then to make full use of them.

Available transportation varies from day to day. As a result your service agency may have a good stock of feed on hand one day, while on another day, the floor may be bare. As an institutional policy, however, G.L.F. aims to distribute the feed and transportation that are available so that every community will get its fair share.

What You Can Do

Here are a few things every farmer can do on his own farm to help:

1. Save all the home-grown grain you can. It will be a good reserve cushion.
2. Harvest every possible spear of hay. It adds to your total feed supply.
3. Study your own feed requirements and plan to protect your needs by taking feed whenever it is available in your community.
4. Make every pound of feed count.

NEWS NOTES

EGG STATIONS CONSOLIDATED

A consolidation of G.L.F. egg marketing services, to maintain operations in the face of a continuing shrinkage in volume, is being made. Three egg receiving stations have been closed temporarily, but trucks are covering routes around them for the convenience of patrons.

G.L.F. egg volume now is about 23,500 cases a month, as compared with a peak of some 23,000 a week a year ago.

Ray R. Flumerfelt, head of G.L.F. Farm Products, stated in May that service would be maintained for those desiring it, and the present moves are in line with that policy. Thus far, the Tully and Ithaca G.L.F. egg stations have been consolidated temporarily, as have those at Dansville and Buffalo, and the Liberty station has been closed. The Long Island sales terminal and the Bronx terminal market have been closed temporarily.

Manpower and trucks freed by the reduced operations are being diverted to other G.L.F. services, so that full egg service can be restored quickly when conditions permit.

★ ★ ★

WATCH FOR BLUE COMB

Now is the time for poultrymen to watch for signs of blue comb. This poultry disease, which affects young birds from 12 weeks to maturity, usually occurs in warm, humid weather. Mortality may be heavy unless prompt treatment is given.

Symptoms: birds get droopy and stop eating. Their combs gradually turn from pink-red to a dark blue.

If blue comb is recognized in its early stages and treatment is started immediately, mortality can be kept low.

An effective treatment is a molasses flush, at the rate of one pint per gallon of drinking water. Give this as their only drink for one day.

This should be followed by a molasses wet mash for 3 or 4 days made of 50 lbs. wheat bran, 50 lbs. ground oats, 20 lbs. molasses.

Mix with enough water to keep it crumbly and feed 3 or 4 times each day.

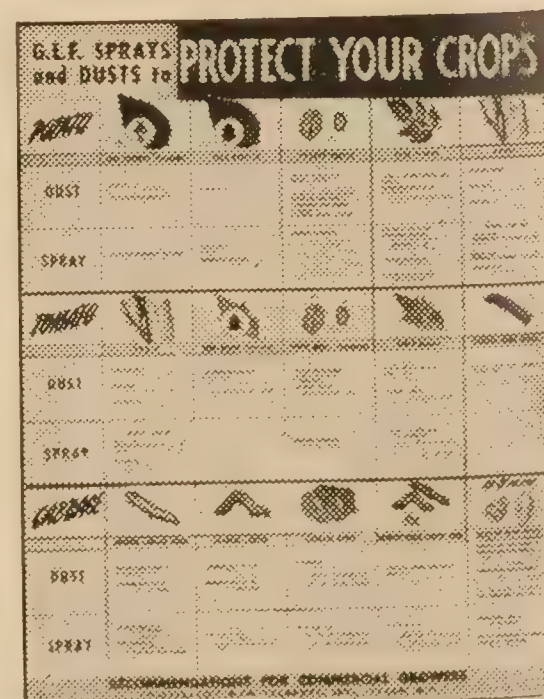
Keep dry mash and scratch before the birds. As they begin to feel better they'll start eating their regular ration again.

★ ★ ★

NOTE ON CANNED FOODS

Because of transportation problems, rationing and shortages of supplies, G.L.F. has temporarily suspended service on canned foods.

After the war, the case-lot business on canned foods will again be resumed in line with patrons' wishes. G.L.F. then will use its warehouses and transportation facilities to supply basic, fast-moving canned foods to local service agencies which will provide them to patrons.



This new Spray and Dust Poster for commercial vegetable growers will soon be posted on the wall of your local G.L.F. Service Agency. Common insects and diseases of potato, tomato, cabbage and bean crops are shown in full color, for ready identification, along with recommendations for their control.

GLF

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania—
OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, N. Y.



The pile of brush which shows at the left is one of about twenty-five cleared from the pasture by a bulldozer on the farm of James Keller. Before the brush was cleared, cows could not be seen twenty feet away. Mr. Keller's barn and house can be seen in the background.

Brush is No Match for a Bulldozer

JAMES KELLER, a graduate of the Delhi, N. Y., State School of Agriculture, operates 570 acres in Cortland County, New York. When he moved to this farm, much of the pasture land had grown up to brush so dense that he could not see the cows 20 feet away. He and his hired man started cutting brush, but they made little impression on it, so last fall he arranged for a bulldozer to do the job. The bulldozer worked 28 days removing brush, including some sizeable trees, digging some ditch for tile drains and constructing a couple of diversion ditches.

The total cost was about \$800, which is a lot of money in any farmer's language, but it is a start toward adequate production on 11 acres of excellent crop land and 50 acres of pasture.

After the brush was removed, 60 tons of lime were spread, and up to date 20 acres has been manured with superphosphated manure. Two and one-half acres have been divided into 5 plots and seeded with various pasture mixtures and, if results warrant, more seeding will be done. However, results are already noticeable on the land which has been manured.

"When I came here nine years ago," said Mr. Keller, "28 head of stock had been wintered. Now I have 88 milking

cows, 41 heifers, and 2 bulls. I have already seen, this summer, a considerable increase in milk production as a result of work done on the pasture."

—A.A.—

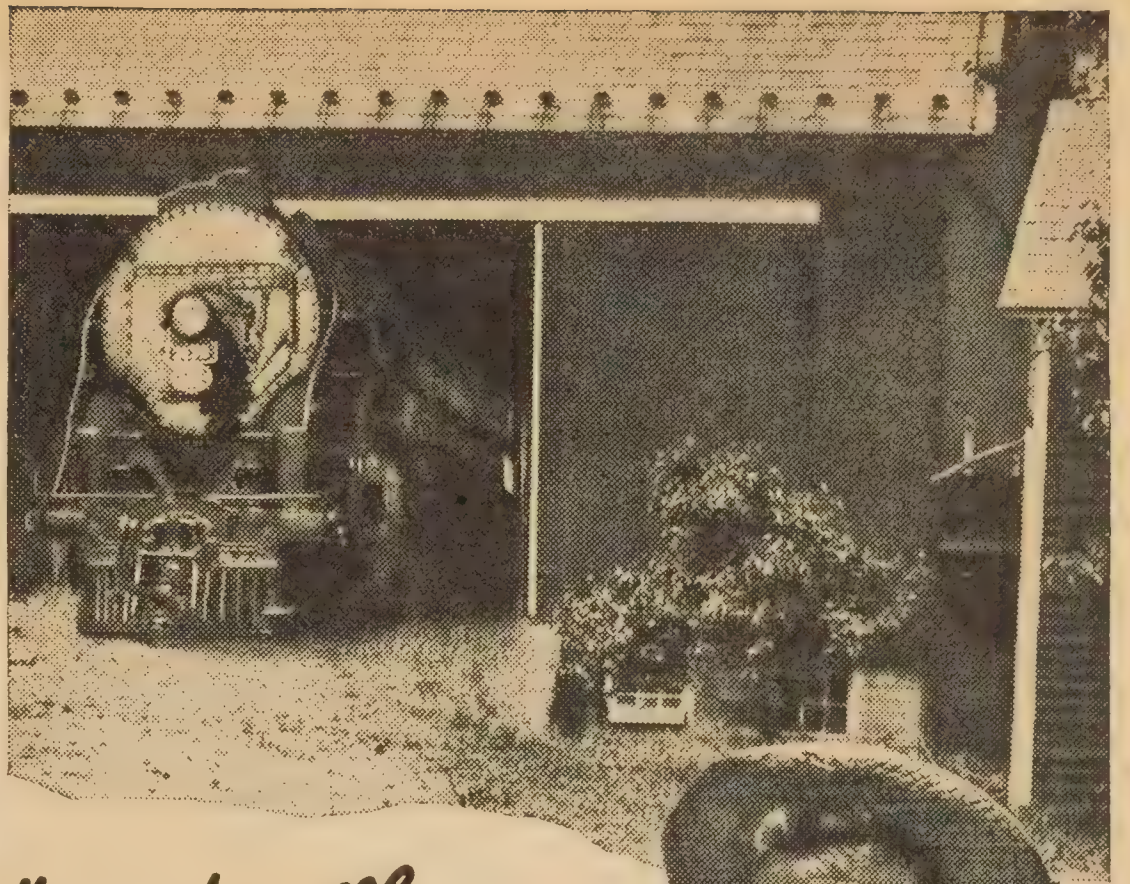
MANURING MEADOWS

Stanley Piseck of Poland, Herkimer County, N. Y., has an unusual way of managing his application of manure to hay. As soon as oats are in the ground, he puts on a very light application of manure with a manure spreader. He grows a rather stiff-strawed variety of oats, and has had no difficulty with lodging. He feels that the manure gives him a lot better oat production but, what is more important, he always gets a good seeding of grass and clover. He doesn't manure his new seeding, but the second year he covers his meadows with a fair application of manure. Then he puts a heavy application on his hay the year before it is to be plowed up to corn. No manure is put on the year that corn is grown.

For some years Stanley has grown a lot of grain. He believes it is good business for him and for other farmers to continue to do this. He feels also that tile draining is one of the crying needs of many New York farms.



A week before this picture was taken, this was one of the finest barns in Tompkins County, N. Y. Hit by a freakish windstorm on June 15, it is now just a pile of junk. Earl Beckwith, who has written occasionally for *American Agriculturist* about soybeans, mastitis and other farm subjects, is the owner. Fortunately, such storms do not hit New York State frequently, but this is an illustration of one of the hazards that constantly face farmers. Similar pictures could be taken of a dozen others a few miles to the east in Cortland County.



"It helps me harvest more cash per acre!"

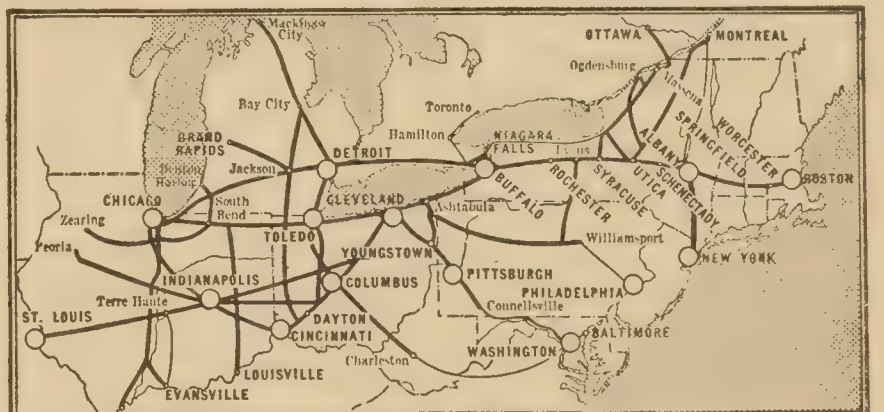
They may not keep it in the barn. But to tens of thousands of efficient, modern farmers, a New York Central locomotive is one of the most profitable pieces of farm machinery.

It speeds their crops directly

to seven of the ten largest U. S. cities. And almost nowhere along this railroad is the trip from farm to major market more than a hundred miles.

Hence hauls are short. Shipping costs are low. And in the states served by New York Central, farm income tops the U. S. average per acre by 75%!

Farm in this land of shorter hauls to bigger markets



BUY MORE WAR BONDS

FOR INFORMATION about shipping, marketing, or available properties in this favored farming area, write Agricultural Relations Department, New York Central System, Rochester, New York.



NEW YORK CENTRAL
THE WATER LEVEL ROUTE

RILCO RAFTER Buildings

Look better - are stronger

- Owners of buildings built with Rilco Rafter Arches are proud of their structures. Not only because they're modern and streamlined, neat and attractive in appearance, but also because they know they're better built, more rigid and wind resistant.
- Rilco glued laminated wood arches are 4 times stronger than nailed arches. Their strength is predetermined, engineered and built into them at the factory. They are single framing members from foundation to ridge. They are anchored at the sill with bolts and angle irons, bolted at the ridge with metal plates.
- By eliminating such ordinary construction weaknesses as toe-nailing, and starting with a Rilco factory built Rafter of known strength, Rilco gives you a sturdy, rigid, durable building.
- There's a Rilco Rafter Arch for every type of farm building. They come to your farm ready to use. They go into place accurately and are easy to erect. Write today for Free Folder on Rilco buildings that look better and are stronger.

Write for FREE FOLDER

RILCO LAMINATED PRODUCTS, INC.
A Weyerhaeuser Institution
221A—Conyngham Avenue, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

TROUBLE AHEAD

PRESIDENT TRUMAN recently stated that subsidies will be reduced or discontinued as rapidly as possible.

When a person is sick he goes to the hospital and often is obliged to undergo a severe operation. Agriculture as well as certain other industries has been made sick by bureaucratic quacks, who prescribed and enforced the poison of subsidies upon agriculture and business. Sooner or later agriculture, particularly dairying, must undergo an operation which will cause a lot of suffering. This could have been prevented if dairymen had been given for their milk the regular market price which the increased demand and production costs justified.

HAYING METHODS ARE CHANGING RAPIDLY

IN A DETERMINATION forced by necessity to find easier and better ways to get the haying done, much practical experience is being acquired this summer with various haying methods. The buck rake is being used in increasing numbers. Where conditions are right, it saves time and labor. But the rake has to be built well in the first place and operated by a man who knows his business.

The hay still has to be mowed away, but properly adjusted slings on the barn floor help this problem.

Blowing the hay into the mow is another easy and practical way. More experience is being acquired also in drying hay in the barn over flues. Grass silage is another answer to the haying problem, especially in wet years.

On our farm we have been learning a lot about a field baler. Perhaps I am prejudiced, but I think that this is about the best method of all. It certainly is the easiest way to get the haying done. It takes considerable help—two men on the baler and a man to drive the tractor, and if you run a wagon behind, another man is needed to take the bales off from the baler and load them. But here again experience is a big factor. One farmer we know who has been operating a baler for two or three years put in 900 bales in one afternoon. At one time he was turning them off at 200 bales per hour. We can't do it that fast with our baler, but we are learning.

Out of all this experience I predict that the old-fashioned haying methods are going to be changed and the job done much more easily in years to come.

THE MOST DANGEROUS JOB

WHEN SOWING OATS this spring I was walking behind a land roller and attempted to climb on it. Instead of getting my foot clear up on the platform it caught between the roller and the platform, and only by great good luck was I able to pull my foot out in time. Otherwise it would have completely ruined my leg.

It was just a plain fool thing to do, but all of us do such things, with the result that there's hardly a week goes by that every farmer doesn't have a near accident. As a matter of statistics, agriculture is just about the most hazardous occupation in the world. In New York State the death rate from accidents in agriculture in one year was 58.2 per cent per hundred thousand population, compared with only 12.8 per cent in all other pursuits.

When so much depends on a farm operator now, how tragic it is if he has to have a long period of suffering, not the least of which is mental because he knows that his work is at a standstill. Pick up any newspaper and read items like this:

"Pinned under a tractor which overturned on an eight foot embankment, so and so was killed."

"Killed by a home-made electric fence controller . . ."

"Unable to free himself from tangled lines when the team of horses he was driving ran away, blank,

father of eleven children, was dragged to his death."

"Cranking a tractor in gear . . ."

"Leaving garden rake on ground with teeth up . . ."

"Using axes with broken handles . . ."

"Backing a tractor while standing on the ground . . ."

"Using defective hay rope and weakened horse fork tracks . . ."

"Taking chances with 'tame' bulls, 'gentle as kittens'."

"Falling from the second story of his barn . . ."

"Falling against a buzz saw . . ."

"Falling from top of hayload . . ."

"Shocked to death by a defective electric wire . . ."

"Badly injured by using a ladder with a missing rung or stairs with a missing step . . ."

Will you join with *American Agriculturist* in a great continuous campaign to save the lives and usefulness of our farm folks by helping to prevent farm accidents?

The first step is to hold a meeting of the farm Board of Directors, which is father and mother and all the kids in session around the dinner table, and have each director make suggestions on what can be done on the old farm and in the farm home to increase the safety of the operators. This will lead to a thorough inspection of the premises.

Until further notice *American Agriculturist* will pay \$1 for every report of a farm accident in your neighborhood which happened within the last two months and which we can print as a caution to others. Tell briefly how and why the accident happened, to whom, and when. Send your letters to *American Agriculturist*, Department FA, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

LABOR UNIONS ON THE RAMPAGE

"Already heavy losses have been borne by growers of perishable food products because of the five-day week. As hot weather approaches, thousands of tons of food will be unable to find an open market and may be a complete loss. The New Jersey Grange is demanding that it have 'free access to markets' for the economical distribution of food."—Amos J. Kirby, N. J. Editor, *American Agriculturist*.

MR. KIRBY refers to the determination of the organized truck drivers to force every farm truck driver except farmers or their sons to join

the union; and to the 5-day market week which is at least a partial result of union wage scales. To fight this and other restrictions on food marketing, producers of ten eastern states have formed the Council of Food Producers' Organization.

This is just one indication of the determination of union labor to rule or ruin, a determination which will injure union members themselves and other city people even more than it does farmers. City people are much farther out on a limb than are farmers when it comes to getting food, and all of us are out on a limb when the increasing number of strikes are holding up production and the job of speedily finishing the war with Japan.

SOME MORE FARM MACHINERY

THE OUTLOOK for more farm machinery for next year is fairly encouraging. Reports indicate that there are at least 30 per cent more machines planned for manufacturing during the year beginning July 1 than were made during the past year. But little or none of this increase will be in time to help this year's harvest, and even the scheduled 30 per cent increase for next year may not come through unless available manpower and materials can be obtained by the manufacturers. On this point the government is at last convinced of the great need, so real efforts will be made to help the manufacturers get materials.

A PARSON'S PONDERINGS

TWO FARMERS began to discuss a certain bill then before the state legislature. Gradually, as their disagreements became apparent, they grew hot under the collar. Soon they were boiling mad and were classifying each other in no complimentary categories! When they parted, they were still angry at each other, and had accomplished nothing constructive by their conversation.

These are tense and tragic days. We need persons with burning convictions, but who can also calmly and courageously evaluate these convictions in the light of criticism offered by others; and who can then, if still convinced that they are right, make every effort to win others to their view in a friendly, democratic manner. The world of farmers needs such mature minds, for the problems ahead are many and complex. Steady, intelligent leadership is our common need.

The best solutions for any problem are not arrived at by flying off the handle every time someone disagrees with our particular views. The best solutions are arrived at when people with different views meet together in a friendly way to share thoughts and to try to understand each other. Freedom is good for one reason because it enables people to thus meet and grow—and it is amazing how much common ground people tread together!

God gave us minds to use patiently, courageously, and constructively. Hot-headedness is ungodliness. For the good of our communities, our nation, and the world, an ancient proverb might well be heeded by us all: "Let every man be swift to hear, slow to speak, and slow to wrath: for the wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God!"

—A Country Parson.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

ALL OVER the country there has been a big revival in quartet and chorus singing of old ballads, and the singers in these "barber shop quartets" have a grand time and in many cases their audiences do, also. So the movement is a good thing.

But there is a story of one of these amateur quartets that was trying to sing "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling." A listener began to cry. Much pleased, a member of the quartet said:

"I didn't know you were Irish."

"I ain't! I'm a musician!"



—Courtesy National Safety Council.

A housewife named Dinah pooh pooh-ed
Safety rules in the canning of food;
But now she will own up
Her methods have blown up
'Twas a Dinah-mite diet she brewed!

Until further notice, *American Agriculturist* will pay \$3 for every five-line limerick on some phase of farm safety similar to the limerick that we have printed here, and which we print in *American Agriculturist*.

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

FARM PRICES: You'll be interested in these price comparisons furnished by the New York State College of Agriculture: Taking 100 as the index figure of prices in 1914, New York State farm prices as of April this year have a little more than doubled to 218. U. S. farm prices are 203, retail prices 184, prices for articles farmers buy are 173, and costs of dairy farming 238. Cost of living is 179 (March). **Earnings of factory workers** are 420 or over four times what factory workers received in 1914.

Administrator Blanford has announced that the June uniform price for milk in New York market is \$3.13 without subsidy. Boston's estimated June price is \$2.94 in the 20th zone, which is 10c below May and 6c less than June a year ago.

SLANT: Demand and prices for food will undoubtedly continue good for some time, but soldiers are coming back, unemployment is on the increase. **There will be a temporary set-back as unemployment increases,** followed by a period of prosperity while inventories are being built up. Then there may be a likelihood of depression. **This has been the history of all post-war periods.**

WHAT TO DO: Pay debts. Don't expand too far. **Farmers always buy farms in high priced times.** They don't pay when prices go down. **BUY WAR BONDS.**

PEACHES: Because of late frosts there were many predictions that there would be a peach shortage, but it is good news both for growers and consumers that there is a good national peach crop **and New York will have a peach crop 20 per cent above the average for the last ten years.**

The ceiling price on peaches east of the Rocky Mountains is \$3.64 per bushel F.O.B. This is 2 cents per bushel below last year's price.

WHAT TO DO: The New York Horticultural Society points out that growers should thin their peaches, leave them on trees as long as possible to improve their sugar content because there is a shortage of sugar for canning, and handle the peaches very carefully in picking and marketing operations.

Consumers should buy northeastern peaches. There are none better.

THE FEED SITUATION: USDA reports prospects of shortest corn crop in four years. U. S. wheat and oat production excellent. Animal proteins extremely short, which makes too heavy demand on vegetable proteins.

Chief problem is to get feed where it is needed. Transportation and manpower problems most difficult since war started.

Work closely with your feed dealer. When he has a supply, build up your inventories. Take extra care of all homegrown supplies, including hay. Don't sell hay unless sure you won't need it, and **remember that hay may be high priced again next winter.**

POULTRY: For almost the first time in the business there was a scarcity of eggs in the surplus season. **In 1945 production will be less than 163 million cases, compared to nearly 177 million cases last year.**

The use of eggs for non-civilians has decreased some, but civilians are rapidly stepping up their consumption. They are now eating eggs at the rate of 392 each per year while the yearly supply is only 366 each. Storage supply is down, 5.4 million eggs as compared with 5.6 million on June 1 last year.

WHAT TO DO: Cull the non-producers, **but stop selling good laying hens.** Take good care of the poultry. It is paying out, and will for some time to come.

FOOD FOR EUROPE: The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration says the food problem in Europe for the next 12 months will be worse than it has been at any time during German ascendancy. There is a great shortage of seed supplies and of livestock herds. To start rebuilding these herds, the UNRRA will send to Europe 50,000 heifers, cows and mares in the next 18 months. This is not many and they will be pure-breds. In addition, millions of tons of American food will be shipped.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



OUR SUGAR barrel usta be a source of joy to Ma and me in them old days when she would make so much preserves and frosted cake. At breakfast now I hafta steal a spoonful for my hot oatmeal, and by the barrel we buy no more, but stand in line down at the store to take our turn at rations slim, and hopes for more are awful dim. What makes us miss our sugar most is cannin' time from coast to coast, and thrifty folks with garden hoes are rarin' up to spill their woes and holler loud at Washington for what their sugar rules has done.

Now mebbe we could find some kinks where sugar goes to bottled drinks beyond the rules of common sense, or cut supplies from other gents who grab more sugar than their share and leave home canners in the air. My mouth has got a sweet tooth yet, altho I wear a new false set, and sugar stirs my energy and deprivation bothers me, and so unless I get some more, I'll hafta go to bed and snore, for life will lose its zestful goal without some sugar in the bowl.

Isn't this just good business sense?



Proper lubrication for the implements you work with has a real dollars-and-cents value when you're figuring ways to make more money out of farming.

1. The *right* oils and greases help keep your farm equipment on the job, make it last longer. So you produce more.
2. You save the money that you would spend for parts and repairs if machines broke down or wore out quickly. And you save the work time you would spend fixing them.

Make your farm equipment earn more for you by protecting it against wear and tear with the Gulf oils and greases described and listed here.

Among these Gulf Farm Aids you'll find the right lubricant for every moving part, every bearing surface of tractor and truck . . . of each farm implement you use.

You'll like the low-cost, long-lasting protection they give to machinery, the real help they bring to all kinds of jobs.

TO HELP YOU KEEP YOUR TRACTOR ON THE JOB

You'll find lots of hot-weather hints in the Gulf Farm Tractor Guide. It's a 60-page tractor operation-and-maintenance manual, written by experts. We'll send you a copy **FREE** if you'll write Gulf Farm Aids, Room 3800, Gulf Bldg., Pittsburgh 30, Pa. Tell us the kind of tractor you have.

WHERE TO GET GULF FARM AIDS

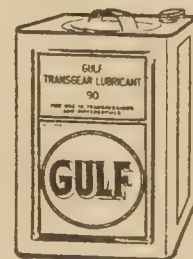
Gulf fuels and lubricants and other Farm Aids are obtainable at your Good Gulf Station or at Gulf distributing plants. You can get Gulfspray, Gulf Livestock Spray, and other products for farm and home at Gulf Stations, grocery, drug, and hardware stores, and at milk-gathering stations and feed stores.

GULFLEX CHASSIS LUBRICANT

This lubricant is made to stay in chassis bearings longer, and to do a better job. It doesn't melt or wash away, is highly resistant to shock and high pressures.



GULF TRANSGEAR LUBRICANT



This is an oil-type lubricant made to give extra protection to transmissions, final drives, and power take-offs. We recommend S.A.E. 140 for summer.

GULFLUBE MOTOR OIL

Proper lubrication begins in the crankcase, with this tough and lasting motor oil. It's a *premium* oil at a *thrifty* price.



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Then, get Gulf Livestock Spray. It kills flies, gnats, lice, and many other insects by contact; repels stable flies, horn flies, mosquitoes, and buffalo gnats. Two-gal. can illustrated, only \$1.93.

CHECK YOUR NEEDS WITH THIS LIST OF GULF FARM AIDS

Good Gulf Gasoline	Gulf Transgear Lubricant	Gulf Penetrating Oil
Gulf Kerosene	Gulflex Chassis Lubricant	Gulf Electric Motor Oil
Gulfride Motor Oil	Gulflex Waterproof Grease	Gulfoil—Household
Gulflube Motor Oil	Gulf High Pressure Grease	Lubricant
Gulf Dieselube H.D.	Gulf Cup Grease	Gulfwax—for Preserving
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	Red Top Axle Grease	Gulf Livestock Spray



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When the Worm Turns

By Ed W. Mitchell

MAN PROPOSES and God disposes. A lot of us had plans about this year's apple crop to make it the best ever, but nature has intervened and given us a year's vacation from apple growing. As one grower put it, "this is the first summer I have been free from worry; worry about scab or worms in the apples; hail storms, or labor for picking. There are no apples to worry about." However, he, like a lot of others, has planted potatoes, corn, and vegetable crops, and has increased his flock of chickens so the year will not be an entire waste of time.

We have a lot of soldiers, civilians and starving people to feed all over the world, and this is no time to stop work to weep. No one is dropping bombs on us, popping machine-gun bullets our way nor driving tanks through our trees, so we have no priority to complain. There is employment for all of us, if we have to get an income away from the farm, and many of us are blessed with women and children able and willing to step into the trenches with us and keep up the fight.

Pest Battle Continues

It looks now, June 25th, as though scab, worms and maggot will be very bad and do serious damage to the trees and build up for a bad scab infection and worm infestation next year. Probably, one should do some spraying all season to help check these pests as much as possible and run hogs or sheep in the orchard to pick up drops wherever it is practical to do it. Each man will have to decide that for himself, but this much is sure, now is the time to start a budget of machinery, manpower and supplies to put up a real battle against these pests next spring.

One thing every fruit grower should give serious thought to now is winter injury next winter. If scab partly defoliates these apple trees, a hot dry spell comes along and we have a long, warm, wet fall, we may get winter injury comparable to that bad winter of 1934. There are all the makings for trouble in that combination.

Mulching Eases Winter Damage

One way that I think we can give our trees some protections from that, aside from trying to control scab, is to mulch them well so alternate wet and dry spells create a less violent change in the conditions in the soil, and so changes of temperature in the soil will be slower and perhaps a little less severe next winter. Aside from that, there is little we can do to protect them from that risk.

It is very comforting to recall that some trees always do escape so yours

and mine may be among those that come through O.K. So far as I can recall, no fruit growers have starved to death these past few years.

This is a real good time to repair buildings and machinery and get set for the next year, and to start work on a better or a new packing house and cold storage plant of your own.

—A. A.—

CONTROLLING POTATO BLIGHT IN SMALL FIELDS

LATE BLIGHT is the most serious disease of potatoes. By spraying with Bordeaux mixture every ten days with a high pressure rig and three nozzles to a row, commercial growers are able to keep blight under control, but it is a more difficult problem for

dust and put it on so that the undersides of the leaves are covered.

If you are unsuccessful in controlling blight in the garden, removing the tops as soon as they die may save a part of the crop that is already grown. If you leave the tops, the disease is likely to get down to the tubers and cause them to rot. It is not a good idea to dig the potatoes as soon as the tops die because some tubers are likely to be affected, and if dug and stored, rot will spread to healthy potatoes. Leave them in the ground until usual digging time. By then, the potatoes in the ground will be rotted and you can leave them in the ground, and those that you do pick up and store are much less likely to decay.

—A. A.—

ASTRACHANS FOR POLLEN

Is the old fashioned astrachan apple a good variety for Massachusetts and New England? Many will say "No" and will comment on misshapen fruit and unreliable bearing habits. Ask Dexter



This ditch on the farm of I. B. Mitchell at King Ferry, N. Y., was cleaned out with dynamite. It was badly filled and overgrown with bushes, and the present labor situation made cleaning it out by hand impracticable. Two sticks of dynamite were used in holes 18 inches apart. One stick was exploded with an electric blasting cap and the shock of this explosion set off the rest of the dynamite.

the small grower and the home gardener. One solution for growers with five to ten acres is to join a potato spray ring, but the logical procedure for the man with less than an acre, or a few in the garden, is to control blight by dusting.

Here is a program for the home gardener that will get results:

(1) *Dust often.* Start when the plants are from two to three inches tall, and then dust them every ten days. Dusting or spraying is a prevention, not a cure. Blight develops fastest during hot, wet weather; in fact, blight does not get a foothold until the plants have been wet for at least twelve hours. Try to dust the potatoes before rain.

(2) *Use the right dust.* You can buy ready-mixed dust containing rotenone and a fixed copper compound for potatoes in the garden. The rotenone will control insects and the copper protects the potatoes from blight. A hand duster is satisfactory for garden use. Some gardeners use dust in a muslin bag and shake the dust on the plants. This dust can be applied when the plants are dry. On larger areas use a copper-lime dust and put it on when plants are covered with dew.

(3) *Avoid infection.* A common source of infection is a pile of discarded seed potatoes which start to grow and become diseased.

(4) *Dust thoroughly.* Use plenty of

Dodd of Hudson and he will tell you that Astrachans are well worth their board and keep as pollenizers even if their own crop is disappointing. At joint Worcester-Middlesex County twilight meeting in Dodd orchard in May, visiting fruit growers thoroughly agreed when shown large block of McIntosh in main orchard with what many called "the best set in the State."

Dodd Macs which are grown close to a block of Astrachans have long been famed for regular bearing, and ability of orchard to pull through in tough year like this is further boost for Astrachans as pollenizers.—W. E. Piper.

—A. A.—

TOMATO PLANTS BY AIR

Joe King is supervising an experiment with tomato plants for the Snider Division of General Foods in Western New York. For a number of years plants ready for setting have been shipped in from the South. This year plants shipped by air express, by rail express and home-grown plants were planted at the same time under similar conditions in Orleans County to see what happens. If the air-express plants show enough promise over the others it is expected this development may be expanded in future years. The ideal is that plants thus shipped would be ready for planting a day after they were loaded in Georgia.

—Skeff.



Burpee's GIANT Pansies

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Here's how to have largest, earliest pansies next spring—Sow Seeds This Summer!

Burpee's Giant Exhibition Pansies grow strong, vigorous plants with huge flowers up to 4 in. across, on long sturdy stems well above the foliage. The gracefully waved and frilled petals are thick and velvety, exquisitely crinkled at edges. All the richest colors, mixed; many gayly blotched. Sow seeds soon.

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tion and protection, in even the hardest-worked tractors.

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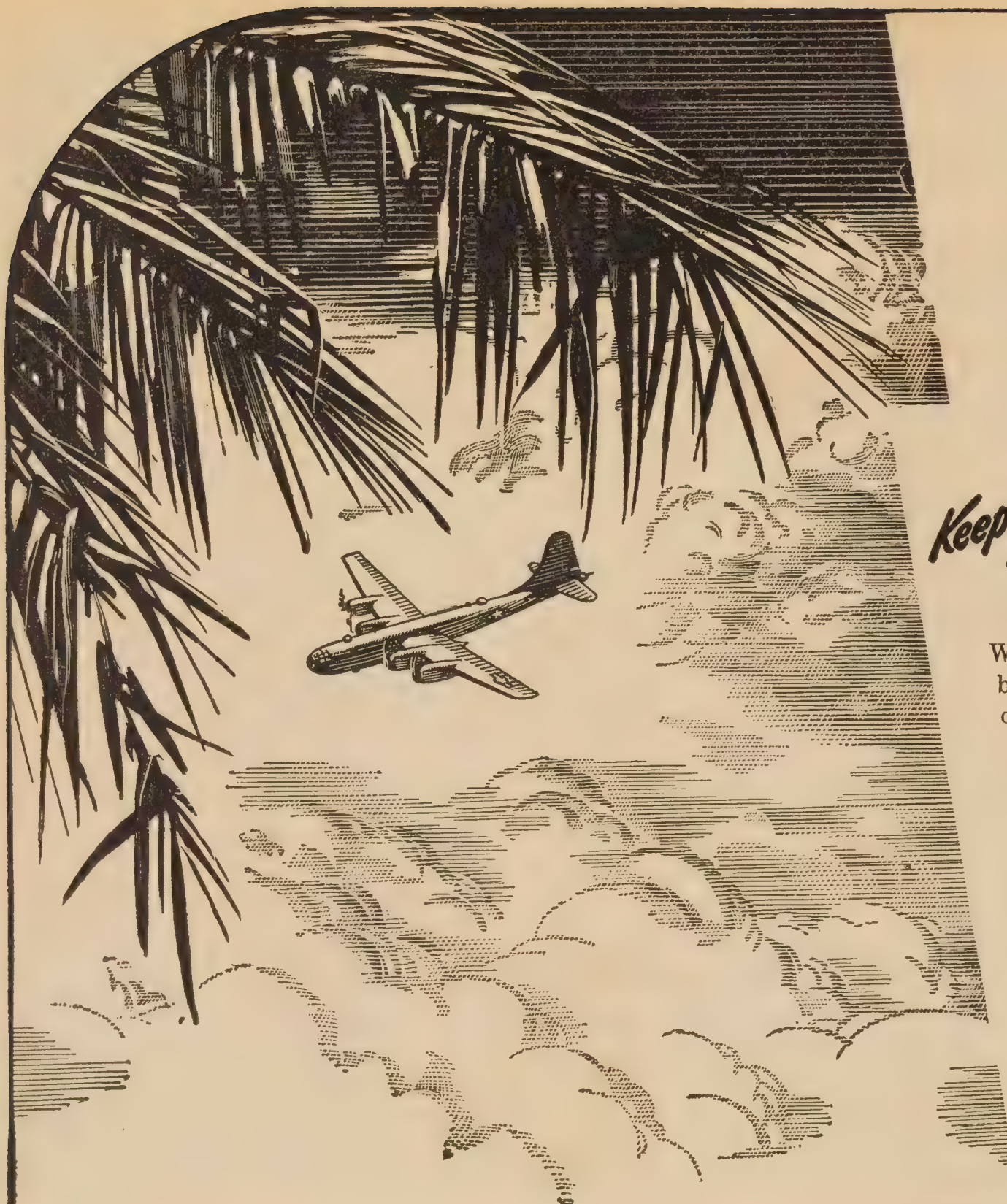
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When a B-29 "Superfortress" comes roaring out of battle into a short, emergency landing strip, fifty tons of airplane must be braked to a stop...*fast*.

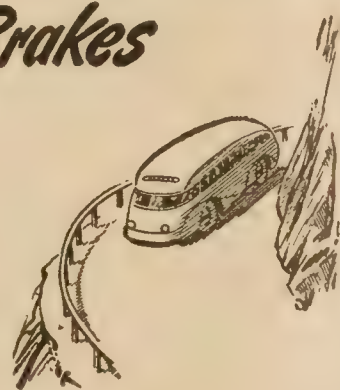
No ordinary metal can curb such tremendous landing momentum.

As the brakes take hold, friction generates sudden heat. Conventional cast iron brake drums would get out of shape...possibly jam, or fail.

That's why a braking surface made of an alloy cast iron containing NICKEL is bonded to a steel drum—making a bi-metal brake drum that will not crack under sudden temperature changes which cause distortion and wear. NICKEL is the metal that gives alloys stamina to withstand severe service.

...just as it Fights Distortion in Big Bus Brakes

The sure, rapid action of the brakes of a heavy truck or bus is a similar example of NICKEL's ability to make cast iron stand up against the distortion caused by heat. Here, too, brakes have got to hold...or else. In this and dozens of ways, versatile NICKEL is your "Unseen Friend"...part of everybody's everyday life...like the hair-spring in your watch or the steering knuckles on your car.



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**CUT MORE WOOD
TO CUT THE
PAPER SHORTAGE**



The Question Box

Should strawberries set this spring be allowed to set as many plants as they will, or should some of them be taken out?

As a general rule, the earlier strawberries are set in the spring, the more new plants they will produce. Experiments have shown that new plants that take root earliest produce the best crop. In most cases more runners and plants are produced than should be left. Plants that are nearer than 6 inches to each other are too crowded, and plants that are closer than this should be pulled out. So long as you get a satisfactory bed developed, it is a good procedure to take out all new plants after the middle of the summer. Plants that are too close compete with each other for moisture and plant food, and actually produce fewer berries than plants properly spaced.

* * *

What is wrong with a grain binder where the ends of the twine are cut evenly but no knot is formed?

The usual trouble is that the spring on the knotter bill is too loose, and the twine is stripped off before the knot is made. You will find an adjustment screw on the knotter bill. Tighten it one-eighth of a turn at a time until you get a good knot. We have a reprint of an article on making binder twine work and we are glad to send it to any subscriber. Just drop a postcard to *American Agriculturist*, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y., and enclose three cents for postage.

* * *

How much of a nitrogen-carrying fertilizer should be used for a side dressing in the garden?

Roughly speaking, apply a handful or nitrate of soda for each 20 feet of row. Other carriers are used in accordance with the nitrogen they carry. You need slightly less sulphate of ammonia or cyanamid, and about half as much ammonium nitrate.

* * *

I have noticed that some insects have been boring in the beams in my cellar. Do you think these are termites?

Termites can certainly be destructive, but it is our opinion that damage from them is not common. It is probable that some other wood-boring insect is present, and that the damage is not serious. Termites are first present near the groundline where some mois-

ture exists. Some time ago, the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station at New Haven brought out an excellent bulletin on the control of termites in buildings. There have been some stories of men going around, offering, for a stiff price, to make buildings termite-proof; also some indication that they did not know what termite damage looked like or how to prevent it.

* * *

Is there any chemical that is better than carbon bisulphide for fumigating grain?

A chemical known as ethylene-dichloride-carbon-tetrachloride is recommended because it is not inflammable. Its use is described in Cornell War Emergency Bulletin 66, "Control of Insects in Farm Granaries," by H. H. Schwardt.

* * *

Why is it that Yellow Rocket gets such an early start in the spring and is able to mature seed before it is time to cut hay?

Yellow Rocket, which is sometimes confused with mustard, is known as a winter annual. It starts growth in the summer, lives over the winter, and is all set to grow and produce seed during the spring. See page 4, June 2 issue of *American Agriculturist*.

* * *

Why don't the carrots I raise in the garden grow as long as those I see in the market?

This is a matter of variety. The longer varieties can be grown on deep soils, but in general, for home gardens, we think the short varieties are more successful.

* * *

How should currant bushes be pruned?

The best currants are grown on wood that is not over three years old. Prune them during the winter by taking out a moderate amount of the old wood so that there will be room for new growth. It is not necessary to head back the canes unless they get too long and spreading.

* * *

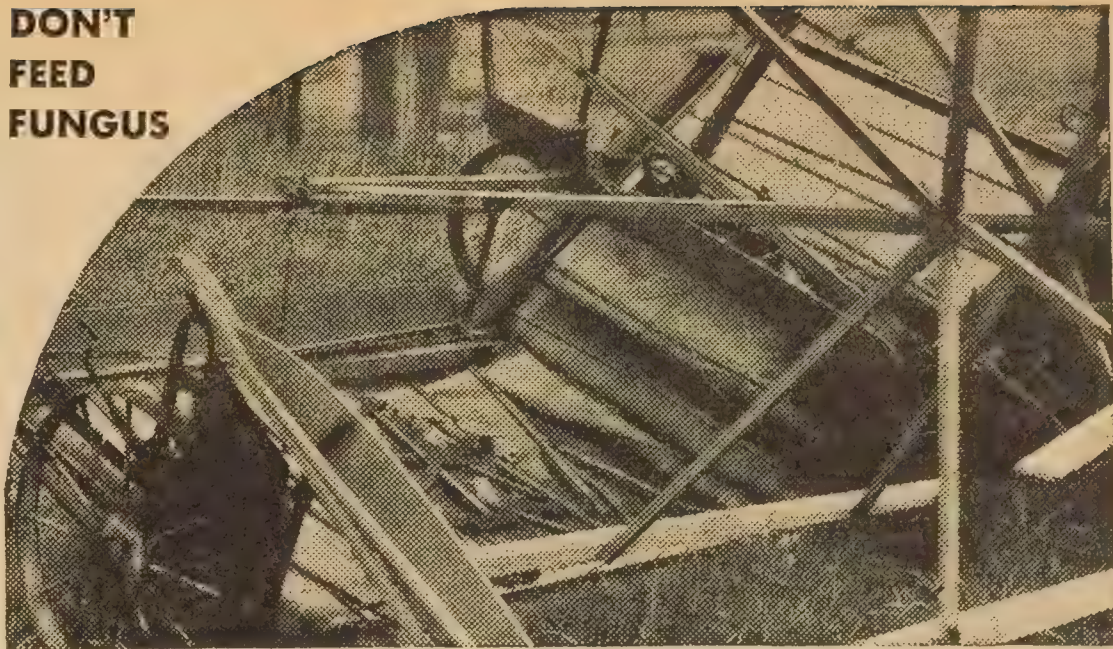
How are new black raspberry plants started?

If black raspberry canes are not cut off, they naturally droop to the ground and in the fall new plants start at the tips. If you want to start a few plants, you can help things along by covering these tips with dirt or holding them in place with a clod of dirt. This also applies to purple raspberries.



A paved barnyard on the farm of Clifford Snyder of Pittstown, N. J. The job was done by stages in 1935 and 1936. Cliff says that before it was paved it was a mud-hole, and that he likes it because it is sanitary. Several other New Jersey farmers have built paved barnyards, including W. L. Strader of Lafayette, Walter Wyckoff of Port Murray, and Herman Schickel of Little York. Paving a barnyard is a relatively simple construction job. If you are interested and find that you need a little more information, write *American Agriculturist*, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y., or the Portland Cement Association, 347 Madison Ave., New York City 17.

DON'T FEED FUNGUS



Getting New Binder Canvas?

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Canvas is too scarce these days just to let it rot. And it's so easy, so economical, to treat it with "Cuprinol for Fabrics", rubbed on with a rag.

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Cuprinol will cut down farm costs, for wood, for ropes and for canvas. Ask for Cuprinol by name at Farm Supply Stores, and specify which type you need—"For Wood", "For Rope" or "For Fabrics".

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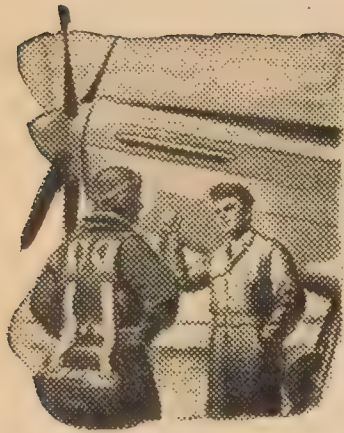
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THE JOKER IN AIR POWER



EVERY PILOT who wings his Liberator or Fortress over Germany or Japan knows what the joker in Air Power is.

Every ground crewman whose job is to keep a Mustang, Thunderbolt, or Corsair in hair-trigger fighting trim knows what it is.

Every aircraft engineer who ever saw the inside of a wind tunnel knows what it is.

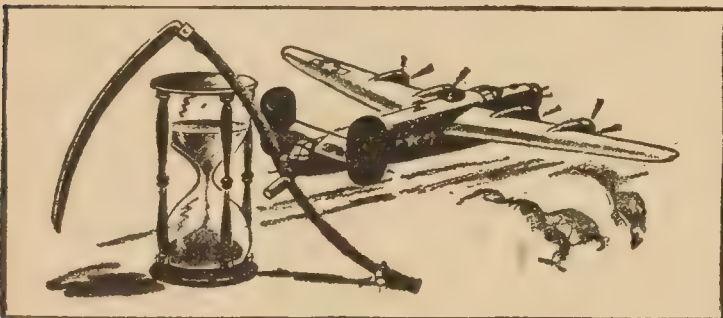
Do you know the joker in Air Power?

It's very important that you should. For, partly because America forgot it during the prewar years, we came terribly close to losing this war right at the start.

But now we are winning the war, largely because a few farsighted men knew what the joker in Air Power was.

The joker in Air Power is **TIME**—the heart-breaking months and years it takes to design, to build, and to perfect a plane to the point where it becomes an efficient, service-tested battle plane, ready for action.

For example, America's first four-engine, long-range bomber was born back in 1934.



But when war was declared, some 7 years later, this bomber was not *even then* ready to go into action as the potent fighting weapon it is today.

True, the first model was flown in the summer of 1935. The aircraft engineers knew then that the basic design was good.

But between the first "prototype" and the current model, there have been more than 4000 changes, involving over 4 million engineering hours.

Even by working with desperate speed, it has taken years to smooth out the "bugs"—to give our Air Forces this heavy long-range bomber, so urgently needed, in its most efficient form.

There aren't many short cuts

When the war clouds grew blacker over Europe, the U. S. Army Air Forces came to Consolidated Vultee with the request for still another four-engine heavy bomber.



Shortly afterward—in 1939—the B-24 Liberator was born.

But, even with Consolidated Vultee's long experience in building mammoth sea planes, it took over 3 years, over 1 million engineering hours, and more than 5 million hours to tool up the plants, before the Liberator was ready to go into action as one of America's most devastating, heavy bombardment weapons.

Similarly, it took 5 years to develop one of this war's foremost fighter planes from drawing board to final test flight and mass production.

And one of the country's greatest aircraft engines has taken 11 years to develop—and ever since the war started, it's been undergoing change after change to increase its horsepower still more.



America 1941—a second-rate power

Many other examples could be cited. But there is no need to labor the point.

The truth of the matter is that America was caught napping. We had become a second-rate power in the air.

What the Axis overlooked was the undreamed-of capacity of the American people, and the American aircraft industry, to do the impossible.

Starting almost from scratch, we have been

able to design, build, and deliver war planes by the tens of thousands—an air armada overwhelming in its might and superiority, *as of today*. But remember, the elapsed time has been *five years!*

"Hot" today—obsolete tomorrow

But in aerial warfare, the nation that depends on mere quantity and present-day superiority of its planes cannot win. That is one reason why Germany lost the Battle of Britain in 1940.

Progress in aeronautics is now so rapid that today's "hottest" combat plane is virtually obsolete tomorrow. Its quality must constantly be improved—to keep it superior to the enemy's ever-improving planes.

And it must be replaced, with all possible speed, by new planes now on our drafting boards, in our wind tunnels, or undergoing their test flights.

These are facts which an alert America should not, must not, forget.

Another fact to keep in mind

If we are attacked again, there will probably be no warning whatever—no time to prepare.

There will be no other nation to hold off the enemy, as Britain did this time, while we frantically build up our power in the air.

We must be ready, and able, to protect ourselves from such attack.

Air Supremacy alone cannot win a war, and may not in itself prevent *another* war. But as long as we maintain our strength in the air, no aggressor nation in its right mind will dare think of attacking us.

Air Power is Peace Power

The backbone of Air Supremacy is a strong, independent competitive aircraft industry, constantly working in research, in the improvement of production technique, and in the development of still finer planes.

But we must understand that Air Power is a combination of *all these things*: a postwar Air Force, commercial air transport, a strong supporting aircraft industry with permanent facilities to meet any emergency, widespread personal flying, and a national air-minded way of thinking.

When we understand this, we begin to realize that Air Power can be one of America's soundest investments in the interests of a lasting peace.

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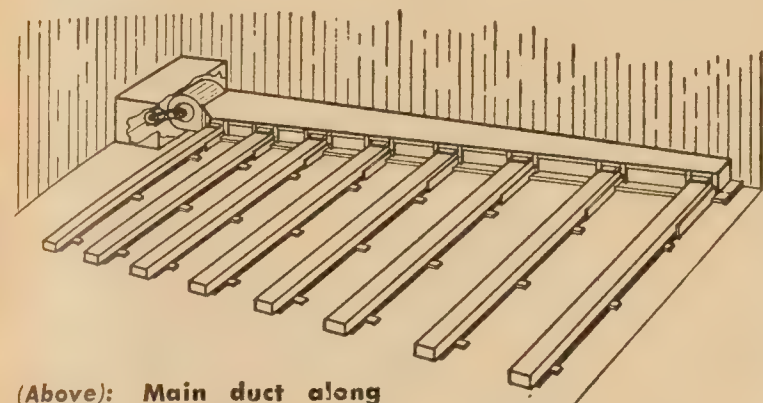
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Mow Hay Drying Comes to New York

By Paul R. Hoff

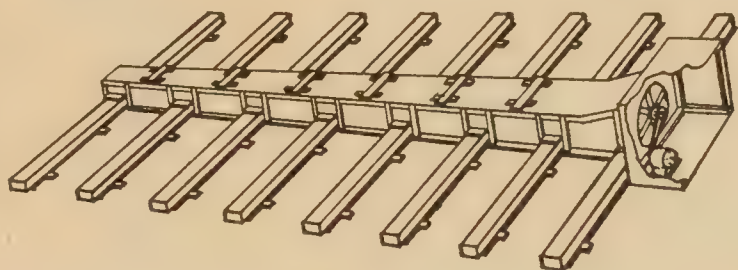
THE 1944 harvest season saw the installation of sixteen mow hay drying units on New York farms. These sixteen installations were the first to be tried in the state, and each unit was built and operated under the careful supervision of engineers from the College of Agriculture, the Farm Electrification Council, and the electric power companies. Thirteen of these systems were built on privately operated farms and three systems on state Agricultural College farms. At least thirty new mow hay drying systems are being built on privately operated farms in preparation for this year's hay harvest.

The first systems for curing hay in the mow were built in Tennessee in 1935 and later in other states, notably Virginia, Indiana, and Ohio. From



(Above): Main duct along one side of the mow. This arrangement may be used in a small mow. A centrifugal fan is shown.

(Right): Main duct in center of the mow. This system is best suited to installing in a large mow. A propeller type fan is shown.



there the system spread to the Northeast.

Men who have cured hay with a mow drier report a number of advantages.

1. Reduction of the weather hazard. Usually not more than six hours between cutting and mowing away.
2. Less fire hazard. The hay is cooled during curing by a current of air passing through it.
3. Higher feeding value. Less loss of leaves because the hay has a high moisture content when it is handled. There is more green color after it is cured, indicating a higher feeding value.
4. Better working conditions in the mow. Dust is eliminated and the men have the advantage of a current of air in which to work.
5. Mow cured hay requires less mow space than field cured hay.

There are also disadvantages.

1. Hay goes into the mow at 30 to 45 per cent moisture. This means more work because the hay is heavier to handle.
2. Hay must be carefully mowed away because it must be spread out evenly to insure uniform drying. Loose hay around posts or near walls permits air leakage. Excessive tramping elsewhere causes uneven settling and "hot spots" in the hay that mold instead of curing.
3. Only 6 to 8 feet depth of hay can be put into the mow at one time. This layer must be cured (10 to 14 days) before an additional layer can be mowed away.
4. Cost of the equipment and the power to operate it.

The System

A mow hay drying system consists of a large main air duct extending practically the entire length of the mow

(Editor's Note: Readers who wish to see a mow hay drier in operation can secure a list of locations by writing to the Department of Agricultural Engineering, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. They may also secure more information about mow hay drying by asking for Agricultural Engineering Mimeo Bulletin No. 307).

with lateral ducts branching at right angles from the main duct, a fan to force air through the duct system and power to operate the fan. Both the main and the lateral ducts are made of lumber.

The main air duct can be located in the center of the mow with the small lateral ducts on both sides or it can be along one side of the mow with the laterals extending across the mow floor. The size of the main duct is partly determined by the area of the mow floor and partly by the amount of air that must be forced through it. The laterals are small inverted troughs which are held one inch off the floor

by small cleats. They vary in width from 10 to 12 inches and in height from 6 to 8 inches and they are spaced about 4 feet apart along the main duct. The air escapes from the lateral ducts into the hay, coming out through the 1 inch crack between the lower edge of the duct and the mow floor.

Both propeller and centrifugal or squirrel cage type fans are used in the systems thus far built in New York. Each type has its advantages and its disadvantages; their operation in mow hay drier units must be further studied before reliable conclusions can be reached as to which is the better type. Mow curing requires that 12 to 20 cubic feet of air per minute be forced through the hay for each square foot of mow floor area. The fan specifications for each system are "tailor made"; the size and speed of the fan must be correlated to give the required

Timely "HOW TO DO ITS"

WE HAVE had a particularly heavy demand on the reprint called "How to Splice a Hay Rope," but it is still available in case you need it. Here are other reprints which some of you may need in the near future.

1. Adjusting the Corn Binder.
2. Making the Most of the Ensilage Cutter.
3. Adjusting the Combine.
4. Making Binder Twine Work.
5. Some Suggestions for Controlling Mastitis.

You can either clip this item and mark those you want, or write a letter. Enclose 3 cents postage for each reprint.

air discharge for the mow floor area. The resistance of the duct system and the hay, to this air discharge is considered to be equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ inch of static pressure.

Operation

Mow cured hay that contained 30 to 45 per cent moisture when it was put in came out in better condition than hay that went into the mow with higher or lower moisture content. Hay that was cut in the morning and mowed away in the late afternoon of a good hay day has this moisture content as it goes into the mow. The hay must be spread evenly over the duct system as it goes in. It is necessary to pack the hay along the mow walls and around posts in the mow to prevent air escaping, and to avoid over-tramping in any one spot.

The fan should be started after the first load or two has been brought in and run continuously for at least the first week. After the first week, the fan can be operated continuously until the hay is cured, or it can be run during the day when the air is warm and dry, and turned off at night. If the fan is turned off at sunset it should be run for one hour during the night. If an electric motor furnishes the power, this intermittent operation can conveniently be controlled by a time switch. Both methods were used in New York in 1944 and both were successful. Since the hay dries from the bottom up, the fan can be shut off when the last foot of hay on top is cured.

Hay can be piled on a duct system to a total depth of 18 or 20 feet, but only 6 or 8 feet can be cured in one layer. If an entire layer is mowed away in one day, 7 or 8 feet can be put in, but if it takes several days to get in one layer, because of settlement, the layer should not be over 6 feet deep. As soon as one layer is cured, an additional layer can be placed on top of it.

—A. A.—

VERMONT PASTURES AND MEADOWS

NORTHEASTERN agronomists and members of the fertilizer industry met in Burlington, Vermont, on June 28 and 29 to study the grassland improvement work of the University of Vermont. The best part of the program was the actual observation of the experiments and demonstrations being conducted by Vermont agronomists Paul R. Miller and A. R. Midgley. Of the various fertilizer treatments tried, superphosphated manure, 8-16-16 and 10-10-10 seemed to be the best for mixed grasses and legumes. Superphosphate alone gave consistent increases in yield but not nearly as large increases as the more complete treatments.

The results of pasture improvement were observed at the Leland R. Palmer farm at Shelburne Falls. University agronomists here had laid out a rather large scale experiment on a six acre field that had been typical unimproved pasture for years. Four different mixtures were seeded in May 1944. Part of the field was disced in preparation for seeding and part was plowed. Lime was applied at the rate of one ton to the acre. The fertilizer treatment was 600 pounds to the acre of 8-24-8.

The seeding on the plowed area was better than on the disced. The mixture that appeared to be giving the best results was Ladino clover and Reed Canary grass. This mixture produced the best sod and had been grazed well by the cows. Mr. Denton, the farm manager, reported that the cows had produced an average of two more quarts of milk a day when turned into this pasture from unimproved. Two quarts more milk per cow per day pays for a pasture improvement program.

—G. H. Serviss.



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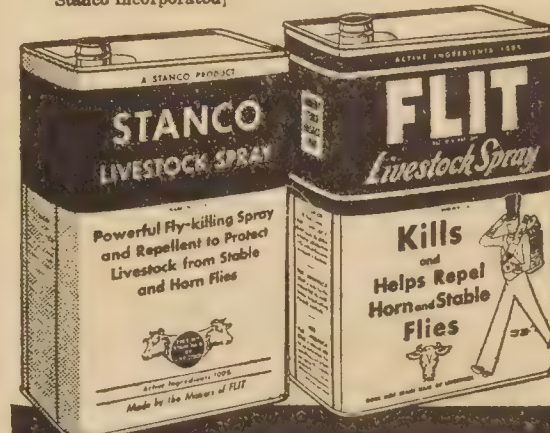
*Our new label reads Flit Livestock Spray! However, your dealer may still carry this famous insecticide under the former name, Stanco Livestock Spray. Whichever you buy, remember, it is still the same high quality product!

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★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

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 FROM OUR FINEST MATINGS. HALF AND FULL GROWN. WE ARE RAISING 500 TO SELL BETWEEN NOW AND DECEMBER 1st.
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COUPLE—Farmer on Modern Dairy Farm (290 acres) alfalfa, soybeans, new, modern tenant house. Wife who can provide meals for farmhand in own house. Couple with son or daughter work age advantageous. State age, height, weight, experience, wages now earned and expected. We pay separate wages to son or daughter. Immediate.

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HELP WANTED: FIRST CLASS SOBER MAN. Year around job on cash crop farm, no dairy. Preferably experienced with tractors, trucks, etc. Milk, potatoes and garden furnished. Living quarters available for either single or married man and family. Good wages. State age, height and weight in letter.
 Apply to **LEAVITT FARMS, GABRIELS, N. Y.**

Steady Reliable Married Man (white) to manage Michigan farm. Must be familiar with Dairy operation. Living quarters furnished. Salary discussed at time of interview.
 WRITE BOX 514-CM, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

WANTED: Farmer, Single or Married, to work and supervise farm. Write giving references to
Box 514-GR, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

LEAGUE ESSAY WINNER

The winner of the Dairymen's League essay contest on the subject, "The Dairymen's League—Its Aims and Purposes," is Evan Lamb of Corfu, Wyoming County, N. Y. Second place went to Nina Geuther of Pleasant Mount, Pennsylvania. Ruth Goodrich of Chatham, Columbia County, N. Y., won third place; Wilbur Sovocool of Unadilla, Otsego County, N. Y., fourth place; and Robert Beesmer of Sherburne, Chenango County, N. Y., fifth. The winner was selected from winners of twenty-eight district contests held throughout the milkshed during the past year. He will read his essay at the League's annual meeting which will probably be held in the fall.

BIG WESTERN N. Y. DISPERSAL HASBROOK FARMS SALE Saturday, August 4

AT HASBROOK FARMS, OUTSKIRTS OF CASSADAGA, Chautauqua County, N. Y., ON ROUTE 60.
100 Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE
 all calfhood vaccinated and blood tested.
50 Heifers due with first calf from last of July to November
35 Yearlings and calves
15 Milking cows
 An exceptional offering of choice animals, good size and much Rag Apple breeding. Many are in calf to a Rag Apple son of an 832 lb., 4.37%, 305 day fat record two time milked cow.
3 BULLS READY FOR SERVICE —
 One the high bred herd sire. Owner moving to Arizona. This is a grand opportunity. Many are Canadian bred.
SALE STARTS AT 10:00 A. M. LUNCH SERVED. Held in big tent rain or shine. Trucks arranged for and all sold to be as represented.
HARRY A. SLEFKIN, Owner, Cassadaga, N. Y.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS
 Sales Mgr. & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY AUCTION THURSDAY, JULY 26 at 10:00 A. M.

ESTATE OF CHAS. A. MURPHY FARM, 2 miles north of POTSDAM, N. Y.
55 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE
 T.B. Accredited, blood tested, mastitis tested. 30 milking cows, only one over 5 years old, very milky, producing 14 cans now. Some due in fall. A number are Rag Apple and Carnation bred. 14 bred heifers. 8 calves, all well bred. 2 bulls—the herd sire, a senior yearling by the famous Carnation Governor Dictator is from a 3.9%, 428 lb. fat 2 year old; 2nd dam over 700 lb. and next dam, 800 lb. A show bull.
Complete Line of Excellent Farm Equipment will be sold in forenoon including DeLaval milker; Haverly 6-can cooler; Papee ensilage cutter; tractor harrow; hay loader; Superior drill; team of Belgian Canadian mares, 5 years old.
 A positive and complete sale to settle estate. Cattle sold under tent. Quality all the way through.
DON'T MISS THIS BIG SALE. LUNCH AT NOON.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS
 Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

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Farm Chunks 1250 to 1500 lbs., heavy drafters 1600 to 2500 lbs. Percherons, Belgians; chestnuts, sorrels, roans, bays, greys, blacks. Singles, matched pairs or carload. Quick shipment, main line railways. Saddle horses moderately priced for all country and city uses, also fancy three and five gaited. Cow ponies neck-rein broke and hunting horses. Cow ponies Welsh and Hackneys; large, medium and very small Shetlands; solid colors and attractive spotted; shipped singly in crates by express. How old are children you want pony for?
 Your entire satisfaction fully guaranteed.

Howard Chandler
 CHARITON, IOWA



REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE: 90 ACRE FARM located 2 mi. east of Arkport, N. Y., Steuben Co., on school bus route. Good buildings, electricity and water in house and barn. 70 acres tillable; all workable with tractor. Suitable for dairy or potato cropping. Will sell farm with or without stock and equipment.
EUGENE ISAMAN, ARKPORT, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE

Dairy farm, 115 acres, 100 tillable. Spring watered pasture. 8 room house, 140 ft. barn, tie-up 40 head. All modern conveniences. 2 silos 14-16. Estimated hay cut 125 tons. 30 Cows, heifers, 2 horses, 15 pieces machinery. Price \$16,000.00. One-third mortgage, balance cash. For particulars address:
Box 514-CB, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

HIGH PRODUCING Registered JERSEY SALE 50 HEAD TO BE SOLD. COMPLETE DISPERSAL. 5 YEAR D.H.I.A. AVERAGE OVER 400 LBS. FAT INCLUDING HEIFERS. SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1945

R.R. STATION, COPAKE FALLS.
Copake, Columbia County, N. Y.
on route 22, Harlem Valley Div. of N.Y.C.R.R.
Sale will be held under cover at Square D Farms on
south edge of village of Copake, starting at 12:30 P.M.
Lunch on grounds.
Herd sire, bred and open heifers and 35
milking cows, most of which will freshen this
fall, some fresh by sale day.
Outstanding feature of this herd is the consistent and
uniform high production running from 400 lbs. fat up.
Entire herd bred and developed by present owner from
6 foundation cows purchased in 1924. These were the
only females ever produced and have proved to be
exceptionally good reproducing animals. The present
herd has been developed by the use of carefully
selected sires.
The first sire was a grandson of Plain Mary, World's
Record cow in 1923. Second sire was a grandson of
Madeline of Hillside and Darling's Jolly Lassie, both
former World's Champion cows.
Herd fully accredited for T.B. Clean on mas-
titis test. Vaccinated and blood tested under
N. Y. State supervision.
HEALTH CHARTS FURNISHED.
Owner, FRANK E. DUNNING,
SQUARE D FARMS, COPAKE, N. Y.
CATALOG ON REQUEST TO OWNER OR
Chester Folck, Sales Mgr., Springfield, Ohio

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Long-lived • Premium Fleeced
Heavy Shearing • Easy Keeping
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Inquiries and visitors always welcome.

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Official as well as "on the farm" re-
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prove that Milking Shorthorns are best
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DUNSHIRE FARMS, R.D. 3, TROY, N. Y.
Dispersal of 77 choice Reg. Ayrshires
and all equipment, SAT., JULY 28, at 10:30 A.M.
Herd T.B. and Bangs Accrd. H. T. ave. 11776 lbs.
M., 481 lbs. F. Rich in Peshurst Red Star breeding,
33 cows, 15 Bred Heifers, 10 Yearlings, 15 Calves,
3 Bulls. A great herd.
AYRSHIRE SALES SERVICE
Box 85, BRANDON, VERMONT

New Discovery Ends
Calfbag in 3 DAYS or
Double Your Money Back!
Can Save You up to \$27.
each time a Cow comes in!

An amazing remedy for calfbag has been discovered at
Dawnwood Farm where up to 100 cows are constantly
milked. It's a penetrating salve called UDDEROLE
that takes hold at once and promptly relieves inflamed,
swollen udders congested with caked milk. Use it on
your valuable first calf heifers before calving.
UDDEROLE ends calfbag in from 1 to 3 days because
it's made by a new scientific formula, rich in irradiated
lanolin and other penetrating ingredients. That's why
we dare to make this astounding offer—send only \$1
for a generous 8 oz. tin on our . . .
DOUBLE MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE . . . IF
UDDEROLE doesn't do all we claim, if you feel
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and receive, not \$1, but \$2—double your money back
to pay for your trouble. Either way, you win, so . . .
SEND TODAY: UDDEROLE is new and if your
dealer does not carry it just slip a dollar bill in an
envelope with your name and address. We'll rush you,
all charges prepaid, an 8-oz. tin of this amazing dis-
covery. DEALERS, write for information.
DAWNWOOD FARMS, Dept. AA, AMENIA, N. Y.

DOWN THE Alley

By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

KENTUCKY—where it is hot twen-
ty-four hours every day—where
the grass is green, not blue, in spite of
what you have heard—where people
saunter instead of walk, lol when they
talk, rest when they work, drink soft
drinks instead of water, are likeable,
pleasant and as happy as conditions
permit, even as you and I.
I never could understand why these
people drink so many soft drinks and
so little water, but with the continued
heat and the continued sweating day
and night I have found that water can-
not be taken in large enough quantities
to satisfy thirst, while a cold soft drink
will do so for at least a few minutes.
Kentuckians hate Government con-
trols and all its mistakes and deceptions.
For example, tobacco is their big
money crop, yet every farm has its al-
lotment and every processor has a per-
centage of tobacco that he can buy.
Yet, last year these processors were al-
lotted 137 per cent; in other words,
their combined allotments totaled 37
per cent more tobacco than there was
and you can imagine what that did.

By the way, I had lunch today with
auctioneer Boone. He's the one you
hear "blub, blub, blub sold" on your
radio all winter. He also auctions a
great deal of livestock.

Kentucky is beautiful this summer.
Too much rain has kept everything
perfectly green instead of the usual
burnt brown at this time of year. Rains
have delayed all plantings; corn is very
late, tobacco planting is still going on.

Livestock has done very well, but the
decrease in numbers is amazing—80
per cent decrease in hogs; 40 per cent
in sheep and lambs; 20 per cent in
cattle. Livestock people are very much
afraid of a cattle liquidation this fall—
unnecessarily, we hope. The fifty cents
a hundred weight subsidy to cattle
growers and feeders to bring more cat-
tle to market this summer is working
out just the other way. The grower
figures now that the more weight he
can get on his cattle, the greater the
amount of money the subsidy will bring
him, so he is just naturally holding
for greater weights.

They say that a breaking cattle mar-
ket this fall, which looks very prob-
able now, will throw cattle onto our
markets the same as a breaking mar-
ket did a year ago on hogs and sheep
and lambs. The cattle man is now in
exactly the same frame of mind that
the sheep man and the hog man were a
year ago. Unless something is done
soon to decrease government bungling

in our meat situation, 1946 will be a
shorter year and a worse situation than
we are now experiencing.

Kentucky, with all its grass, has a
tremendous turnover in livestock every
year, but so far the Kentucky livestock
men are not replacing the livestock
they are now selling, and this means
both cattle for fattening and lambs for
feeding, as well as breeding animals of
all classes and kinds. Our men with
young livestock on their farms can be
assured that they have good property,
and with an abundant hay crop which
they hope they can get into their barns,
they have every reason to go ahead
with their program and produce lots of
meat from every meat animal.

I am more convinced than ever that
the Northeast is a hay producing coun-
try and should stay with it and stick
to it. The hay down here is good, but
when it comes to tonnage per acre, we
are so far ahead of them that there is
just no comparison.

Food is as short here as anywhere I
have been. Eating in restaurants, or
even the best hotels, is almost a star-
vation diet—no butter, no meats, and
no cigarettes right here where they
are produced. I'm going to run home
where I can get something to eat and
all the good cold well water I want.

—A. A.—

N. Y. BROWN SWISS BREEDERS FIELD DAY

Brown Swiss breeders from 15 coun-
ties gathered at the Hilltop Farm of
Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Boice of Church-
ville to attend their first State-wide
field day since Pearl Harbor.

The forenoon was spent in inspecting
the 85 head of Brown Swiss—a herd
that was started in 1923. Mr. Boice
has continuously been in the cow-test-
ing work besides doing official test
work. The Boice herd has won national
honors at the country's leading shows.

At noon everyone went to Church-
ville Park for a basket picnic. Earl
Merrill, manager of Forest Farm and
State Association president, presided.
4-H Agent Fuller led in singing. Mr.
Boice welcomed everyone to Hilltop not
only for that day, but every day.

A motion was made that D. N. Boice,
Earl Merrill and Charlie Goodwin act
on a committee to set up a plan for the
future sales of Brown Swiss, especially
the export trade.

Prof. Kenneth Turk, head of the
dairy herds at Cornell, was the main
speaker. He related in detail the plans
for the Brown Swiss herd at the Col-
lege, such as classification, herd test
work, twice-a-day milking, and other
plans. After hearing the remarks of
Prof. Turk, Brown Swiss breeders
were thoroughly convinced that the
Brown Swiss herd at the College will
continue to be there and improve just
as long as he has charge of them.

—Charles Goodwin, Secretary.

LOCK DOWELLING
SURE GRIP
SURE STEP

Wait
for Your
Unadilla!

We are permitted to
make only a limited num-
ber of silos. These are now
all on order. . . . Sorry, but we
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accepted and filed in order
received. Unadilla Silos de-
serve their popularity. For
complete silo satisfaction lay
aside some War Bonds for
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Treatment
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Due to Streptococcus Agalactiae

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TYROTHRICIN

• The active agents in
Mam-O-Lac destroy strepto-
cocci agalactiae, the cause of
most mastitis troubles. Mam-O-
Lac is effective in the majority
of such cases. Write for details.
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strain 19 builds
clean herds. Write
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Holsteins Cut Replacement Costs

Long life means less outlay for replacements.
Holsteins continue to produce consistently at 12
to 15 years of age. 21
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pounds butter fat at 12
years, or over.
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To Make Breeding Fascinating and Profitable".
This valuable FREE booklet will pay you divi-
dends. Send Now!
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245 Grove Street, Peterborough, New Hampshire

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DESTROY REGISTERED
HOLSTEIN HERD!

Could have been saved

Illinois breeder had to sell his pure-bred
cows (with 480 lb. butter-fat record)
for slaughter, because of mastitis infec-
tion. Two cows in every five have
Swollen Udders, experts' tests show,
yet Swollen Udders can be cured with
Security Udder Treatment! "Best medi-
cine I ever used for a Swollen Udder"
says Starline Dairy, Owensville, Mo.
"One application cured it completely"
says George Stewart, Washougal,
Washington. "Would not do without
it" says Fred H. Peters, Bradner, Ohio.
Apply Security Udder Treatment at first
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potent antiseptic really checks mastitis,
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SPECIAL OFFER SAVES YOU \$51
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..... 5 lb. Dairy size . Now \$7.50
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NAME _____
ADDRESS _____



The six Hampshire gilts shown above were farrowed last fall at Mt. Ararat Farms, Port Deposit, Md. Recently they and three fall farrowed boars were sold to the Department of Agriculture of Brazil. It has been a number of years since any hogs have been exported to Brazil.

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Officially Pullorum Controlled.

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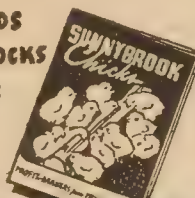
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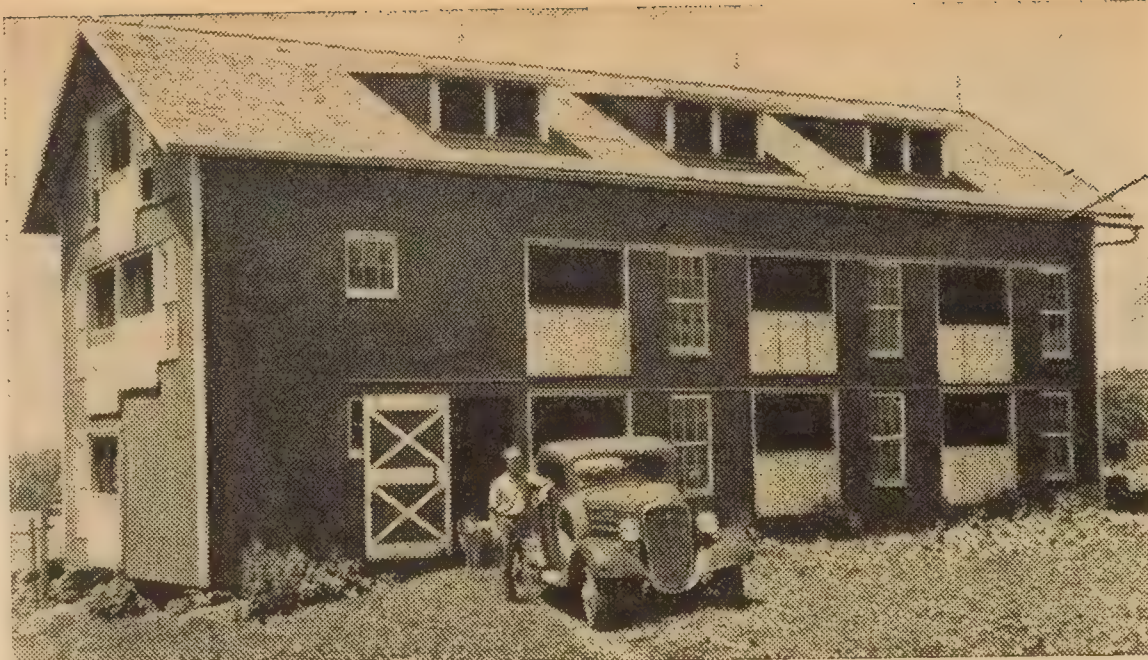
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WHITE LEGHORNS • WHITE ROCKS
BARRED ROCKS • CROSSES

Write for free folder and prices today.



SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM

A. HOWARD FINGER, Owner.
Box A, Phone 1309-J1, Hudson, N. Y.



This remodeled building on Walter Turek's farm will hold 1000 layers.

He Grows Grain for Hens

WALTER TUREK of King Ferry, N. Y., is operating an efficient farm poultry flock. He rented his present farm for six years, and has owned the place for three years. His poultry house is a 3-story building which he remodeled, with capacity for 1,000 layers. This summer he has 600 laying hens but plans that the laying house will be filled next winter. He is also raising broilers.

These hens are not allowed on range. Walter raises wheat and corn which supply a good part of the grain for his hens. They get no scratch feed in the morning, but they have access to dry mash. At noon they get a feeding of wet mash and some green feed. In

summer this is green alfalfa or lawn clippings; in the winter, mangels or cabbage.

Lights are used to furnish a 13-hour day. Production at present is a little better than 50%; in the wintertime it runs about 70%.

Eggs are gathered three times a day, —10:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M. and 5:30. They are taken immediately to an egg cellar in the house, and they are packed and shipped to New York City once a week.

This is a cash crop and poultry farm. The farm itself is 130 acres, but Walter rents additional land. His brother has a farm nearby, and they work together, trading farm tools.

Around the Henhouse

ONE OF the most exasperating vices of young chicks is cannibalism. No one seems to have a complete answer, but there are some practices that help:

- (1) Do not crowd chicks, and keep them active.
- (2) Reduce the brooding temperature as fast as you can.
- (3) Remove victims promptly and paint injured parts with a commercial repellent.
- (4) Paint brooder house windows red.
- (5) Put a tablespoonful of salt in each gallon of drinking water for half a day. This can be repeated in three days' time.

When hens get the cannibal habit, the surest way is to use one of several commercial anti-pick devices. The salt treatment as outlined for chicks has also given good results.

WINDOWS FOR HENS

The usual rule on windows in poultry houses is to have 1 sq. ft. of glass for every 20 sq. ft. of floor space. A rather common procedure is to put two windows in the front of each 20 ft. pen, extending close to the floor. A good many poultrymen like to have some windows in the back under the dropping boards, and it is suggested that $\frac{3}{4}$ of the glass be put in front and $\frac{1}{4}$ in the back of the house. These windows can be opened in the summer to keep the house cooler.

KEEP THEM EATING

Slumps in egg production which come during the summer are usually traceable to low food intake as the result of hot weather. The obvious answer is to encourage food consumption in all possible ways. Feed pellets or a wet mash at noon. Keep the houses as

cool as you can by opening windows to provide cross-ventilation whenever possible.

SELL BROILERS

Poultrymen are beginning to expect that broiler prices will not continue as high as they are now. One man, for example, says that he is selling his broilers just as soon as they reach a weight of 2 pounds. In addition to possible savings of money, there is another advantage, namely: that it will give the pullets more room to develop properly.

WASHED EGGS

Does washing eggs hurt their keeping quality?

It is not so much the washing that hurts as it is the fact that the eggs need to be washed. In other words, dirt on eggs contains bacteria which speed up deterioration, and washing them does not remove all the bacteria. If they must be washed, use warm water. Cold water causes some shrinkage of the egg in the shell, and may pull bacteria through the pores in the shell.

CLEAN GROUND

What is meant by "clean ground" in reference to raising chicks on range?

This means ground where hens or chicks have not ranged for two years, and where no poultry manure has been spread during that time.

TURKEY WEIGHTS

How much smaller are White Holland turkeys than Bronze?

The White Hollands are about 2 lbs. smaller, but the standard weight of a one-year-old Bronze cock is 33 lbs., and a White Holland 30.

PRICED TO SELL WENE CHICKS

Specialized Flocks
for BROILERS, ROASTERS
R.O.P. Sired for EGGS

U. S. New Jersey
APPROVED

1,800,000 Egg
Hatching Capacity

Hatches Every
Week Year Around

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on all matings—write for details. More 2-to-5-yr.-old HEN BREEDERS headed by R.O.P. Sires (200-300 egg dams) than any other N. J. plant. BLOOD-TESTED. Leading pure or crossbreeds. 4 competitively priced matings. Mail card for FREE CATALOG.

WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. G-4, Vineland, N. J.

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PROMPT DELIVERY! ORDER FROM THIS AD!

Baby Pullets	Straight Run	Broilers
\$15.00	\$10.00	\$6.95
per 100 FOB Sedalia	per 100 FOB Sedalia	per 100 FOB Sedalia

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July—August—September Delivery
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RICE LEGHORN FARMS
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Smith's QUALITY CHICKS

ELECTRICALLY HATCHED

Hatches Mon. & Thur. Order from ad or write for Catalog. 100% live del. We NON-SEX PLTS. CKLS. Pay Postage. Cash or C.O.D. 100 100 100
Hanson or large type Wh. Leg. \$10.00 \$20.00 \$5.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds 12.00 16.00 10.00
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Say you saw it in American Agriculturist.

Hank Wagner's Poultry Project

(Continued from Page 1)

White, getting up and hunting through his pockets for a match. "Forty-two million—Why, Hell! If I was to shovel day and night I couldn't even keep the confounded coops cleaned, let alone feedin' and waterin' and keepin' fresh straw in the nests, and sprayin' the perches for them damn lice! I tell you I ain't goin' to have no forty-two million hens!" Mr. White found a match in the lining of his coat and lit his pipe.

"Now listen," said Mr. Wagner, awful sober. "No man knows what he can do till he tries. You may not think you can take care of forty-two million hens, but how do you know you can't? You never had that many."

"Of course we would have to plan on using a lot of extra help," said Ma.

"Where'd you get it?" said Mr. White. "You can't even get help for hayin'."

"The answer is 'machinery,'" said Mr. Wagner. "I plan to have everything done automatic. When an egg drops into a nest, it will go through a hole onto a conveyor belt and run through a grader and stamper, then right into the egg crate."

"You're gettin' crazier every minute," said Mr. White, looking for another match.

"No use arguin'," said Mr. Wagner. "Where'd we leave off, Mrs. Johnson?"

"We had twenty-five billion eggs," said Ma.

"Half of 'em spoil in hatchin'," said Mr. Wagner.

"What are you goin' to do with more'n twelve billion rotten eggs?" asked Mr. White.

"Oh, the fertilizer fellows will gobble 'em up," said Mr. Wagner. "They're just what they need to pep up their phosphate with. Lime in the shells, sulphur in the yolks, and cream-of-tartar and aluminum in the whites."

Pa got up to get Mr. White some matches.

Ma said, "How about the roosters?"

"They're the money!" said Mr. Wagner. "Broilers. We ought to make them pay the runnin' expenses. I figure on buying feed by the carload, and we can raise a lot of our own grain."

"Not if you take care of forty-two million hens, you can't!" said Mr. White.

"Now look a-her!" said Mr. Wagner. "Maybe we won't get up to quite that many. We don't want to bite

off more'n we can chew. They ain't no law to compel a man to have forty-two million hens. It's all voluntary."

"I've got my back up and I ain't going to have no forty-two million," said Mr. White. "I hate hens anyway. I hate the smell of 'em. I even hate to hear 'em cackle after they lay an egg, and them damn mites runnin' up and down your neck and not bein' there. I tell you I ain't going to have no forty-two million hens!"

"Every man in his own corner," said



TO A VERY YOUNG COLT

By Loretta Parker

*I watch him drink beneath the stars
Within the dim-lit field,
And thus to these rhapsodic "Ah's"
Hysterically yield . . .*

*Your brief, ecstatic, silken tail,
Engagingly unfurled,
Is more resplendent than the pale
And lovely, star-pierced world.*

*That little, narrow chest of yours
So angularly sweet!
And, oh, what rotund curvatures
Make up your small, fat seat!*

*Strange to think that far from this
Lurk War and Fear in dark abyss;
While here where starlight softly sings,
And purple, scented clover springs,
You stand untroubled, small, and neat,
A little colt on dainty feet.*

Mr. Wagner. "You could quit sooner and have a few, say, two million or maybe four million."

"That's more like it," said Mr. White, puffing on his pipe. "Say! What did you say—four million hens? What the hell do I want with four million hens?"

"We was up to forty-two million," said Mr. Wagner. "I tell you we got to hit this hard when the time comes. The figures are right there. We could sell out when we get a hundred and twenty-five million hens. We could get a dollar apiece for 'em and split it three ways. More'n forty million dollars for each of us. I shouldn't have brought this up yet, but I was so full of these figures that I thought I'd bust.

I just had to talk to somebody. I ain't plannin' on going into the deal this year. I got a reason for waitin'. I just want to get everything set for a year from now."

"Oh!" said Ma, dropping her pencil and looking at Mr. Wagner.

"You mean you're going to wait a whole year?" asked Mr. White.

"I got to. Of course you fellows could go ahead without me."

"You know we wouldn't do that, Hank," said Pa.

"Not on your tintype!" said Mr. White. "If you can't go in, we'll wait till you're ready to start and set to go. It's your idee and we wouldn't think of takin' advantage of a friend."

"They's big money to be made in the hatchin' game," said Mr. Wagner. "You can see that from them figures. Of course, if it should leak out, some of these here imitators—of which they's always a plethora—might get in ahead of us. So we best all keep a mum mouth. It's just the same as keepin' a goldmine covered till you're ready to work it."

"Junior, you mustn't tell anyone," said Ma, and I said I wouldn't, and Pa said we'd all be careful not to say anything, and so did Mr. White.

Mr. Wagner put his catlog in his inside pocket. "This is the biggest idea that ever come to me," he said. "It's too good to be true. I told you it had the beans beat!"

Mr. White got up and put on his cap. "We better be pokin' along, Hank, or the store'll be closed."

Ma looked steady at Mr. Wagner. "It's too bad you have to put it off," she said.

"I promised Libby I wouldn't get into it this year," said Mr. Wagner.

Pa went outside with Mr. White. Mr. Wagner sort of hung back, and I see him nod to Ma, and then Ma almost screamed, "Really?"

Mr. Wagner grinned and nodded again and never said a word.

Ma acted awful tickled. She clapped her hands and jumped up and down and said, "That will be better than making forty-two million dollars. Tell Libby I'll be up to see her tomorrow afternoon."

After a while Ma went in the bedroom and I asked Pa what she was so tickled over and he said, "Don't ever try to account for women, son. They are way beyond the ken of us mere men."

He didn't know either.

—A. A.—

WIRE SCREENS

To patch a hole in wire screens is easier than most people realize. Apply the following simple method which has been used successfully by this writer many times.

Cut off a patch of ample size for covering the hole. Then as indicated in Fig. 1 strip some of the wires from all of the edges. This leaves wires

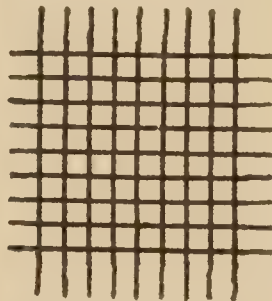


FIG. 1
Strip off wires
like this.

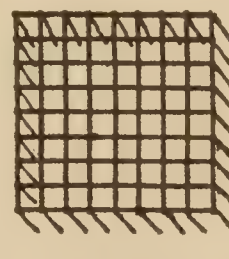


FIG. 2
Then bend
like this

projecting out in all four directions as shown in the sketch. Then bend the ends perfectly square with the plane of the screen as shown in Fig. 2. Next place the patch over the hole, push the projecting ends through the meshes of the screen being patched and finally clinch the ends over. Hold a board on one side of the screen and hammer the edges of the patch and it will lie perfectly flat. —W. F. Schaphorst.



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SEE The
RESULTS

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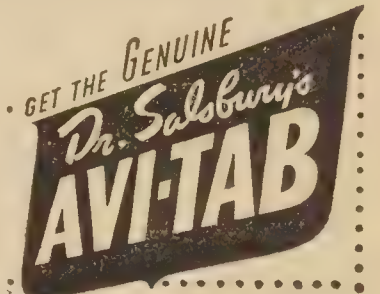
So don't worry needlessly about those unthrifty birds in your flock. Help them perk up. Ask for genuine Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab at hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores. Give your layers Avi-Tab, now.

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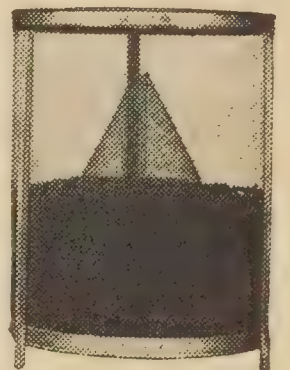
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Poultry House
Disinfecting,
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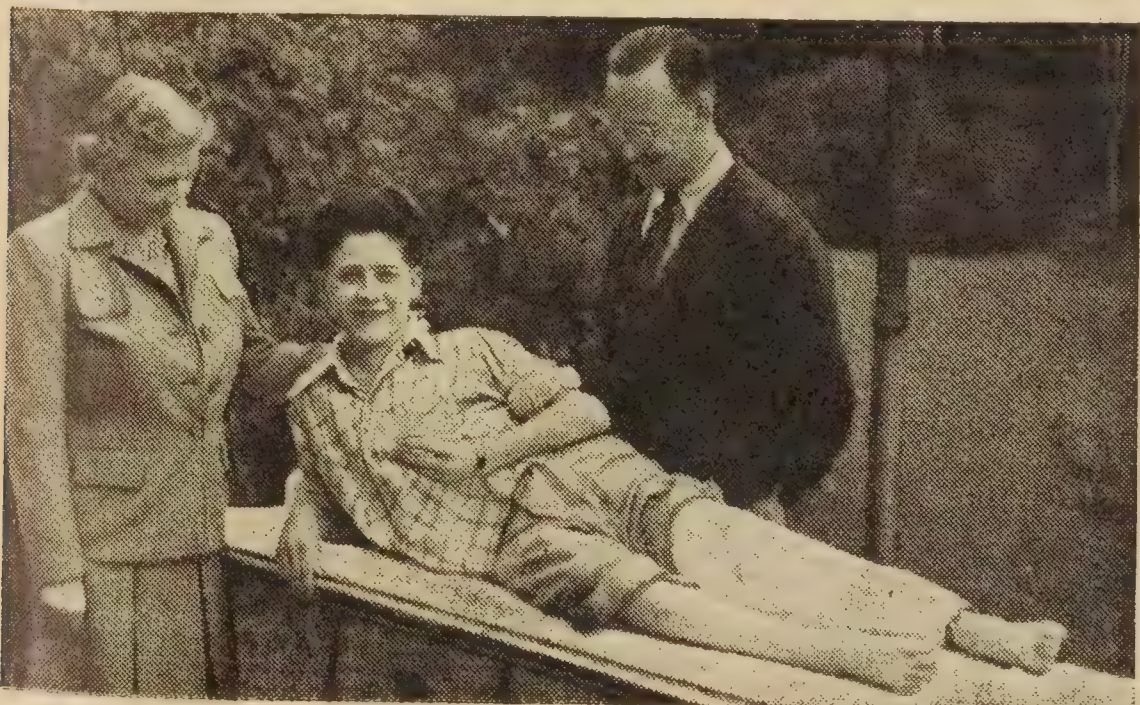
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Max Fraley holding a check for \$87.50 which Mrs. H. P. Rathwell, secretary of the Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, Crippled Children's Society, has just received from County Agent Robert Rumler. The check is the proceeds from the Pulpwood Field Day in Lycoming County. The field day was sponsored by Frank Murphy, extension forester of the Pennsylvania State College, and Walter Simonds, assistant extension forester.

At a similar field day in Perry County 50 people attended and the proceeds went to the Blain Lion's Club Blind Fund. In Fairfield County 97 people attended, and the proceeds went to the National War Fund. Seventy-five attended the field day in Blair County, with funds going to the Kiwanis and Lions. Altogether, in four days' work, \$420 was raised but, what is more important, a considerable amount of pulpwood was cut, which otherwise might not have been sent to market.

Vegetables...

Can Them — Freeze Them

By Mrs. Grace Watkins Hockett



WHETHER for canning or for freezing, choose vegetables only of best eating quality. Neither process works magic and you can take from the container a product no better than you put into it. Have tools and equipment ready beforehand, handle vegetables in small enough quantities so that there is no waiting around in hot kitchens.

Up to a certain point the operation is the same for either canning or freezing. Gather vegetables, wash thoroughly, sort for size and condition, and scald. Scalding may be done by steaming or by water bath. For the former, pour a cupful of water into a large utensil fitted with tight cover and a rack at the bottom. Scald only a pound of vegetables at a time, putting vegetables in a wire mesh basket or into cheesecloth, laying it into kettle and covering immediately, then counting time for scalding. The pressure cooker could be used for this purpose, leaving petcock open and lid unclamped.

To scald by water bath, use a large utensil which will hold at least a gallon of boiling water plus the vegetables held in a wire basket or cheesecloth. Cover closely and count time from that moment. There is less danger of utensil going dry by this method but some vitamins are lost. Don't let anyone tell you that scalding is unnecessary before freezing; the food might keep for a short time but enzyme action would eventually make it unfit for food.

FREEZING

COOLING: Immediately after scalding, cool vegetables in plenty of running cold water or in a pan of ice water; swish gently the basket, colander or cheesecloth of vegetables back and forth for two minutes for the medium-sized vegetables, four minutes for the larger ones.

Drain by spreading out on paper towels or on clean kitchen ones; be sure all sides of the vegetables come in contact with the towels.

PACKAGING: Use only moisture-vapor-proof container; leave $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch headspace on paper cartons. Commercial gadgets are available for holding paper liners open but homemade ones can be made by flattening the sides of round funnels or by cutting

both ends out of tin cans and flattening the cans slightly. To seal the inner lining of a paper carton, use an iron on low heat or a curling iron.

Immediately place package in refrigerator if a locker-freezer is to be used or if it must wait for any reason. Pro-



tect in corrugated box while transporting to locker if it is more than a thirty minutes' ride.

SNAP BEANS

Sort, wash, remove ends, cut into $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch lengths or in French style. Scald in boiling water for 2 minutes. Cool thoroughly, package, freeze promptly.

LIMA BEANS

Shell and sort, discarding all but perfect tender ones. Scald in boiling water for $2\frac{1}{2}$ minutes; cool promptly, pack, freeze and store.

SWEET CORN

Corn may be frozen on the cob but takes up valuable space; hence these instructions are for whole kernel corn.

Use only corn of best table quality, not immature nor starchy; husk ears, remove silk and wash. Scald on the cob; ears from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter at large end require 6 minutes in boiling water or steam; larger ears require up to 10 minutes.

Cool quickly, cut kernels from the cob, remove any silk or bits of cob, pack in cartons, freeze and store. The corn could be cut from cob before scalding but unless care is taken to cut deep enough to get the whole kernel, much "milk" is lost.

CANNING

SNAP BEANS

Wash, sort, cut into serving pieces. Scald 3 minutes in boiling water; pack loosely while hot into clean, hot jars, leaving $\frac{1}{2}$ inch headspace; add $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt per pint. Cover with boiling liquid. Adjust cover according to

type of jar used. Process 30 minutes at 10 pounds pressure for pints, 35 minutes for quarts; or three hours in boiling water bath, counting time from the moment the water in the bath resumes active boiling and keeping water at least one inch over tops of jars.

(Caution: All vegetables (except tomatoes) should be boiled in an open vessel 10 to 15 minutes before tasting or using after jar is opened.)

LIMA BEANS

Pre-cook shelled beans 3 minutes; pack loosely while hot into pint jars; add $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, cover with boiling liquid to within 1 inch of top, adjust cover; process pints 50 minutes at 10 pounds pressure, or 3 hours in boiling water bath.

SWEET CORN

Husk and brush off silks; cut corn from cob. For cream style corn, scrape cob. Cover with boiling salted water, 1 teaspoon salt per pint of water. Bring to boil, pack loosely, cover with boiling liquid to within one inch of top; adjust cover according to type used. Process 60 minutes at 10 pounds pressure or 3 hours in boiling water bath. Use only pint jars and work quickly to avoid flat sour.

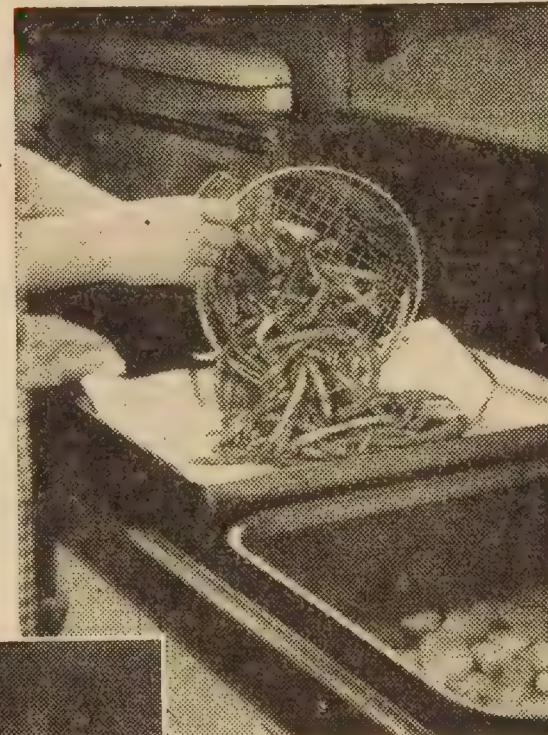
REMINDERS

Test jars and rubbers before using; have pressure canner or boiling water bath ready to receive hot filled jars without any waiting; remove air bubbles from jar by running a knife down the sides of the jars in several places before adjusting cover. After processing, complete seal if type of jar requires it; cool jars by setting upright far apart out of drafts, on racks, board, towel or paper. When thoroughly cool, label and store in a dark, cool dry place.

* * *

STREAMLINE TOMATO CANNING—By Mrs. M. R.

Assemble jars, covers, etc. Examine tops for nicks or other damage. For greater time-saving, test jars ahead of the busy canning days. Wash jars with soapy water, scald them and cov-



Quickly chill the scalded vegetables in plenty of running cold water or by swishing them back and forth in a large pan of ice water. A tray or large flat pan lined with paper or cloth towels speeds the drying before vegetables are packaged for freezing.

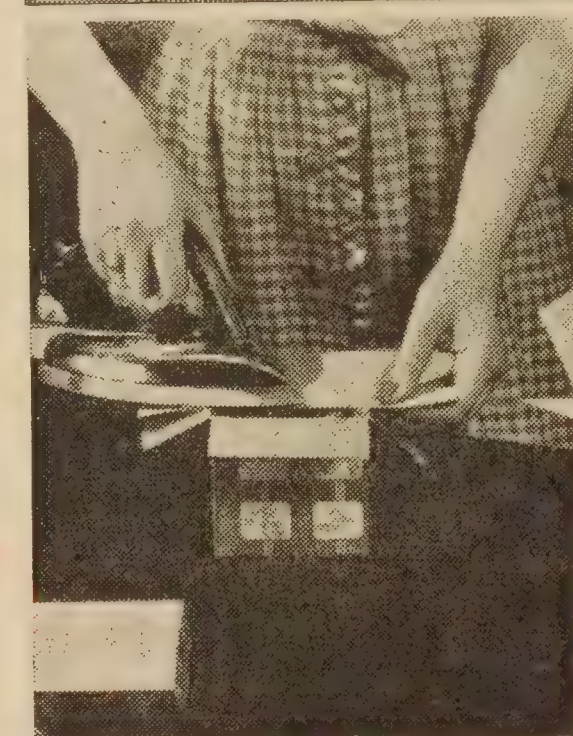
Cut the bottom from a tin can and squeeze sides of can to oblong shape to prevent dampening sides of liner which would make sealing difficult. Avoid air pockets in the package.

—Photos courtesy Westinghouse Electric Corp.



Remove air bubbles by running knife down inside the jar in several places before processing.

A hand iron on low heat or electric curling iron is used to seal the liner of the package.



ers, set each cover on its jar and place where they'll be handy and won't get cold. Quart jars are best for tomatoes, for an average-sized family.

Put canner on hottest part of stove, fill with water to (as nearly as possible) the point that will be required after jars are in it. Keep water in tea-kettle boiling, for scalding tomatoes and to replenish canner as needed.

Put several layers of tomatoes (ripe) in large pan, pour boiling water over them, cover for a few seconds with

(Continued on opposite page)



Refreshingly Cool . . .

No. 2929. Gay blouse and skirt. Sizes 9 to 17. Size 15 skirt, 1 3/4 yards 35-inch; blouse, 2 1/4 yards 35-inch fabric.

No. 2915. Equally good for kitchen or shopping expedition. Sizes 12 to 40. Size 16, 3 1/8 yards 35-inch, 3 3/8 yards braid.

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No. 2880, with bow-tie neckline, takes only 1 3/8 yards 39-inch fabric; with sweetheart neckline, 1 1/8 yards 35-inch fabric. Pattern cuts in one size only.

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to 40. Size 16, 3 3/4 yards 35-inch fabric.

No. 2966. Black, white or gay print for this refreshingly casual scalloped frock; sizes 12 to 44. Size 36, 2 3/4 yards 39-inch material.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in coins for each pattern wanted. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12 cents for our Summer Fashion Book OR send 25 cents for book AND pattern of your own choosing.

—A. A.—

VEGETABLES

(Continued from opposite page)

newspaper, pour off water, run cold water over them, pour that off.

Place pan where you can sit to work, and have enough sterilized jars and covers at hand for a cannerful. Also have an old, clean towel handy for wiping juice from the fingers, and a clean cloth for wiping tops of jars before covers are put in place.

Put a teaspoon of salt into each jar. Get your sharpest paring knife ready. Sit down!

Start peeling tomatoes (skins come off easily from those, after scalding and the cold rinse), and as one is peeled, cored and quartered, drop it into the jar, pressing fruit down as jar fills so as to insure solid pack. Fill jar to

3/4 inch from top (or inch if preferred), put cover on—adjusting according to type; repeat with other jars until enough are filled for a canner load. Place jars in rack in canner, fill canner till water is an inch above jar tops, process for 35 minutes, or more if your altitude requires it—timing from actual start of boiling.

While these process, repeat same procedure—you can have another canner-load ready when that one is done. I canned forty-two quarts—six cannerfuls—in one day, last fall, by this method and did not find it as tiring as other systems. Of 112 quarts put up this way one year, only one quart spoiled—I missed a faulty seal when testing jars.

This method is better than to make juice and can it, for several reasons: the air has almost no chance or time to get at the peeled tomatoes, so they retain more of their vitamin value; a great deal of time and energy is saved; the tomatoes are handled so much faster, there is little waste due to spoilage. These tomatoes are used as any other canned ones are, and when juice is wanted I put a can or two of the "fruit" into a press and extract a pitch-erful, rich, thick, and tangy with fresh-tomato flavor. —A. A.—

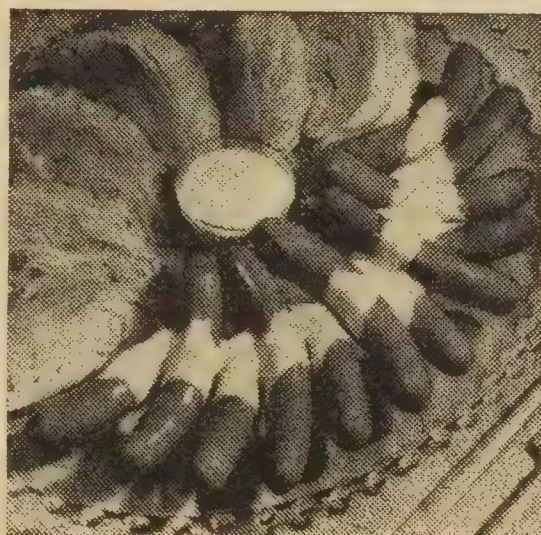
MORE ABOUT BLANCHING VEGETABLES

In the May 19 issue there was a question about blanching vegetables for freezing, and a statement that the Geneva, New York, Experiment Station reported that blanching was not absolutely necessary.

To get the matter straight, we quote from a letter written by F. A. Lee, assistant professor of chemistry at the Geneva Experiment Station:

"We have always strongly recommended and insisted on the blanching of vegetables. I believe that you have misinterpreted a statement of mine that was released to the press. It was stated that sterilization is not necessary, being for bacteriological purposes. Sterilization and blanching are not synonymous terms."

"FRANKS" WITH AN AIR



—Photo courtesy Armour & Co.

Now that frankfurters assume such importance on our meat list, here is a way of varying them in a very appetizing manner:

FRANKFURTERS AND CREAMY MUSTARD SAUCE

1 pound frankfurters
1 medium-sized head cabbage cut into 5-6 wedges
2 tablespoons butter or substitute
1 1/2 cups hot milk
2 tablespoons flour
3/4 teaspoon salt

Place frankfurters in boiling water, cover, remove from heat and let heat through 7-8 minutes. Cook cabbage in boiling salted water, uncovered, 10 minutes or until tender. Make sauce by adding flour to melted butter or substitute. Remove from heat and slowly add hot milk, stirring constantly. Add salt and mustard. Stir over low heat until thickened. Serve hot to pour over both cabbage wedges and frankfurters, 5-6 servings.



"—And it does get you out of wiping the dishes!"

CANNING IS URGENT



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WOMEN in your '40's Do these symptoms betray your age?

Often many women between the ages of 33 and 52—are shocked to realize they are in the class commonly known as "middle-age" with its annoying symptoms which so often betray their age.

So if you suffer from hot flashes, feel weak, tired, nervous, restless, a bit blue at times—due to the functional "middle-age" period peculiar to women—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms.

This Great Medicine HELPS NATURE

For almost a century—Pinkham's Compound has been famous to help great numbers of women go "smiling thru" such middle-age distress. Thousands have reported remarkable benefits!

Pinkham's Compound taken regularly helps build up resistance against such symptoms. This great medicine helps nature and that's the kind you should try. INEXPENSIVE: Pinkham's Compound costs very little compared to some other methods but this doesn't detract from its effectiveness.

Lydia E. Pinkham's VEGETABLE COMPOUND



Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

WITH a good chance that I may be misunderstood, I'm going to discuss here the proposed plan for raising and spending a very large sum of money for the promotion of dairy products. I haven't yet signed up to support this program though I presume, I eventually shall.

Needs More Than Money

The reason I have not joined the program lies in a situation which I think has too long been covered up by the men who feed and milk cows and expect to sell dairy products. In recent weeks, through scores of letters I have received, some of them marked confidential, I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that the rank and file of dairymen, at least in the territory in which this paper circulates, do not themselves use milk and milk products freely in their own families.

I have had a good deal of experience in merchandising. I know that one of the fundamentals of good selling is that the seller himself be enthusiastic about his product. Until dairymen show their enthusiasm for fresh milk, cream, butter, and cheese by using liberal quantities of them for the feeding of their own families and those of their hired help, I can't see where there is a ghost of a chance of a big national dairy products advertising campaign succeeding in making a better market for milk.

Oleo Leads Butter

In my files I have a letter about the oleo sales from a little country store located on a rural crossroads in the center of one of our best dairy sections. The proprietor says that it would take the production of one hundred cows daily to replace with butter the oleo he is now selling to dairymen in the community. I have made a check and find that at least part of the dairymen from this community have signed up to support a dairy products advertising campaign. Now where is there any consistency in such a procedure?

Question

At SunnYGables we are milking forty cows. In addition to saving out milk daily for our fresh milk requirements, we separate two cans of milk each Friday night for cream, butter, skimmed milk, and cottage cheese. I would like to pose this question:

Should not every dairyman who is willing to contribute money to the promotion of the use of dairy products also pledge himself to use dairy products freely on his own table and on the tables of his hired men?

Frankly, unless we dairymen can rally to the support of our dairy products, I don't think they are going to have a chance in competition with the cotton and beef and hog in-

terests in the country. Before you dismiss this idea just remember the Dairy Herd Improvement Association tester I recently wrote about who was served butter at only one table on the circuit.

TREFOIL INOCULATION

Last fall in my uphill fight to establish a stand of Birdsfoot Trefoil, we seeded quite a little of it in strips on a rough sidehill pasture.

The other day I went over these strips with some fellows from Cornell. We all of us noticed what we had all individually noticed before, namely that a very high percentage of the little trefoil plants were pale and yellow and obviously on their way out. Right in the midst of a bunch of sickly yellow seedlings however there would be a very robust one which looked as though it would take care of itself in any kind of competition.

Upon examination the sickly yellow plants were found to have no nodules on their roots. The robust, dark green ones showed plenty of nodules.

Our observation set us wondering about successful inoculations being the key to establishing trefoil stands. Incidentally, I have in my mail this morning a letter from Maurice H. Karker in which he neatly sums up my own experience to date with brome and trefoil. He writes, "Cost is not the only reason these two are not more widely used. They try men's souls."

ADEQUATE PASTURE

For years I have more or less unconsciously been pawing around trying to arrive at a measure for an adequate pasture. From observations this spring and summer, I think I have the beginnings of such a measurement.

On several mornings, I observed the actions of our dairy herd when it was turned out on really good pasture—a stand of mixed ladino, alfalfa, and brome grass six to ten inches high.

On pasture like this our cows will go into the field about 7:30 and by 9

o'clock will have stopped eating and most of them be lying down. They will get up and graze again between 10:30 and 11, and again at 2 P. M. Finally they get to their feet and start grazing toward the barn around 4:30. Their four grazing periods average a little over an hour each during the daytime. In the evening after milking they seem to graze somewhat longer and I haven't yet gotten around to sit up all night to see how many times they graze before morning.

On the basis of these observations, I am defining for my own guidance an adequate pasture as a stand of mixed legumes and grasses which is high enough and thick enough so that a cow can eat all she can hold in a little over an hour. This is the kind of pasture I want to aim to provide our cows with for as close to seven months as possible. We are approximating it this summer with the use of rye, oats, and sudan grass to supplement our stands of "tall" pasture and quite an acreage of unimproved pasture.

CROSS-BRED DAIRY COWS

Growing cross-bred and even criss-cross-bred hogs and cross-bred corn are standard agricultural practices of the Midwest. The cross-bred hen has made a place for herself, and an enviable one at that, in the nation's poultry industry.

Biologically there can be no sound argument put up against a cross-bred dairy cow. At any rate, we are going to try out a few at SunnYGables. We have in our dairy herd a few purebred Guernseys which are the representatives of a strain we have owned for thirty years. We plan to keep a small bunch of purebred Holsteins. I like to fool with the Guernseys and one of the boys on the farm likes the Holsteins. The bulk of our dairy cattle, however, are and will remain grades. Our situation is ideal for doing a little experimenting.

After a thorough search we have bought a yearling Brown Swiss bull that has back of him more good cows

MY GOLDEN HONEY

John Holdsworth, Clayville, R. I., son of Margaret Holdsworth who sent in his guess as to the breeding of the white-stockinged filly pictured on this page in the June 16th issue, wins the prize—a picture of My Golden Honey. American Saddle breeding was correct, although to the majority (who guessed Arabian) we concede that from the picture we too thought she looked like a specimen of that breed. I had a flood of mail over this picture and letters still continue to arrive from Maine to New Mexico. Mrs. Holdsworth writes that in time we will hear from another son of hers who is out in Burma. Because of this wholly unexpected enthusiasm on the part of American Agriculturist readers and because many who wrote in asked for a picture of the filly "at a price", the Editor of this paper, Ed Eastman, has decided to have prints made for everyone who took part in our little contest. You may already have received your print before you read this announcement.

as measured by both type and production than I have ever seen back of any other bull. All that this means, of course, is that it's pretty hard to find a bull whose four nearest dams and several of their sisters and daughters are still living and can be seen in one herd.

This fall we are going to start breeding this Brown Swiss bull to some very good grade Holstein and grade Guernsey cows. If we don't get anything more, we hope to get some good prospective veal calves at a time when milk may be getting cheap. However, we have much higher hopes than that. We see no reason why we won't get a first generation dairy cow which will be a good one because of what is back of her on both sire and dam sides and which will exhibit cross-bred vigor. We need this vigor, we believe, in order to get maximum production from our pastures and our hay mow.



By ARLENE NUTTALL

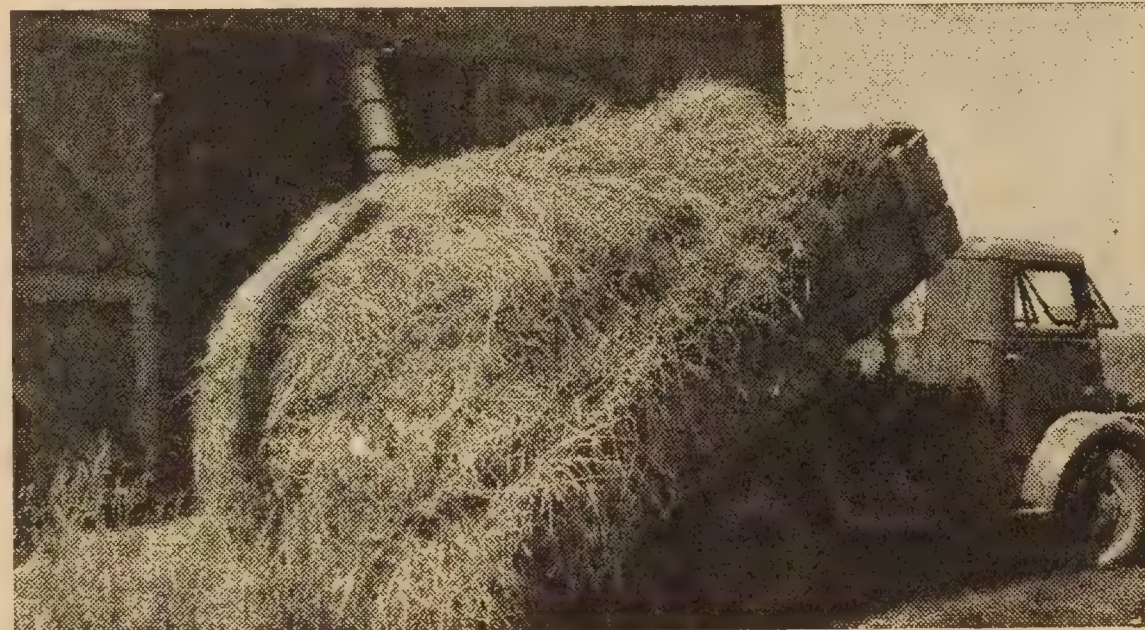
Nature is a pretty good provider, if we do our part. Going on a picnic the other day, my neighbor and I stumbled on a field of wild strawberries. Even before settling our dinner, we went to work, hulling as we picked. In no time we had two of our picnic dishes full of luscious red fruit. We also had a plan. We would take our berries home and freeze them. The boxes would be marked "Blizzard Strawberries". Then next winter when we get snowed in we will get our families together for a real treat—wild strawberry shortcake!

FROZEN EGGS

This morning for breakfast we had some of last November's cracked eggs. They had been broken and beaten up enough to break the yolks and salt added before freezing. I let them thaw out over night. They were a queer color but I added a little cream and butter and scrambled them in the usual way, hoping that in cooking they would come back to normal. They didn't. The texture was fair—perhaps a little heavy. The taste was not noticeably changed. But the color was still not normal. Being a little squeamish about eggs, I was not keen for them. I have some more to try and if they turn out differently, I might change my mind. What has been your experience?



As previously announced we have at SunnYGables this summer the use of a neighbor's barn which is equipped for flue drying hay. We have used one man and our tip-truck to draw 50 per cent moisture hay from the field and an experimental hay-blower to spread the hay evenly over the flues. Two men can put in a lot of hay this way. The only hard job is feeding the blower.



Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE.

FARM ACCIDENT RISKS

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the third and last of a series of articles by Avery Gentle).

FARM ACCIDENTS, for which a farmer may be legally liable, fall into two groups, namely accidents to employees and accidents to members of the public. The two types of insurance available to farmers providing liability protection against these accidents are "Workmen's Compensation Insurance" and "Farmers' Liability Insurance with Medical Payments to Employees". The former provides employer liability protection against accidents to employees only, while the latter provides liability protection against accidents to employees and members of the public.

Workmen's Compensation Insurance

Although farmers are not required by law to purchase Workmen's Compensation Insurance on their farm employees, they may voluntarily do so. This insurance provides unlimited protection to the insured against claims for damages by his employees resulting from accidents occurring during employment. An injured employee of the insured is automatically entitled to benefits including payments for loss of time, loss of limb, medical and hospital services, and death benefits, without regard to any negligence on the part of himself or his employer. An injured worker entitled to these benefits cannot bring a negligence suit against his employer.

The cost of Workmen's Compensation depends upon the classification for which the farm qualifies. Farm classifications and rates are revised effective July 1, 1945, and the more common classifications with rates and minimum premiums are as follows:

	Rate per \$100 of Payroll	Minimum Premium
General Farm	\$4.40	\$78
Fruit Farm	4.40	78
Vegetable or berry farm	2.73	53
Poultry Farm	3.02	57

The premium is figured by applying the rate to each \$100 of payroll, subject to the minimum premium for that particular classification. The value of room and board furnished the worker is added to cash wages in computing the payroll. This is usually figured at about \$1.00 per day for three meals and \$3.50 per week for lodging. Thus, a farmer with one hired man whom he paid \$90 per month and furnished room and board, would have an annual payroll of about \$1,600. The general farm rate of \$4.40 per \$100 of payroll \times \$1,600 = \$70.40. To this there is added \$12.00 for each policy (loss and expense constant), making a total annual cost of \$82.40 for Workmen's Compensation Insurance for this particular farmer.

Farmers' Liability Insurance With Medical Payments to Employees

This is a relatively new type of insurance protection for farmers and farm workers which includes a combination of employers' liability, public liability and accident insurance for employees. As compared with Workmen's Compensation Insurance, the employer's liability protection to the farmer is limited to the amount stated in the policy and the benefits to injured workers are smaller. Its primary advantages to the farmer are the public liability insurance (not included in Workmen's Compensation policy), and a considerably lower minimum premium.

The policy provides liability protection to the farmer against accident suits by his employees up to the limits stated in the policy; \$5,000 per person and \$10,000 per accident is common,

but higher limits may be purchased. It also provides medical benefits to injured workers up to \$250 or \$500, depending upon the amount purchased. This payment covers reasonable expenses of necessary medical, surgical, ambulance, hospital and professional services, and in the event of death, funeral expenses. Another provision in the policy is liability protection to the farmer up to the limits stated in the policy for damage suits by members of the public (not employees) resulting from farm accidents.

The cost of this insurance is based on the farmer's payroll in the same manner as Workmen's Compensation Insurance, plus the additional cost of public liability insurance. The rate per \$100 of payroll for all farms is \$4.07 for \$250 medical payments, and \$4.42

for \$500 medical benefits. The minimum premium is \$23 for \$250 medical benefits and \$25 for \$500 medical benefits. The public liability costs \$5 per farm plus 1½ cents per acre for all over five acres. A farmer with a 200-acre farm and a \$1600 payroll would pay \$4.07 per \$100 of payroll \times \$1,600 or \$65.12, plus \$5.00, plus \$2.93 (195 acres \times 1½ cents), making a total of \$73.05.

For a more detailed explanation of policy provisions and costs, consult your local insurance agent. Information on these and other types of insurance is available at your County Agricultural Agent's office. Ask for Cornell Bulletin 645 entitled "How Farmers Can Insure Themselves and Their Workers against Farm Accidents."

—A. D. Gentle.

A.A.'s CHICKEN THIEF REWARD

In the American Agriculturist of June 16th, we gave complete rules governing our chicken thief reward. Read them again and save them!

To get a reward, you must give information that leads to an arrest and a jail term of at least 30 days.

The theft must be from a farm owned by an American Agriculturist subscriber, but the reward is not limited to subscribers.

Reward is \$50 where the value of chickens stolen is \$200 or more; \$25 where the value is under \$200.

The complete rules as printed on page 15 of the June 16 issue will govern payment of all rewards.



"Telephone calls over electric power lines?"

YES, rural power lines may be used to provide farm telephone service. It's one of the possibilities being explored by Bell Telephone engineers in their search for ways to further extend and improve rural telephone facilities.

About 80% of all rural families are close enough to existing telephone lines to obtain service as easily as families in built-up areas. Many of the families beyond the lines can best be reached by extending present telephone lines. Others may be served over rural power lines.

Bell Telephone engineers have been experimenting with power line telephone "carrier" for a number of years. They have progressed far enough to show it may be more economical, in some situations, to use power lines for telephone calls than to build new telephone lines.

Right now the number one job is to help win the war. But as soon as conditions permit, the telephone companies will put many plans to work to bring the telephone to the greatest possible number of farm families.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



LISTEN TO "THE TELEPHONE HOUR" EVERY MONDAY EVENING OVER NBC

MILK SALESMAN for 28,000 Dairy Farmers

That's the League's Job...

**It is going to take a lot of hard
work after this war is over...**

When the war ends . . . when Uncle Sam stops buying milk and milk products for his fighting men and for Lend-Lease . . . that's when dairy farmers everywhere are going to need a strong marketing organization as never before. For milk production will be at an all-time high . . . population shifts and other changes will disturb established outlets . . . and skillful and intensive selling effort will be needed to develop new markets to take their place.

League's First Purpose Is To Sell Milk...

It was exactly to meet such a need as this that the Dairymen's League was formed in the first place. The League organization was the only means dairy farmers had of taking an active part in selling their own produce, and of demanding a fair share of the available market during all months of the year. It was the only escape they had from a vicious system of starvation prices on a "take it, or else" basis . . . the only guarantee they had of honest weights and tests . . . the only assurance they had that they would get paid every month for all of the milk delivered.

After the last war, the League was just getting started as a marketing organization. Due to its efforts much confusion and loss were avoided, and readjustment to peacetime markets and prices was more orderly. But the condition was far from satisfactory, and no dairy farmer will want to face a similar situation after this war. Maybe no dairy farmer will have to, because the League is far better prepared today to deal with surplus milk and unsettled markets. And with a strong, farmer-owned marketing organization operating in the milkshed, dealers and speculators who might want to profit at the farmer's expense are held in check. What the League does for its own members benefits every other dairy farmer in the milkshed.

The fight to protect the market for milk and milk-products is one that should enlist the support of dairymen everywhere. We members of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association invite all other dairy farm organizations to join with us in an attempt to encourage higher milk prices to producers.



Published by THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE



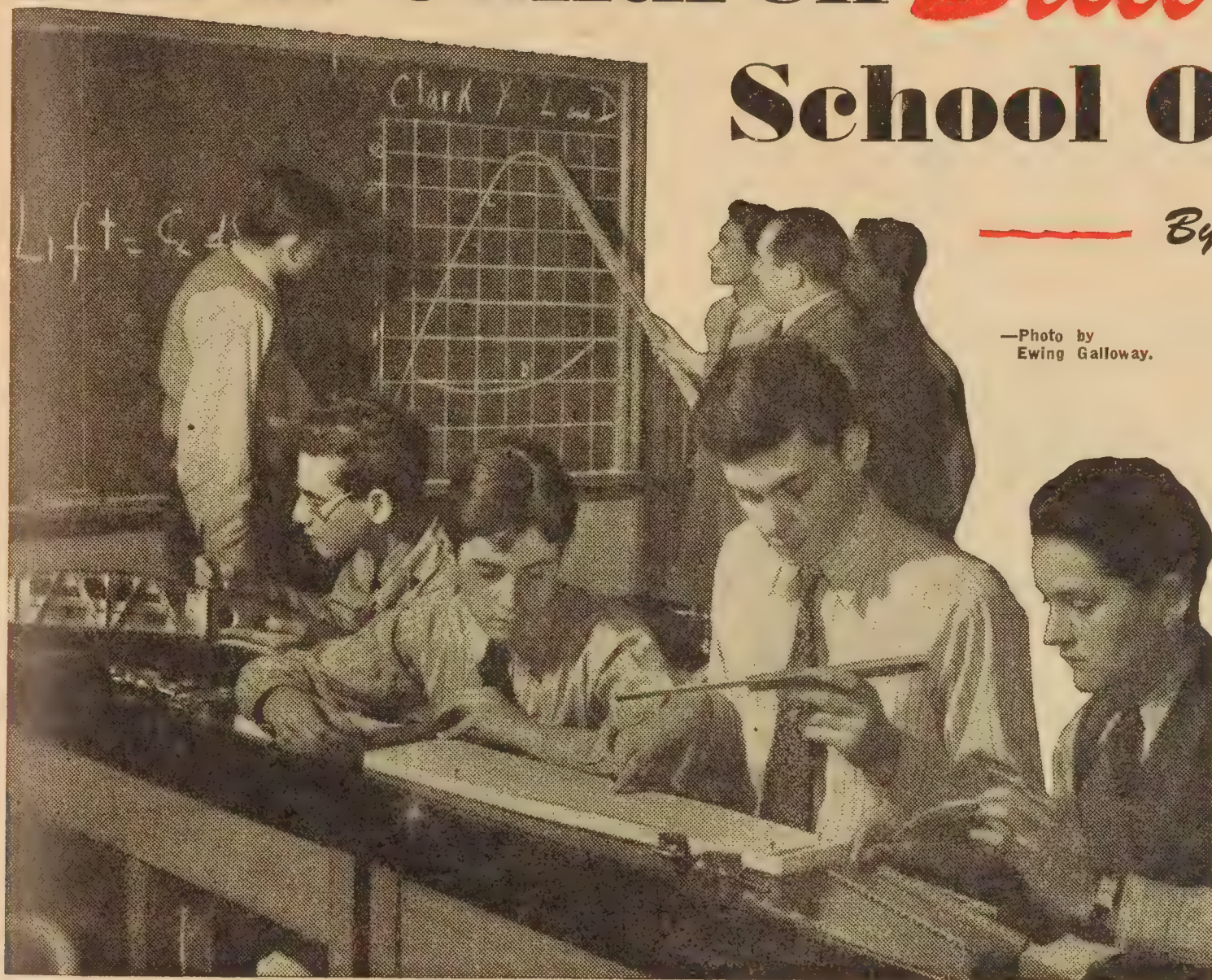
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Rural Children *Still Lack* High School Opportunity

By E. R. Eastman



—Photo by Ewing Galloway.

Studying airplane principles in a city high school. Note the boys' concentrated attention. Most rural high schools, while providing excellent training in agriculture and homemaking, are unable to offer other vocational courses which help to fit students for jobs on graduation and keep them from dropping out of school.

is due to the fact that our high schools still do not provide the right kind of opportunities to fit the capabilities of a large number of students.

Now, we boast that America is the land of educational opportunity, and since the coming of the Pilgrims it has been the dream of almost every American parent to provide an education for their sons and daughters. We do come nearer to this ideal than any other nation, but we are still a long, long way from giving every normal child the opportunities of at least a high school training.

Farmers and Educators Join Hands

Realizing this need, many educators and farmers have long been giving thought to the problem. District superintendents of schools and school principals have had committees studying how to improve local school administration and educational opportunity. It was finally realized that it was a joint job of both farmers and educators, so leading rural educators met with the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations, and as a result the New York State Council on Rural

Education was organized.

The Council consists of fourteen statewide farm and rural educational organizations and groups, with over thirty representative members, and with the farm representatives in the majority. One of the first jobs the Council did in 1944 was to convince the Legislature and the Governor that the planned reduction of direct State aid for schools should not be made because such reduction would either reduce educational opportunity for young people or increase local school taxes, or both.

Getting the Facts

The second job undertaken by the Council was the making of an intensive study, in cooperation with the New York State Department of Education, of the whole rural school situation in different areas of the State to find if possible how educational opportunities for rural young people could be increased. The Legislature, on the recommendation of Governor Dewey, provided the funds for this study. It has been directed by Dr. Julian Butterworth of the New York State College of Agriculture, cooperating with the Council on Rural Education and Dr. J. Cayce Morrison of the New York State Department of Education. The study of the schools in the Tompkins County area has been completed and the facts found are startling. Some of the high points of this study are given below. It should be emphasized that this is only one area, that other districts of the State are being studied, and that the Council is not drawing any hard and fast conclusions until all the facts are in and until educators and farmers of the State have also had a chance to consider the facts and to make their own suggestions.

I. SCHOOL DROP-OUTS

1. 50 per cent of all boys and girls, city and country, drop out of high school before graduation.

2. 65 per cent of all FARM BOYS who enter high school drop out before graduation. If you add to this the percentage of farm boys who never enter high school, it is clear that the number of country children who do not get a complete high school education is discouraging, and this in a State and country which pride themselves on educational opportunity.

3. The survey in the Tompkins County area also shows that the drop-out rate in the small rural high schools (Turn to Page 3)

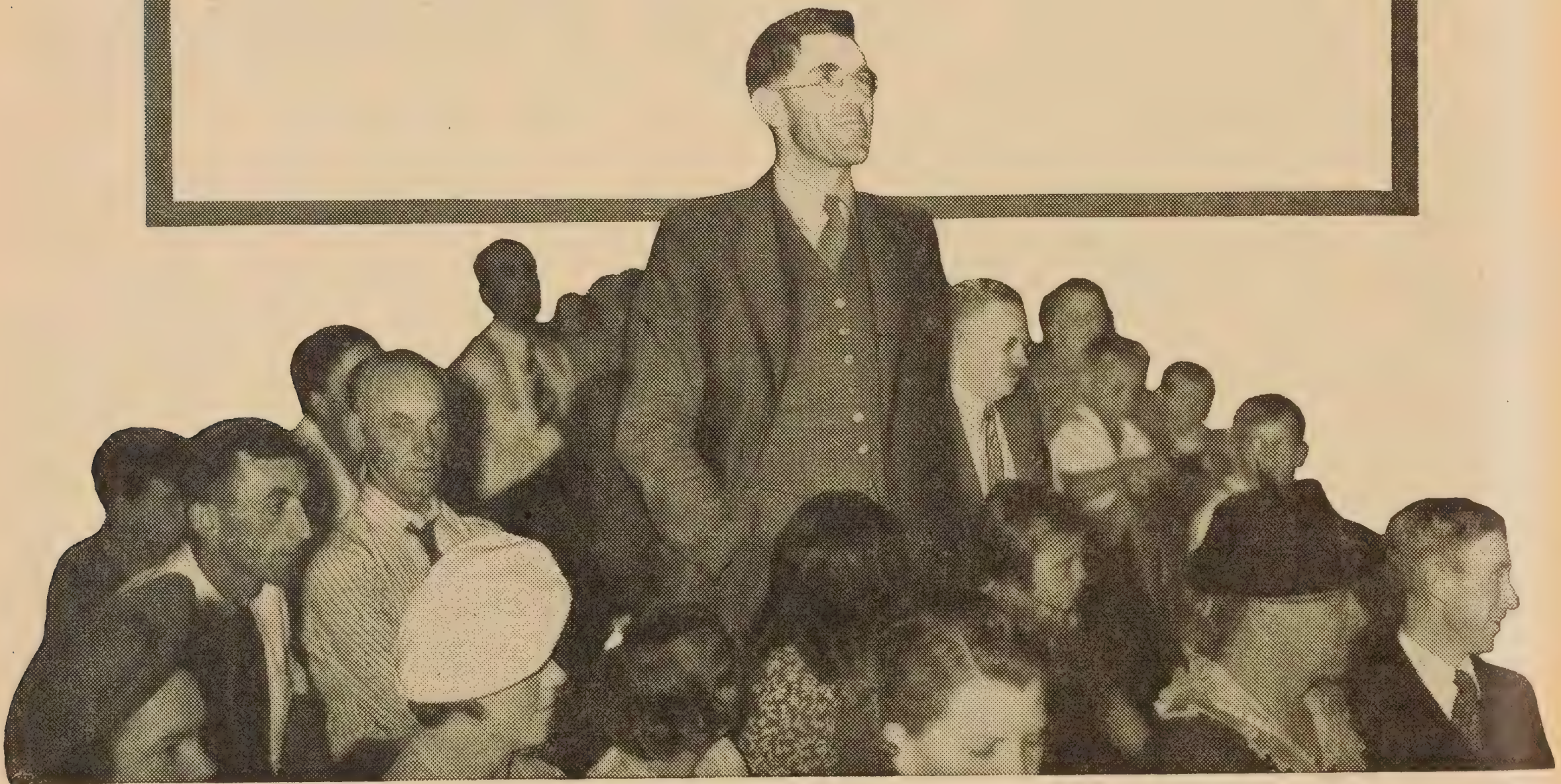
TO GET a high school education, boys and girls who lived in the farm neighborhood where I grew up had to walk or drive five miles over a mountain to the nearest high school. During my high school course I started school late in order to help with the fall work, and for the same reason I quit early in the spring. In the winter I walked that long distance to high school or worked for my board on a farm near the village.

During the summer vacation I raised potatoes on shares and worked for neighbors at 50 to 75 cents a day in order to raise the money to pay my high school tuition.

I mention these personal circumstances because they impressed me early in life with the difficulties a large majority of boys and girls had in getting a high school education. Many country children now are still faced with such difficulties. In recent years the automobile, the school bus and the central schools have vastly increased high school opportunities for farm boys and girls, but the startling fact remains that only 50 per cent of the children in the Tompkins County area in New York State graduate from high school, and worse still, only 35 per cent of rural children get a high school education. This is perhaps better than the state average.

The chief reason for this discouragingly large rate of high school drop-outs is not any failure on the part of the boys and girls, but

*"I'm not on the program tonight, but
Here's My Thinking..."*



O PEN discussion has always been an important part of G.L.F. Patrons Annual Meetings. Many of the best speeches come not from the rostrum but from back in the audience. No subjects are barred; every patron has the opportunity to be heard.

This year the open discussion will be of far-reaching importance. Much of it will deal with the use farmers want to make of their cooperative during the postwar period. There'll be questions of immediate importance, too, such as the outlook for feed and other farm supplies.

G.L.F. Patrons Annual Meetings are now under way. Before they are over, a meeting will have been held in convenient reach of every patron. The meeting in your community is an important

means through which you control G.L.F. At this meeting each year:

1. **You get the facts.** A full report is made on the past year's operation of your cooperative, with some interesting highlights from its 25-year history.
2. **You are invited to speak out—to give your thinking** about how your cooperative is being run and how it can be run to be of more service to you and your neighbors.
3. **You elect G.L.F. committeemen.** These men not only work with the management of your local G.L.F. Service, but represent you in the nomination and election of G.L.F. directors who are responsible for the policies under which the organization operates.

Attend . . . Vote . . . Speak out at your G.L.F. Patrons Annual Meeting

Rural Children Still Lack High School Opportunity

(Continued from Page 1)

is much larger than in the large rural high schools, and that the drop-out rate in the city high school in the area is the smallest of all, or only 33 per cent.

II. HANDICAPPED CHILDREN.

It was found that there are approximately 300 handicapped children in the rural schools of the Tompkins County area, but that only 8 per cent of them are receiving special instruction, such as speech correction, lip reading, and special work for the mentally slow and the physically handicapped. Handicapped children in the city schools do get these special helps. It is obvious that if handicapped persons can be helped to correct their handicaps while young so that they can become useful citizens, it will be worth far more than it costs, not only to the individual but also to society.

III. LACK OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

Rural high schools in the Tompkins County area offer only a few opportunities for vocational training. A marvelous job has been done in providing training in agriculture and home-making, but many schools lack even these courses. In the Tompkins County area only three of the nine rural high schools offer business courses, and there was none that gave any opportunity for machine shop work, wood working, or other vocational training. It is clear that not all farm boys should become farmers, and it is equally true that boys and girls should have high school opportunity to learn something that will help them to make a living. Only a comparatively few of them go on to college.

IV. COUNSELORS.

One of the great tragedies of life is to get stuck with a trade or job for which one is not fitted. Every high school boy and girl needs the help of a qualified counselor on personal problems and to help them select and prepare for a desirable occupation; but only one rural high school in the Tompkins County area has a certified counselor. Most city high schools throughout the country do have this service.

V. TOO SMALL CLASSES.

In order to keep the cost of instruction, per pupil, reasonable, a class should consist of at least 25 persons. The Tompkins County survey showed that more than 25 per cent of all classes in the rural high schools had less than ten pupils in them. 57 per cent of these classes had less than five pupils in them.

VI. SCHOOL TRANSPORTATION COSTS TOO HIGH.

In the Tompkins County area, lack

of coordination of transportation results in needless costs of \$18,000. The total saving for the State that should be made on this matter of more efficient transportation is tremendous.

VII. WHAT CAN BE DONE?

On the matter of increasing educational opportunity, so badly needed as shown by the work of the Council thus far, here are a few things that might help. They are submitted for your thoughtful consideration.

1. Provide a better supervisory unit.

Rural schools now are under the supervision of district superintendents. The large majority of superintendents are doing a good job under difficult conditions. There is need, however, recognized by the superintendents themselves, of a better supervisory unit or system which will provide for better administration and supervision.

2. More cooperation among the schools themselves.

Here is the greatest opportunity of all to give rural children more educational opportunity without greatly increasing school costs. One traveling teacher could teach the same course in two or more nearby schools. In some cases, larger classes might be obtained by transporting children from one school to another. Such cooperation among high schools, however, can only be worked out on a large scale through the office of the district superintendent with a better administrative set-up than he now has.

3. Better transportation facilities and better coordination of school bus service.

This would save thousands of dollars, cut out duplication, and improve the service itself, but again a better supervisory unit is needed to bring about such coordination.

These are just a few of the problems brought to light by the work of the Council so far. Other areas of the State are being studied and reports will be made later. In the meantime, the Council has printed an attractive illustrated bulletin containing the facts mentioned in this article and many more based on the Tompkins County survey. A copy of this bulletin can be had by addressing the Executive Secretary of the Council, Mr. E. S. Foster, State Farm Bureau Federation office, Ithaca, N. Y.

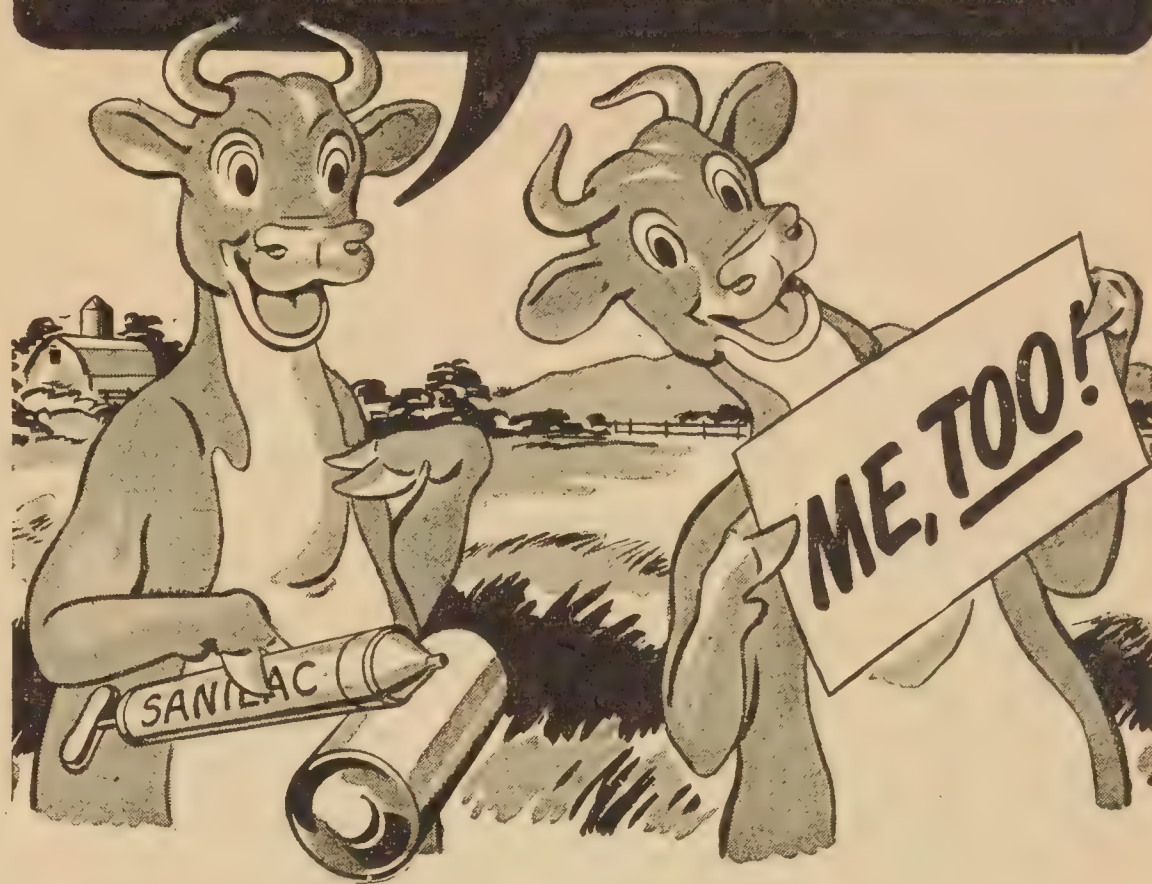
It is suggested that every Grange and every other local farm group get copies of this bulletin, read it, and discuss it thoroughly in open meeting. In your thinking and discussion of the subject, we have only one suggestion: Keep an open mind. Let's all work together to give our boys and girls the best we know how to give them.



ONTARIO COUNTY 4-H CLUB MEMBERS RECEIVE PIGS

These four 4-H Club boys in Ontario County, N. Y., are presented with pure bred Chester White pigs in the third annual pig presentation promoted by the Geneva Kiwanis Club. The boys are Richard Curtis, Shortsville; Paul Crouch, Geneva; John Landveyt and John Elliott of Clifton Springs. Alfred M. Freisem, prominent Geneva farmer and a Kiwanis leader is shown in center.

I'M SOLD ON SANILAC!



Sanilac Cattle Spray For Double Protection

KILLS AND REPELS!



Horn and stable flies, as well as many other infectious insects, are both killed and repelled by Sanilac Cattle Spray.

Specially developed by Socony-Vacuum's Research Laboratories. Insist on Sanilac!

THRIFTY AND LASTING!



So effective that each spray gives long-lasting protection. Thrifty—takes only 1 to 1½ ounces per cow. Easy to apply. Give your herds this proven, inexpensive protection right now. Insist on Sanilac!

HARMLESS TO HERDS!



Harmless to everything but insects! Won't burn or blister hide, stain or gum hair, or taint the milk, when used as directed. Insist on Sanilac!

INCREASES MILK PROFITS!



Your herds produce more milk when they eat and rest in comfort! And that helps you get more profits. Insist on Sanilac!



Sanilac Cattle Spray is available in 5, 14 and 55-gallon drums, and in 1-gallon cans. Insist on Sanilac Cattle Spray

and other top-quality Sanilac farm products listed below.

SANILAC FARM PRODUCTS

Sanilac Cattle Spray • Sanilac Harness Oil
Sanilac Axle Grease • Sanilac Hand Separator Oil
Sanilac Insect Spray • Sanilac Compound Neatsfoot Oil
Sanilac Disinfectant

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

JOURNEYS WITH THE EDITOR

SEVERAL TIMES recently it has been necessary for me to take business trips to different parts of the good old Northeast farm country. One of these was to attend the regular monthly meeting of the Farm Credit Board held at Springfield, Massachusetts.

At these meetings the Directors get reports that give a very clear picture of the progress, or lack of it, that northeastern farmers make financially from month to month. It is a pleasure to report that speaking generally, northeastern farmers are in the best position financially that they have been in many a long year. To be sure, there are plenty of unwise individuals who expanded too rapidly in buying farms, land, or livestock beyond their means, and such farmers may lose their shirts later; but for the most part, farmers are paying off their mortgages and keeping the rest of their credit under control, so that they will be in good shape to meet what may come.

IMPROVED FARM CREDIT SERVICE

Also, the Farm Credit Administration itself in the Northeast is getting itself in better shape to serve farmers. For nearly a year now the Federal Land Bank of Springfield has been decentralizing its activities, placing the responsibility and management back where it belongs—with the National Farm Loan Associations. This program is working out very well and is already beginning to show results.

That goes also for another new policy of the Farm Credit Administration at Springfield in bringing about better and closer working conditions between officers and directors of local National Farm Loan Associations handling farm mortgages, or long term credit, and with Production Credit Associations handling short-term credit. In many cases both associations use the same office, in some instances the same secretary, so that a farmer does not have to chase all over town or to two different places in the county to get his long and short term credit service.

MOST CROPS ARE GOOD

For the most part crops across the entire Northeast are looking fine, but the northeastern apple crop will be very short. In some parts of the Northeast, apples are almost a failure. There will be considerable other fruit, especially peaches.

If nothing happens, potatoes will be a bumper crop. Eighteen late potato states have larger acreages this year, with an indicated crop of 408,000,000 bushels in the nation as compared with 379,436,000 bushels for last year and a ten-year average of 375,000,000.

More wheat than ever was grown this year, and the yields are excellent. There is nothing prettier in our farm landscape than a field of ripening wheat, contrasting with the deep green of other crops, meadows and woods.

The northeastern corn crop is a poor stand and very weedy, but what there is of it is growing rapidly, and I predict that it will be pretty good at the end of the season.

Everywhere hay is a big crop. As it stands on the ground, it is of excellent quality, but owing to the wretched weather, haying is very late and much of it is getting wet. Good hay may be scarce and high this winter. DON'T SELL IT CHEAP.

WEATHER HAS GONE TO WAR

The less said the better about northeastern weather this summer. Since the beginning of last December to date there has been very little decent weather. It snowed all winter; and rained all summer. A few weeks ago a cyclone swept eastward across Cayuga Lake, blew down barns and silos and ruined crops. Coming at a time when neither labor nor material can be had, such a catastrophe is ruinous. Then, during the third week in July, cloudbursts

struck the Hudson Valley and eastward into New England, washing out roads and bridges and destroying thousands of dollars worth of crops. It would seem that we have enough war on hand without the weather going to war, too! The wonder is that farmers contending with short help and machinery and such bad weather conditions have done as well as they have.

When it comes to travel, my advice is to stay off the road unless you absolutely have to go on business. It is practically impossible for a civilian to get Pullman accommodations now, and train coaches and busses are crowded. Food on the road is hard to get and high in price.

Coming back from New England the other night my train was side-swiped by a passing freight which someone said was carrying big guns on flat top cars. In any case, whatever it was on the freight train got loose and punched great holes in nearly every car on my train. I thought sure we were being bombed. Fortunately, no one was hurt.

GOOD INSURANCE FOR DAIRYMEN

IT IS TO be hoped that every dairyman in the New York milk shed will take the opportunity to support the plan of the New York branch of the American Dairy Association to raise money to educate the consuming public on the need of using more milk and its products. There was some disagreement among dairy leaders over the way the New York branch was at first organized. But now the producers' organizations are all in agreement on the need for this work, so there is no reason why any dairyman or organization should hold back in supporting this project to help their own business.

Agreements are now being circulated among dairymen authorizing the dealer to deduct 2 cents a hundred pounds on the milk you delivered in the month of June only. If you sign the agreement, deductions can be made not later than in your August settlement and check, if not already made.

If you have not had one of these blanks to sign, write to Mr. A. D. Hakes, Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, New York, Secretary of the American Dairy Association, for a blank and for further information. This is just about the most important thing you can

LIMERICK CONTEST

Here are three farm safety limericks chosen from the hundreds which have come in from readers. Until further notice we will pay \$3.00 for every five-line limerick on some phase of farm safety which we have space to print in *American Agriculturist* (but don't be disappointed if yours is not used, for we are being swamped with limericks!) Address Limerick Contest Editor, *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

"DON'T CRANK A TRACTOR IN GEAR"

There was a man named Mr. Drew
(Be sure this don't happen to you)
Cranked a tractor in gear,
Now his wife sheds a tear,
She is looking for Mate No. 2.

—Pearl E. Potter, Richland, N. Y.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION

A farmer named Howe
Stacked green hay in his mow;
He packed it down tight
Though he knew 'twasn't right,
And now there's no barn for his cow!

—Eda Manners, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.

POOR NINA

Poor Nina left things on the stairs
Said it saved her more time for her cares,
But she tripped on the litter,
Went down all aflutter,
And now she is up for repairs.

—Jessie H. Marvin, Brookfield, N. Y.

do to help your milk business when it begins to slump after the war.

The New York branch of the American Dairy Association is a part of the national organization, with headquarters in Chicago, which has been operating for four or five years to increase the consumption of milk and its products. The money is used for publicity and advertising in big magazines and newspapers circulating in the cities. Because the largest city population is here in the East, much of the national money of the Association is spent with consumers in our own New York milk shed.

Every thinking dairyman recognizes that bad times are coming and that big and difficult adjustments will have to be made. Some of these bad times can be prevented if we can keep the consumer interested in buying one of the best foods in the world.

COOL DRINKS ON HOT DAYS

THIS NOON I had a discussion with a farmer friend on what drink best satisfies thirst in the hot hayfields. We talked about switchel. A waiter in the restaurant where we were eating had never heard of it, yet it was a common drink when we were boys. There are various recipes for it, but it was generally made from vinegar, water, ginger and sugar, or molasses. I can't drink the blamed stuff now, but my friend claims that when it is made right it's a real thirst satisfier. What do you think?

Another old standby is lemonade, but that is about out of the picture now because of the shortage of sugar.

Some farm folks keep a supply of soft drinks on hand. Best of these to my thinking is good ginger ale. But a majority stick to good old Adam's Ale, which is cheap and probably the best of all.

One thing the scientists are sure of is that those who sweat profusely should take more salt. This can best be had in the form of salt tablets, obtainable at most drug stores.

What are the summer drinks you use? Write and tell us and send in any good recipe for switchel or any other good cooling drink.

A PARSON'S PONDERINGS

THERE ARE some people who become aware of the fact of the Eternal when something remarkable happens. Then they exclaim, "It's an act of God!" Others become aware of the fact of the Eternal when disaster threatens. Then they cry, "O God, save us!" It is needless to point out that such attitudes toward God are primitive and thoughtless, and at best are very self-centered.

God did not put us here to tell Him what to do. His universe is not functioning in accord with our wishes. God has so ordered things that we must conform to His purposes and laws. If we do not, disaster overtakes us. If we do conform, we enter into what Jesus called "the abundant life". The thoughtful person realizes this and dedicates his life to endeavoring to conform to the purposes of God expressed in beauty, truth, and justice, and also in faith, hope, and love.

The person lives most abundantly who lives with a constant awareness of the fact of the Eternal. Power and peace come into the soul of the person who thinks of God habitually—not only when something unusual happens or when trouble comes—but at the dawn of each new day, and through the day, and in the calm of the evening.—A Country Parson.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

THE LADY was definitely on the plump side, and the aisle of the bus was narrow. She struggled forward nobly, but she just couldn't make it.

"Why not try it sideways?" suggested the bus driver, impatiently.

From where she was wedged the lady moaned: "Cause I ain't got no sideways."



Some of Eugene Forrestel's Herefords on excellent pasture.

Roughage For Beef

EUGENE FORRESTEL at Shelby, south of Medina in Orleans County, New York, has made quite a name for himself in the beef cattle business. Gene attributes a good part of his success to his roughage program. This consists of the fullest possible utilization of good pasture during the pasture season and hay and corn silage during the barn feeding season. Very little grain is fed.

Gene uses legumes and tall-growing grasses for pasture and hay. For pasture he seeds two mixtures: (1) alfalfa, Ladino clover and Orchard grass and (2) alfalfa and Smooth Brome grass. The first cutting each year of the alfalfa-Smooth Brome grass mixture is made into hay and the second growth is used for pasture in late summer.

Since no mixture will produce as much pasture in July and August as in May and June, additional acreage must be provided and he finds it very practical to use part of his hay land for this purpose. Alfalfa is included in all of his hay mixtures.

Gene thinks he will use more Smooth

Brome grass and less Orchard grass in the future as Brome grass does not get as unpalatable as Orchard grass does when it grows faster than the cows can consume it.

Needless to say Gene's roughage program depends on more than sowing the seed. He fertilizes liberally. Since livestock is his sole farm enterprise, his soil is fairly high in potash and legumes are included in all seeding mixtures, he places chief reliance on superphosphated manure. He does not hesitate, though, to use other fertilizers when they are needed.

The corn crop on his farm is always worth seeing at harvest time. Hybrid corns are planted exclusively, the bulk of the acreage consisting of hybrids developed by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. Some of them would be a little late for much of the Northeast, but they do well in his locality. A small part of the corn acreage is devoted each year to new hybrids that appear promising. Gene is constantly looking for the best in both crops and stock.—G. H. Serviss.

Snap Beans Bring Money

BEAN PICKERS at work on the Marquart Farm at Orchard Park, New York, are shown in the picture below. Henry Jr., standing by the truck, says that the boys and girls are being paid by the hour because the picking is poor. The beans were picked on July 16 because the supply was short and the price good on the Buffalo market.

The Marquarts are enthusiastic about the new selective spray for killing weeds in carrots. The spray is applied when the first true leaves appear on the carrots and it does the job of killing weeds.

Henry Jr. is a real believer in cut-

ting production costs. This year they have some new seeders which will seed 9 seven-inch rows or 5 fourteen-inch rows. A 22-inch space is left between each series of 5 or 9 rows. Weeds are controlled by a cultivator which covers the rows planted at one time. When it comes to harvesting, a tractor and trailer with wheels 76 inches apart can be driven through the field without injuring the crop. Crates can be loaded right on the trailer, thus saving handling.

Henry believes that an 8-hour day will come on this farm but that it will be possible to accomplish as much as is now done in 10 hours.



MORE CASH FROM PASTURES!



Tests in every part of the nation show that the use of fertilizer on pastures gives quick and striking results! In many sections, earlier grazing alone saves enough feed to pay for the fertilizer. Cattle prefer fertilized pasturage, with a consequent increase in meat and milk production—better quality at lower cost!

MAKE EVERY ACRE DO ITS BEST

Records show that the right kind of fertilizer pays biggest profits! Armour's BIG CROP Fertilizers supply the plant foods that growing pastures require, and in addition, give to forage many minerals that cattle need for health, growth, reproduction.

FALL IS A GOOD TIME TO FERTILIZE

In general, fall is a practical time to fertilize pastures and haylands. Your County Agent has definite recommendations for your area. Consult him, then see your Armour Agent for your requirements of Armour's BIG CROP Fertilizers. Armour's Fertilizers have proved their worth on pastures and other crops. They are reliable, well balanced, thoroughly aged, in good condition. Give Armour's a test on your pastures—Make Every Acre Do Its Best!



USE ARMOUR'S UNDER WHEAT



For greater yields of finer quality wheat, use Armour's BIG CROP Complete Fertilizers. Armour's pays! Order now from your nearby Armour Agent!

ARMOUR FERTILIZER WORKS

SUNNYBROOK CHICKS

25 YEARS

All Breeders U. S. Approved. Officially Pullorum Controlled.

Anniversary Greetings 1920 - 1945

This is our 25th Anniversary. On August 20th, 1920, I purchased twenty-five breeding hens and a few months later a 300 egg incubator. That was the beginning of SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY.

The profits of your patronage have been used to make SUNNYBROOK the largest diversified poultry farm in the East. We operate not only a hatchery but are producers of STARTED PULLETS, CAPONS and READY-TO-LAY PULLETS as well as baby chicks.

I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the confidence you have placed in us.

A. HOWARD FINGAR, Owner & Manager.

NEW HAMPSHIRE • R. I. REDS
WHITE LEGHORNS • WHITE ROCKS
BARRED ROCKS • CROSSES

Write for free folder and prices today.

SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM

A. HOWARD FINGAR, Owner.
Box A, Phone 1309-J1, Hudson, N. Y.

Apple Institute Reviews Progress on 10th Anniversary

By L. B. Sheffington

TEN YEARS of successful cooperation was observed by the New York and New England Apple Institute at its annual meeting in Poughkeepsie. Due to travel restrictions, attendance for the most part was limited to directors, but a considerable number of nearby growers came in for the anniversary dinner. John Lyman of Middlefield, Conn., first president, was toastmaster and recounted some of the early struggles of the organization.

Tribute was paid to the late Thomas E. Cross of LaGrangeville, Dutchess County, N. Y., the founder, who called growers together and "argued them in to doing something to save their markets."

The institute began to function when it had raised its first \$10,000. Lyman read a letter from the office secretary, sent to him during one of the early years, in which she recounted that there was \$5 on hand and "a weekly payroll of \$196 to meet." By the end of three years the institute found itself about \$10,000 in the red.

Further light on those hectic years was given by E. Stuart Hubbard of Poughkeepsie, the first secretary-treasurer. He said that in spite of disappointments the early members thought enough of the idea to stay with it and gradually to work out of debt.

Treasurer Theodor Oxholm of Esopus, N. Y., reported to the annual meeting that the institute had \$25,000 in a reserve fund and \$10,180.98 cash on hand. However, it was anticipated that receipts for the current year will dip sharply because of the small apple crop, many sections reporting 10 per cent or less of a normal crop. The institute is financed by an assessment of one cent per bushel on members' fruit.

J. W. Elton Elected President

James W. Elton of Hampton Falls, N. H., vice-president for the past two years, was elected president to succeed Frank W. Beneway of Ontario, N. Y. Beneway was presented a gold-mounted pen and pencil set by fellow directors. J. Wessel TenBroeck of Hudson, N. Y., was elected vice-president. Oxholm was re-elected treasurer and H. B. Gowdy of Greenwich, Conn., assistant treasurer. Thomas E. LaMont of Albion, N. Y., succeeds Charles B. Young of Wallingford, Conn., as secretary.

Beneway in his presidential report said the institute had succeeded because "it was built from the bottom up, instead of from the top down. He said the institute was the forerunner of similar organizations in other parts of the country which now were banded together to form the National Apple Institute.

and the slogan is being used to counteract this. It is certain that green and immature peaches will not have much appeal this year. New York has a large crop, estimated at 20 per cent above average, and it is the only good fruit crop the growers have this year.

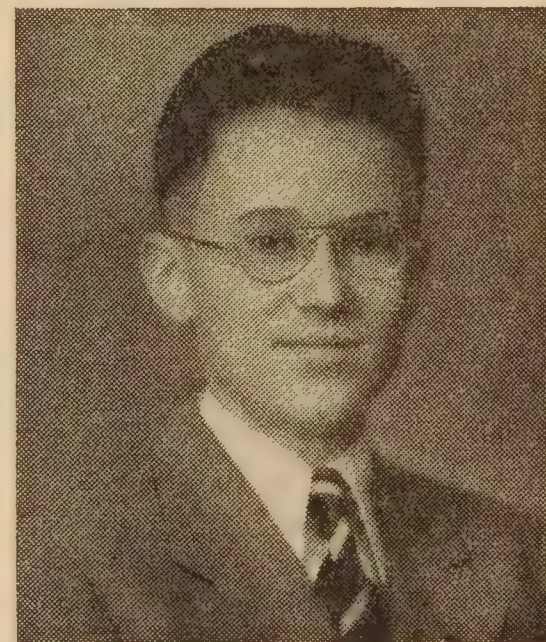
Ceilings Off Beans

Eighty growers of the Cayuga Producers' Cooperation at King Ferry waited words from their delegation at Washington as to whether they would plow up 2,500 acres of snap beans. OPA has been asked to remove the \$2.40 per bushel ceiling. Beans sold last year at \$5. More acreage was ready for planting, but growers said "what's the use?" They were ready to forego an estimate production of 5,000,000 pounds.

In Washington Roy A. Tuttle, Kenneth Floyd and Howard S. Saxton got to Clinton P. Anderson, secretary of agriculture, and told him the story. OPA was called into conference and backed down. Later the ceiling was revoked officially on the ground that growers had not been notified of it at least 15 days before planting time.

Show Laboratory Plans

Growers and processors meeting recently at Geneva Experiment Station with Geneva and Cornell research staffs were shown plans for new food processing laboratory to be erected. Hints of what is to come in processing were given by Dr. A. J. Heinicke, station director; Dr. C. E. F. Guterman, Cornell research director, and Dr. E. H. Stotz of the station staff. Electronics—the same science that developed radar—offers hope of sterilizing food without the heat that may destroy vitamins. Freeze-drying, as used in transporting blood to the fighting fronts, and many other new techniques, such as a spray germicide to kill micro-organisms that cause deterioration in food, were outlined as possibilities.



CAMP SCHOLARSHIP WINNER

Lowell Swarts, of R.D. No. 3, Hornell, New York, winner of American Agriculturist Scholarship of a trip to Leadership Training School at Camp Miniwanka, Michigan. Lowell's school activities, scholarship, and participation in young people's organizations show he has qualities necessary for leadership.

The dates of the Camp are August 13 to 26. Alternate, in case something should prevent attendance by Lowell, is William Malick of Minoa, whose picture appeared on Page 6 of the May 19 issue of American Agriculturist.

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Specialized Flocks for BROILERS, ROASTERS R.O.P. Sired for EGGS

Elmer H. Wene

U. S. New Jersey APPROVED

1,800,000 Egg Hatching Capacity

Hatches Every Week Year Around

CATALOG FREE

REPLACEMENT GUARANTEE on all matings—write for details. More 2-to-5-yr.-old HEN BREEDERS headed by R.O.P. Sires (200-300 egg dams) than any other N. J. plant. BLOOD-TESTED. Leading pure or crossbreeds. 4 competitively priced matings. Mail card for FREE CATALOG.

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WHITE LEGHORNS

PROMPT DELIVERY! ORDER FROM THIS AD!

Baby Pullets	Straight Run	Broilers
\$15.00	\$10.00	\$6.95
per 100 FOB Sedalia	per 100 FOB Sedalia	per 100 FOB Sedalia

Book Orders Now for 4 Week Old PULLETS July—August—September Delivery

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST

RICE LEGHORN FARMS

Box 401 Sedalia, Missouri

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat. Non-Sex'd Pullets Cockerels

Hanson or Large Type	per 100	per 100	per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	\$11.00	\$20.00	\$8.00
Black Minorcas	11.00	20.00	8.00
Par. & Wh. Box. W. Wyand.	18.00	20.00	18.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	18.00	20.00	18.00
N. Hamp. Reds (AAA Sup.)	20.00	25.00	18.00

N. Hamp. Mix \$17.-100. ASSORTED BROILER CHIX \$13.-100. Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. 100% live delivery. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy. C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Smith's QUALITY CHICKS

ELECTRICALLY HATCHED

Hatches Mon. & Thur. Order from ad or write for Catalog. 100% live del. We NON-SEX PULTS. CKLS.

Pay Postage. Cash or C.O.D.	100	100	100
Hanson or large type Wh. Leg.	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$ 5.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	12.00	16.00	10.00
New Hampshire Reds	14.00	20.00	12.00
Rock-Red and Red-Rock Cross	15.00	20.00	14.00
Heavy Mixed	10.00	16.00	10.00

Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. American Sexors only. 95% accuracy.

Smith's Electric Hatchery, Box A, Cocolamus, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FINEST Chicks and Poult

Hatches weekly year around

Chicks on Short Notice. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Hampshire Reds, CROSSES, TURKEY POULTS: White Holland, Bourbon Reds, Black Spanish, Narragansett, Broadbreasted and Mammoth Bronze. Book your orders now for Next Year and be sure of Your Chicks. Poult, also White Runner and Pekin Ducklings. Catalog.

EPHRATA HATCHERIES, Box 5000, Ephrata, Pa.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

We pay postage. Safe delivery guaranteed.

HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	Unsex'd	Pul'ts	Ckls.
R. O. P. SIRE	\$12.00	\$18.00	\$8.00
S. C. Everpay Br. Leghorns	12.00	18.00	8.00
Par. & White Rocks	18.00	20.00	18.00
N. H. & R. I. Reds	18.00	20.00	18.00
Heavy Mixed	16.00	18.00	18.00

From Free range flocks. Sexed Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. Order from ad or write for Catalog.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY BOX A. RICHFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA

ULSH FARMS CHICKS

All Breeders carefully culled and Blood Tested. Order direct. Satisfaction and safe arrival Guaranteed. CATALOG FREE.

Shipments Mon. & Thurs.—Unsex'd Pul'ts Ckls.

Will Ship C.O.D. Postage Paid.	100	100	100
White Leghorns, Leading Strains	\$13.00	\$18.00	\$10.00
Br., Buff. Bl. Leg. & Anconas	13.00	18.00	10.00
Barred and White Rocks	18.00	20.00	20.00
New Hampshires & Rock-Red Cross	18.00	20.00	20.00
R. I. REDS & RED-ROCK CROSS	18.00	20.00	20.00

Sexing guaranteed 95% correct. Our 24th year.

ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

TRUTT'S BABY CHICKS

All Breeders Bloodtested.

Cash or C.O.D.	Unsex'd	Pul'ts	Ckls.
Large Eng. White Leghorns	\$11.00	\$22.00	\$7.00
Br. & Wh. Rocks	16.00	20.00	17.00
N. H. Reds & Rock-Red Cross	16.00	20.00	17.00
Heavy Mixed	16.00		

Hatches Monday and Thursday throughout the year.

TRUTT'S POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY Box A. HUMMEL'S WHARF, PENNA.

HANSON or HOLLYWOOD WHITE LEGHORNS

Leghorn Chicks sired by NON-SEXED PULTS. CKLS.

Males from R.O.P. Hens	100	100	100
Hollywood or Hanson	\$14.00	\$20.00	\$16.00

Postage paid. Free Catalog describing breeders.

C. M. SHELLENBERGER'S POULTRY FARM Box 37 Richfield, Pa.

SUNNY SLOPE CHICKS

The better Chicks than mean better Profits. All leading breeds: White Leghorns, N. H. & R. I. Reds, Rock-Red Cross, Barred & White Rocks. \$10-100 up. Shipped by prepaid parcel post. All Breeders Blood Tested. Sexing 95%. Write for FREE Folder.

SUNNY SLOPE HATCHERY, THOMPSONTOWN, PA.

Dept. A,

UNDERSTANDING

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HALL BROTHERS HATCHERY, INC. Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.

HALL'S CHICKS

Chester Valley Chix VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

Cash or C.O.D.	Non-Sex'd	Pul'ts	Ckls.
S. C. Hanson or Gasson	100	100	100
Special Mated White Leghorns	\$11.00	\$20.00	\$6.00
Large Eng. S. C. White Leghorns	10.00	18.00	6.00
Barred Rocks & R. I. Reds	15.00	18.00	15.00
White Rocks	15.00	20.00	15.00
Red-Rock Cross	16.00	20.00	15.00
Heavy Mixed	14.00		14.00

All Breeders Blood Tested. Post-Paid. Sexing guar. 95% accurate. Order direct from adv. or write for our NEW 1945 Catalog and Price List. Hatches Monday and Thursday of each week. CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box A, McAlisterville, Penna.

GRAYBILL'S HI-GRADE CHICKS

Cash or C.O.D.	Non-Sex	Pul'ts	Ckls.
Large Type Wh. Leghorns	100	100	100
Link. and Hanson Strain	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$10.00
AAA Hanson Mating Wh. Leg.	12.00	20.00	10.00
Large Eng. Black Leghorns	12.00	20.00	10.00
Bar. & Wh. Rox. Wh. Wyand.	18.00	20.00	18.00
Red-Rocks & Rock-Red Cross	18.00	20.00	18.00

100% live arrival guar. Sex guar. 95%. Hatched in modern elec. incubators from free range tested breeders. Order direct or write for Free Photo (Cat.). 4 wk. old Wh. or Bl. Leg. Pts., \$40.-100. Ship exp. col.

C. S. GRAYBILL HATCHERY, Box A, Cocolamus, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Twenty-eight years of Breeding and Hatching Experience. Assures you the highest quality. Postage Paid. Circular FREE. Live delivery guaranteed.

Pullets Guar. 95% accurate	Per 100	100	100
BIG R.O.P. SIRE GRADE AA	\$13.00	\$22.00	\$6.00
WHITE LEGHORNS	16.00	20.00	16.00
White or Barred Rocks	16.00	20.00	16.00
New Hampshires	17.00	20.00	16.00
Heavy Assorted	13.00		Only.

Less than 100, add 1c per chick. Also started chicks.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM WM. NACE, (Prop.), Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

KERR CHICKS LIVE

Our 37 years of fair dealing insure satisfaction. Hatches weekly. Write for prices.

KERR CHICKERIES 21 Railroad Ave. Frenchtown, N. J.

Started Chicks: 3 to 6 weeks old. U.S. R.O.P. and Hollywood strain English Barron Fairview Poultry Farm, R. 1, Richfield, Pa.

Sell Ripe Peaches!

The tight supplies of sugar for home canning have emphasized the importance of the Western New York Peach Marketing Association's slogan that "Ripe Peaches Require Less Sugar." Ration boards have been allotting sugar for canning at the rate of 10 pounds per family. Even then, housewives can't always find it. There has been built up a psychology against canning,

NIEMOND'S CHICKS

100% del. Cash or C.O.D.	STR.	PULTS.	CKLS.
(Pullets Guar. 95%)	100	100	100
Special Mating White Leghorns	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$ 4.00
Utility Mating White Leghorns	9.00	18.00	3.00
Bar. & Wh. Rox & Reds	13.00	14.00	12.00

II. Mix \$10. Breeders Blood Tested. Free Cir. Postpaid.

Niemond's Poultry Farm, McAlisterville, Pa., R. I.

Question Box

I have noticed that some of our raspberry canes are wilted at the tip. Can you tell me what causes this?

This sounds like the raspberry cane borer. This insect lays eggs in new canes about 6 inches from the tip. In doing so, the cane is punctured several times and the top dies. Cut off these canes some distance below evidence of injury, and burn them. If you do not, the eggs will hatch, the worms will burrow down into the canes and kill them before fruit matures next year.

—A. A.—

Our cellar is wet. Is there any way we can correct it?

First, we suggest that you see if you cannot keep water out of the cellar. You may find that water is gaining entrance from eaves spouts and that you can lead this water away from the wall, or it may be that the ground slopes toward the cellar and you are getting surface drainage. One method of partially correcting this is to put a line of tile around the cellar wall and provide a suitable outlet for water collected. It is not easy to make a cellar wall waterproof on the inside, but there are some things that can be done. If you want to get complete directions, we suggest that you send to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for a copy of Farmers' Bulletin No. 1572-F, "Making Cellars Dry." This is 5c a copy.

—A. A.—

How much boron is needed to prevent browning of cauliflower?

Tests that have been made by the State School of Agriculture in Delaware County, N. Y., show that the addition of 5 to 10 lbs. of borax to the acre prevents browning.

—A. A.—

When I transplanted cabbage, some of the plants appeared to have knots on the roots. Will these interfere with their growth?

This is the principal symptom of club root, and you cannot expect a good head from a plant with this disease. In the home garden the trouble can usually be avoided by buying healthy plants, or growing them on ground where cabbage has not been grown for some time. Plenty of lime in the soil tends to correct the trouble. However, do not set cabbage where they were grown last year.

—A. A.—

What is the difference between "hot" and "cold" spark plugs?

A hot plug has a long insulator nose and is used in an engine that burns kerosene. It actually gets hotter than a cold plug which has a short nose and is used in an engine that burns gasoline.

—A. A.—

What is the best way to brace apple trees to prevent splitting?

On large branches, bore holes entirely through the branches and put an eye bolt through each branch with a big washer on the outside. Then the eyes can be connected with strong wire. Putting wire entirely around the limbs interferes with the passage of water and nutrients in the cambium layer which is just under the bark.

—A. A.—

How much lime does asparagus need?

Asparagus does not produce heavy crops on soils that are very acid. On the other hand, it can have too much lime. If your asparagus bed has been well supplied with plant food, and still does not produce satisfactorily, try adding 5 pounds of ground limestone for each 100 square feet of bed.



HIGH-NITROGEN Complete Fertilizer, applied to grasslands in the Fall, provides extra early Spring grazing that puts the squeeze on "Old Man Winter," by shortening the period cows must be fed in the barn.

Agronomists agree fertilizer applied in the Fall is just as effective as fertilizer applied the following Spring, in increasing yields of good green feed.

Spring is your busiest time of the year and your soil is often too moist to get fertilizer on early enough to take advantage of favorable growing weather.

Your soil is usually firm and dry in the Fall and you can pick any day between September 15th and ground-

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a lot of people like the Surge!*

BLACK MARKET FEVER HITS THE HENHOUSE

By J. C. Huttar

A NEW DISEASE has invaded the henhouse. It is called, "Black Market Fever". It has killed off a lot of laying hens, broilers and everything else that has feathers on it. It is caused by hungry housewives and their families, anxious butchers with patrons to please and poultry dealers with overhead expenses to meet.

Its cure is the temporary elimination of OPA price ceilings. Many believe that this cure would quickly lower the actual cost of poultry to the city consumer. The only doctors who have the power to administer this cure sit in Washington. They still say the plague is not bad enough to justify such drastic medicine. So there we are.

This disease, which has done great damage along several other lines, such as beefsteak, sugar and cigarettes, has now spread to eggs.

egg production fell short of demand. Hens and this year's pullets continue to go to market.

The important thing to note here is that hungry consumers with lots of money are responsible for this "Black Market".

The Egg Situation

The quickest way to tell where the egg situation is heading is with the figures below.

	Total U. S. Production (Millions of Dozens)	Total Govt. Purchases (Millions of Dozens)	Left for Civilians	Eggs consumed per Person
1935-39 Ave.	3340	0	3340	298
1940	3630	0	3630	316
1941	3830	200	3630	311
1942	4430	630	3800	311
1943	4970	1020	3950	345
1944	5310	1180	4130	351
1945*	4780	1060	3720	360

*The 1945 figures are estimated.

Behind the Scenes

I'm not going to use this space to argue the rights and wrongs of black markets. It may be worthwhile, however, to look at the causes for poultry and egg black markets.

It started when the supply of red meats began falling short of demand in the fall of 1944. From that time until the present the situation developed something like this:

- Demand for poultry meat increased.
- Cull hens filled this demand until Christmas.
- Buyers turned to winter broilers.
- Army stepped in and took most of these.
- Folks in cities got "meat-hungry".
- They drove to farms offering high prices to induce farmers to sell.
- So many hens were marketed that

Study them a minute and you'll see why eggs will go deeper into the black market unless ceilings are drastically adjusted or eliminated.

Take another look at the last figure in the last column. The estimate that 360 eggs per person will be available for civilians is probably a little optimistic. Furthermore, 60-65% of these eggs were produced and most of them eaten before July 1. Storage holdings are light. That'll make an even bigger pinch in the last half of this year.

How long will this last? Well, that's anybody's guess.

Mine is that poultry markets, which are already getting softer, will get down to ceilings this summer but go up again toward the end of the year. Egg prices will be strong until at least the end of the year and probably until late next year.

RABBITS AS A SIDELINE

LEONARD PIKAL of Whitesboro, N. Y., lives in the village, but he has a yearning to be a farmer. When he enrolled in the Whitesboro class of vocational agriculture, there was the immediate problem of what he could do for his home project. For some years his father had been interested in rabbits, so Leonard went into the rabbit business.

The breed he keeps is a bit unusual — at least I never happened to see any before. They are Himalayans. When they mature they weigh about 4 pounds. Leonard's father kept Himalayans, and as the hutches they had on hand were too small for any of the larger breeds, Leonard decided to keep on with them. He took over the rabbits in 1941. Last year he had 18 does from which he raised 54 litters with an average of 6 rabbits per litter.

Leonard has two markets. He sells some for meat and some to the Utica

Clinical Laboratory. Those sold for meat are dressed, and each is put into an attractive individual box. They dress from 2 to 2½ pounds, and the price is 55c a pound, which has been the ceiling. Leonard says that from now on, under the ceiling, he can add 4c a pound for packing them. The ones that go to the laboratory are sold when they are four months old, and the price is \$1.50 each.

Since Leonard took over the business, additional hutches have been built, and a farm has been bought in Yates County, N. Y.

Leonard plans, on this farm, to continue his rabbit business, plus the growing of grapes and small fruits. He has made a modest success with his rabbits but that doesn't mean that rabbits are a quick road to riches. They require careful attention, considerable knowledge, and the ability to develop markets for them.—H. L. C.



Leonard Pikal with one of his Himalayan rabbits. Hutches are shown in background.

2 Dozen Extra Eggs per Bag

makes as much difference as
**an Extra 5¢ a Dozen
in Price**



A price rise of 5¢ a dozen makes a whale of a difference in the income of any egg producer. Unfortunately, you can't control the market.

But . . . there is another factor that is within your control which is equally important. That is the yield of eggs per bag of feed.

In the final analysis, poultry keeping is a business of turning feed into cash. The key to poultry profit

lies in the *cash return per bag of total ration* that your birds consume.

Take a look at the table below. A yield of 18 dozen eggs at 40¢ a dozen, is as good as 16 dozen at 45¢. A yield of 20 dozen at 45¢ is as good as 18 dozen at 50¢.

Looking at it another way, an increased yield of 2 dozen eggs would add 70¢ to \$1.00 (or more) to your cash return from each bag

CASH RETURN PER BAG OF FEED

When Your Yield of Eggs is:	When Eggs Sell For				
	35¢ Doz.	40¢ Doz.	45¢ Doz.	50¢ Doz.	55¢ Doz.
16 doz. per bag	\$5.60	\$6.40	\$7.20	\$8.00	\$8.80
18 doz. per bag	6.30	7.20	8.10	9.00	9.90
20 doz. per bag	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00

of total ration, according to the price of eggs.

Different feeds are widely different in their ability to yield a high output of eggs per bag. Actual results may vary all the way from 15 dozen (or less) to 20 dozen or more. Partly, it depends upon poultry breeding and management, but very largely it depends upon the *quality of the feed itself*.

Purina Layena and Purina Lay

Chow have the stuff in them to produce a high yield of eggs per bag. They are built that way. And over the years they have become famous through the land for their *high output of eggs per bag*, under varying flock conditions. It is the chief reason for their growing popularity.

Consider these facts when making plans for fall and winter. Ask for these famous feeds by name:

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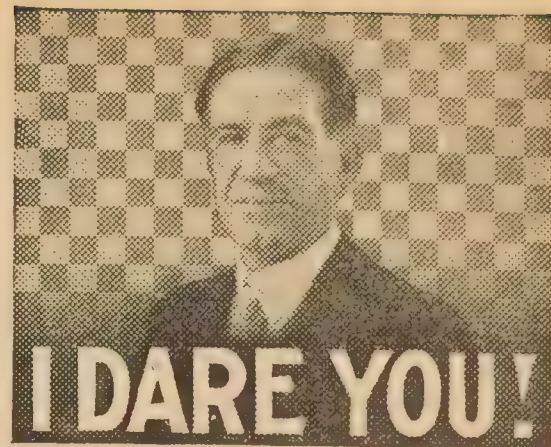
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Remove large roundworms effectively, without shock to your birds. Feed Purina Chek-R-Ton to pullets the last week on range. Buy 6 pounds of Chek-R-Ton per 100 birds. Mix it with the mash over a period of 7 days. Leave the worms outdoors. Tests have proved Chek-R-Ton gets 93.6 per cent of them. Your Purina dealer sells Chek-R-Ton.



A MESSAGE TO OUR BELOVED GENERAL IKE

IT WAS my good fortune to be in New York on the big day of your homecoming. I stood until my legs were tired and my feet weary, waiting for you to pass. There were 4,000,000 of us along the streets of the metropolis to catch a glimpse of you. It was a scene never to be forgotten. Buildings gaily decorated, flags waving, and your portrait in every window.

"Here he comes!" "Hurray for General Ike!" There you stood in your white uniform, medals covering your breast, waving your greetings which seemed personal to each one of us. My heart was filled to overflowing, and my eyes with joyful tears.

There you were—a simple, straightforward, gallant personality; a military man with a broad knowledge of soldiering, yet with innate faculty for handling with diplomacy all the many kinds of frictions which arise in war; a man who can draw together personalities that need to be welded together and one who can harmonize differences; a truly democratic commander.

Everyone likes you; men trust and do not fear you. They follow you and do not envy you. They take your orders and do not feel diminished. We acclaim you, not only for your achievements, but for your example. Someone said, "His grin was as wide as a Kansas wheat field from which he came, and as warm as the Texas sun where he was born."

CLOSE this message, General Eisenhower, proud to tell you that our Purina men and women are playing a significant part in winning the war. 960 of our boys have fought under our flag, and 26 of them have died in achieving Victory.

At home our Purina people are solidly behind you. During May, sixteen of our Purina Mills set an all-time high production record, Ralston Cereals and Ry-Krisp going at full speed. Purina Chows and Sanitation achieved the biggest records in our history. Yes; we at home are working for liberty and peace on earth — working hard, and planning, and praying. In spite of all difficulties — ingredient scarcities, freight car shortage, production problems, and insufficient manpower — we're backing up the boys at war — our boys — with record production. We want a lasting peace, and we know there can be no lasting peace in a hungry world! You can count on Purina!

Daringly yours,

WM. H. DANFORTH,
Chairman Ralston Purina Company

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★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

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S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—50 YEARS EXPERIENCE
IN BREEDING PROFIT-PRODUCING BIRDS.
WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER.
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HELP WANTED: FIRST CLASS SOBER MAN.
Year around job on cash crop farm, no dairy. Preferably experienced with tractors, trucks, etc. Milk, potatoes and garden furnished. Living quarters available for either single or married man and family. Good wages. State age, height and weight in letter.
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ASSISTANT HERDSMAN,
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FOR SALE: 175-Acres, Dairy & Grain Farm.
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LYNN J. ARNOLD, CROSEYVILLE, N. Y.
at his farm on N. Y. Route No. 2, 13 miles east of TROY, and 1 mile off State Road.

30 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS
T.B. Accredited, negative to blood test, part calving vaccinated. CTA records, rich in Rag Apple, Osbornedale, and Carnation blood lines.
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Shot gun nipples, 4 for \$1.00
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with our "No Trespassing" signs, printed on heavy fabric (12"x12") that will withstand wind and weather.
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TUES., AUG. 21st
AT 12 NOON SHARP

This is one of the most popular herds of REGISTERED JERSEYS in New England. It has used bulls of the most popular breeding with four of them coming from Twin Oaks. It has had a successful record in the show ring and at the pail. From this herd came the famous "husband" of the World's Fair cow, Elsie, that attracted so much attention in the Borden exhibit at that time. Several of his daughters are in the sale. Never has one of its herd sires classified lower than Very Good. It was Vermont's first herd to be certified as free from Bang's Disease. These animals will be eligible for shipment anywhere.

The complete dispersal provides an excellent opportunity to obtain good typed and high producing stock as well as foundation stock for youngsters or new breeders.

For catalog write the owners or
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ALBERT CROWLEY

"Willow Range Farm"

Reduction Sale

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4th
AT 2:00 P. M.

Sale to be held at farm 3 miles northwest of MANCHESTER, N. Y., 6 miles south of MACEDON, N. Y., on the Herendeen Rd.

25 HIGH PRODUCING REG. HOLSTEIN CATTLE.
All Canadian Cows from famous leading families: Rag Apple, Korndyke, De Kol, and Paula. Cows are bred to grandson of "Cornell Ollie Pride". 12 cows to freshen by day of sale. Calves to be sold immediately after dams. Rest of cows are close up springers.

One Pietie cow seven yrs. old. Rest are 3, 4, and 5 yrs. This is an accredited and negative herd. Registration papers transferred with each cow. LACK OF STALLING ROOM CAUSES REDUCTION TO FIRST CALF HEIFERS.

ALBERT CROWLEY, Owner, Shortsville, N. Y.
ARNOLD EMERSON, Auctioneer.

100 Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE

183rd AUCTION SALE

Sale Pavilion, EARLVILLE Madison Co., N. Y.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1945

T.B. Accredited, negative to blood test, some Bang's vaccinated, all milking animals mastitis tested.

50 FRESH AND CLOSE SPRINGERS
25 COWS AND FIRST CALF HEIFERS
due in August, September and October.

10 READY FOR SERVICE BULLS
from good record dams.

15 HEIFER CALVES AND YEARLINGS
(25 young calves of both sex will sell right after their dams.)

These are high quality, high producing, richly bred, profitable foundation animals—all sold under the rigid requirements of these nationally known, long established, Earlville sales. Trucks available. Come and bring your friends.

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MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY, Dept. AG-5,
509 West Exchange Ave., U. S. Yards, Chicago 9, Ill.



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

IN SPITE of too much rain and a late season, this country is having another wonderful growing year—and with a late frost, a bumper year. A small section of the Southwest is dry, but that is all.

Here in Kentucky everything is growing so fast you can hear it grow. I ran home for a few days last week and found that this was true all across Ohio, and even in western New York. Hay is going to be plentiful if it can be harvested, but I do not believe cheap. Wheat is wonderful, oats not so good, but corn may make up for lost time. I can see no grain shortage this year—although funny things do happen.

I am continuing to hear about the over-supply of cattle on ranges and farms, so let's look into the actual figures (which also can be wrong). First, work animals, horses and mules, have decreased 48% since World War I. We now have about 41.3 million work animals. We had 105 million population in World War I, and now have 139 million. Therefore, our beef cattle population per one thousand persons has decreased from 382 beef cattle to 297.

You dairymen are not in such bad shape either. Dairy cows and heifers totaled 30.2 million after the last war and 40.8 million now, which is almost exactly in proportion to the population increase—and yet it is reported that we are consuming more and more dairy products.

Ewes of all ages are continuing to come to market in greatly increased numbers. Unless replacements in sheep and lamb flocks come rapidly and unless this continued liquidation stops, lamb is going to be a food delicacy, not a staple food, and soon.

Hogs are not being replaced on farms in numbers, and they sure left the farm in numbers.

Now you can see why a cattle liquidation this fall would make 1946 a shorter meat year than 1945. And yet, cattle subsidies are bringing us another "meatless year", and maybe a number of meatless years. You simply cannot buy more coal, hire more help, and make more laws that breeding animals will pay any attention to.

WELL BRED AND WELL GROWN



THESE four heifers on the farm of C. H. Murray, Ithaca, N. Y., have a good start toward becoming profitable producers. In the first place, they have good inheritance. Their sire is "Genodale Dictator Governor", from the herd of Adrian Personius, sold at auction recently at a record price. Grandsire of the heifer at left is "Fanyan Priceless Ollie Blend". Grandsire of the middle two is "Van Horne Wilhelm Onyx", and grandsire of the one at right is "Pride 6th".

Mr. Murray is breeding up a herd of

At home I found they were having trouble getting hay dry enough to put in the barn, but at that they were making some progress. So instead of chopping it all as we planned to, we hired one of the larger fields baled. Anything to get it in this year is how I figure it, and I believe that is good advice, (this, in spite of my new buck rake).

P. S.: To lamb feeders in western New York:

I wish I could be with you in your discussions on what to do about buying lambs. Lambs are about 90% contracted in the range country at prices of generally \$12.00-12.75, mostly by speculators. So lambs will be available, but at a price—and I do not believe there is much we can do about that. Talk of a large subsidy to lamb producers has brought much of this about. The important thing now, with the O.P.A. almost ruining our outlet, is to try to get and maintain a satisfactory outlet for our fat lambs, and that is the main reason I am in Kentucky buying and not in Batavia discussing purchasing plans with you. I will be with you by September 15.

— A. A. —

ABERDEEN-ANGUS FIELD DAY

An Aberdeen-Angus field day is being planned on the farm of Clayton Taylor at Lawtons, N. Y., on Tuesday, August 14. This date marks the 25th anniversary of Mr. Taylor's start in breeding Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

The program will start at 2 p. m. and will consist of type demonstrations, a judging contest, and inspection of the cattle and improved pastures. Mr. William Tomhave, secretary of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, and Mr. W. A. McGregor, president of the Association, have promised to attend.

— A. A. —

RALPH L. HINMAN

Despite the death of Ralph L. Hinman, President of the Hinman Milking Machine Co., Inc., Oneida, N. Y., on June 30, new facilities which double the space and output of the plant have already gone into operation under the leadership of the new department heads. The ownership of the firm remains in the Hinman family, two members of which are serving in the Armed forces. The late Mr. Hinman had served as president of the firm since 1922.

W. M. Evans, who has been with the firm several years, has been made sales manager. R. B. Ingersol becomes head of production and personnel.

Check fresh swelling promptly to help prevent permanent injury



When used as soon as swelling is noticed, often Absorbine lets you keep horse at work. Absorbine, a time-tested remedy, brings fast relief to the injury. It speeds the blood flow to the swelling to help carry off the congestion. Usually it relieves lameness and swelling in a few hours!

Absorbine is not a "cure-all" but a time-proved help in relieving fresh bog spavin, windgall, collar gall, and similar congestive troubles. It won't blister or remove hair. A stand-by for 50 years, it's used by many leading veterinarians. It costs only \$2.50 for a LONG-LASTING BOTTLE that will prove its value many times! At all druggists.

W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

Keep horse at work with **ABSORBINE**

AUCTION SALE

50 HOLSTEIN CATTLE 40 REGISTERED & 10 GRADES

Saturday, Aug. 11th, 12:30 P. M.

5th in series at WARWICK, Orange Co. N. Y.

FARM OF HENRY L. NIELSEN,

located 1 mile east of Warwick on Greenwood Lake Road.

All T.B. Accredited, negative to blood test, milking animals mastitis tested, eligible for New Jersey and New England.

Offering consists primarily of selected, Canadian bred cows and first calf heifers, all fresh or close springers, or due in the early fall.

By-bidding prohibited. Every animal sold to be as represented. You can buy with confidence at this sale. This series is becoming more popular as time goes on.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS

Sales Mgr. & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

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The new hardy, stiff-strawed, heavy yielding Winter Barley that is becoming so popular from New York to the Carolinas.

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Write today for descriptive folder with prices.

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• The active agents in Mam-O-Lac destroy streptococcus agalactiae, the cause of most mastitis troubles. Mam-O-Lac is effective in the majority of such cases. Write for details. Kansas City Vaccine Co., Dept. 19A, Kansas City 15, Mo.

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For HOOFFROT Use

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BEST from ALL ANGLES. For Grass Silage, Hay Chopping, Ensilage Cutting—speedy, efficient. Unlike any other! Exclusive features. 1945 Supply limited by war needs. Free Catalog. **BLIZZARD MFG. CO.** (Since 1874) CANTON 2, OHIO.

Spreads and Relishes

by . . .

Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett

WHEN BOTH the fruit supply and the sugar are short, Mrs. Homemaker has to do a bit of analyzing for herself. Canned or frozen fruits and vegetables surely belong on the "must" list; relishes rank less in importance but most of us try very hard to make our sugar stretch far enough to allow some of the less sweet ones at least.

Fruit spreads, the butters particularly, do double duty in providing the food values of the fruit itself without using too much sugar, at the same time helping with the butter shortage.

Fruits generally used for butters are tart apples, apricots, grapes, peaches, pears, plums and quinces. Use only sound, ripe fruit or firm portions of windfalls or culls, and wash thoroughly. Good combinations of fruits for this purpose are apples with cider, apples with grape juice, apples with plums, and apples with quinces.

Prepare the various fruits in these ways:

Apples—Pare and slice. Use equal measures of fruit and cider, or a 50-50 mixture of cider and water.

Apricots and peaches—Scald; remove skins and pits. Crush fruit and cook in own juice.

Grapes—Remove from stems, crush, cook in own juice.

Pears—Quarter; remove stems but not cores and skins. Add half as much water as fruit.

Plums—Crush and cook in own juice.

Quinces—Cut into small pieces, and remove blossom ends but leave cores and skins. Add water, using from one-half to equal measures of water and fruit.

Cook fruit until soft, stirring constantly. Press through a colander, then through a fine sieve to make smooth. Measure pulp, heat for about 5 minutes, add about one-half as much sugar or honey as fruit pulp. Also add one-fourth to one-half teaspoon of salt per gallon of butter. Boil rapidly and stir constantly to prevent scorching—which it does with the greatest of ease. As the mixture thickens, reduce heat to prevent spattering. When thick, test by pouring a spoonful on a cold plate; when done, no rim of liquid should appear around the edge of the butter.

Long, slow cooking darkens and destroys some of the fruit flavor; spices also tend to darken the mixture, but

they may be necessary if it lacks flavor. One to two teaspoons of ground spices per gallon of mixture would be enough.

Pour the butter while boiling hot into hot, sterilized jars and seal. Store in a cool dark place.

TOMATO AND APPLE BUTTER

1/2 cup orange peel 5 cups apples, chopped
1/2 cup orange juice 1 1/2 cups sugar
2 1/2 cups raw tomatoes, cut 1 2-inch stick cinnamon
1 tablespoon vinegar

Squeeze juice from orange; cut peel in small pieces. Combine apples, orange peel and tomatoes. Cover; cook slowly about 20 minutes or until fruit is soft. Press through strainer, add sugar, cinnamon and vinegar. Boil rapidly until thick, about 15 minutes, stirring constantly. Remove cinnamon. Add orange juice; cook about 3 minutes longer. Pour into hot, clean glasses and seal. Yields 3 to 4 six ounce glasses.

RELISHES

Here are some quickly made relish recipes which do not bear heavily on sugar. If part honey or sirup is used, their flavor is less apparent in relishes and pickles, due to the spices and vinegar, than in canned fruit.

CORN RELISH

8 cups corn, cut from cob 3 green peppers, chopped
1/4 cup vinegar 2 tablespoons salt
1/4 cup water 1/4 cup dry mustard
8 cups finely chopped 1/4 cup flour
cabbage 1 cup brown sugar
3 red peppers, chopped 2 cups vinegar

Pour 1/4 cup vinegar and 1/4 cup water over corn and let set for 1/2 hour. Mix in celery, cabbages, and peppers. Add salt and boil slowly for 15 minutes. Make a paste of the mustard, flour, brown sugar and 2 cups of vinegar. Stir into the vegetables and boil slowly for another 15 minutes. Fill sterile pint jars and seal immediately. Makes 6 pints.

MIXED MUSTARD PICKLES

1 medium cauliflower 1 cup salt
3 green peppers 6 cups water
2 cups pickling onions 6 cups vinegar
2 pounds green tomatoes 2 cups granulated sugar
2 cups small cucumbers 2 teaspoons celery seed
4 cups unpeeled large cucumber slices, 1/8-inch thick 3/4 cup all-purpose flour
1/4 teaspoon tumeric
1 1/4 cups dry mustard

Wash cauliflower; cut into small flowerets. Wash and seed peppers; cut in halves and slice crosswise 1/4 inch thick. Scald and skin onions. Wash and cut tomatoes in eighths. Mix the



—Photo by Westinghouse.

vegetables; cover with brine made of the salt and 4 cups of water. Let stand overnight; bring to boil in the brine. Heat vinegar, sugar and celery seed. Mix flour, mustard and tumeric with remaining two cups of water and add to the hot vinegar mixture, stirring constantly. Drain the vegetables, add vinegar mixture to them and cook for 20 minutes. Fill hot jars and seal. Makes 7 pints.

CHILI SAUCE

4 quarts tomatoes, peeled and chopped 1 teaspoon whole cloves
2 cups sweet red pepper, chopped 1 teaspoon ground ginger
2 cups onion, chopped 1 teaspoon ground nutmeg
1 hot pepper, chopped 2 3-inch pieces stick cinnamon
2 tablespoons celery seed 1 cup brown sugar, firmly packed
1 tablespoon mustard seed 3 cups vinegar
1 bay leaf 2 tablespoons salt

Combine tomatoes, sweet pepper, onion and hot pepper. Put celery seed, mustard seed, bay leaf, cloves, ginger, nutmeg, and cinnamon loosely in a thin, white cloth; tie top tightly; add to tomato mixture and boil until one-half original volume. Stir frequently to prevent sticking. Add sugar, vinegar

Tangy corn relish adds zest to any meal. Try the easy-to-make recipe on this page.

and salt. Boil rapidly, stirring constantly, about 5 minutes. Pack into clean, hot, sterile jars. Fill jars to top. Seal tightly. Yields about 3 quarts.

CATSUP

2 1/2 quarts sliced tomatoes 1 teaspoon whole cloves
3/4 cup chopped onion 1 cup vinegar
3-inch piece stick cinnamon 1/2 cup sugar
1 large garlic clove, chopped 1 1/4 teaspoons salt
1 teaspoon paprika
Dash cayenne pepper

Simmer together tomatoes and onion 20 to 30 minutes; press through sieve. Put cinnamon, garlic, cloves loosely in a thin white cloth; tie top lightly; add to vinegar and simmer 30 minutes. Remove spices. Boil sieved tomatoes rapidly until one-half original volume. Stir frequently to prevent sticking. Add spiced vinegar, sugar, salt, paprika and cayenne pepper to tomato mixture. Boil rapidly, stirring constantly, until slightly thickened, about 10 minutes. Pour into hot, sterile jars; fill to top; seal. Makes about 2 pints.

Canning Fruit Without Sugar

FRUIT will keep perfectly, even if canned without sugar. Of course it tastes and looks better if canned with sugar, **EVEN A SMALL AMOUNT**, because the sugar helps to hold flavor, color and shape. Therefore, if possible use a little sugar in each jar, but if it is a question of having fruit without sugar or having no fruit at all, then it certainly is worth putting up the fruit without sugar and taking a chance on having something to sweeten it with when the jar is opened.

Follow your usual method of canning fruit, but use fruit juice or boiling water to fill the jar instead of the usual sugar sirup. One-eighth of a teaspoonful of salt may be added to each quart container for flavor.

JUICY FRUITS, such as berries,

cherries, currants, and plums, should be canned in their own juices when sugar is omitted. No water is required. Extract the juice from the riper fruits by crushing, heating, and straining. Pack the remaining fruits closely into containers and add boiling fruit juice to cover, and process as usual. If a small amount of sugar is available, add it directly to the fruit.

Other less juicy fruits, such as apples, peaches, and pears, when canned without sugar should be covered with boiling water to prevent darkening.

An excellent bulletin is "Canning at Home", by Marion C. Pfund (Bulletin 583) and its supplementary leaflet by the same author. The bulletin and leaflet are free to residents of New York, and may be obtained by writing to the New York State College of Home Economics, Ithaca, N. Y. Residents of other states may obtain them at 5 cents per copy. There are many excellent bulletins on canning available through other north-eastern colleges of agriculture and home economics.

Yours for the Making



Left, Crocheted hat and bag (P.C. 1890). Above left, Infant's sweater (P.K. 1301). Above right, Boy's sweater (No. 5076). Right, Garden Apron (P.S. 1651). **TO ORDER:** Send three (3) cents EACH for instruction leaflets telling how to make these most useful and attractive articles. Address Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Be sure to give key number of article when writing.



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No. 2924. Broad-shouldered, joyous-looking jumper. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16, jumper 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards 39-inch; blouse, 2 yards 35-inch fabric.

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No. 2825. Three fresh, gay, young blouses. Sizes 6 to 16. Size 12, with either collar, 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ yards 35-inch; with round neckline, 2 yards 35-inch.

No. 2569. Trim, crisp, apron. Sizes, small, medium, large; medium, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 35-inch fabric.

No. 2944. Save by making your own slips and panties; sizes 10 to 40. Size 16, slip and panties, 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ yards 39-inch fabric, 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ yards lace.

No. 2935. Darling frock with bonnet and panties to match. Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards 35-inch; panties $\frac{5}{8}$ yard 35-inch; bonnet, $\frac{3}{8}$ yard 35-inch.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in coins for each pattern wanted. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12 cents for our Summer Fashion Book OR send 25 cents for the Book AND a pattern of your own choosing.

—A. A.—

SAVORY MASHED POTATO CAKES By "B. C."

Savory mashed potato cakes are delicious and a favorite of my family. They enable us to serve something different from the old standby potatoes.

It is the seasoning that counts with them, and by the way, it's the seasoning you use and how you use it that makes the difference between a good and an obscure cook. Try perking up your everyday dishes with herbs and

THE MEADOW LARK

By Edith Shaw Butler.

His song is golden,
It comes to me
From the topmost branch
Of the tall ash tree.

In ecstasy
He lifts his throat
And pours forth music,
Note by note.

For a lovely world,
A lovely day,
He sings his heart
And mine away.

seasoning and you will be surprised at how much flavor you can add.

2 cups cold mashed potatoes $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon celery salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup leftover meat gravy $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon savory sea-
4 tablespoons chopped fresh soning or thyme
side meat $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon paprika
3 tablespoons minced onion Flour

Heat the fresh side pork in a frying pan; add the onions and brown slowly. Stir in the seasonings and add the potatoes. When cool enough to handle shape into small cakes. Dip each cake in flour and place in a shallow baking pan. Add gravy and cook covered over low heat for ten minutes.

—A. A.—

NEW APRON FROM OLD SHIRT

For instruction leaflet with diagram showing how to cut aprons from good parts of men's shirts, send three cents to Embroidery Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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fruit trees, berries, shrubs and roses.
Write for FREE CATALOG.

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TAYLOR'S OIL (Called Taylor's Oil of Life over 80 years).
FOR ACES, SPRAINS, CUTS, BURNS, STIFFNESS, AND OTHER USES.
At your favorite store. 35c, 75c, \$1.50.
G. C. TAYLOR CO., Inc., FAIRPORT, N. Y.



4-H CLUB GIRLS SHOW SEWING SKILL

Four of seventy girls from twelve counties in New York State who at a recent meeting at the Roosevelt Hotel in New York City modelled dresses which they had made themselves as part of their 4-H Club clothing project training. From left to right, they are Murial Baker, Nassau County; Virginia Swankey, Rensselaer County; Ava Jane Key, Nassau County; and Carolyn Mostert, Delaware County. All types of dresses were exhibited—sport, street, school, party, makeovers, and even a white satin bridal gown and a bridesmaid's dress in pink taffeta.

OH BOY!
WAS MOTHER
SURPRISED
AT YOUR
BAKING!



JACK: She talked about it all the way to the station... said she didn't think young wives would take the time to make hot rolls these days!

JEAN: Why, it's fun to make them... and it's really easy with my double-quick recipe and Fleischmann's yellow label Yeast!

YES, FLEISCHMANN'S IS SO DEPENDABLE, AND IT'S THE ONLY YEAST FOR BAKING THAT HAS ADDED AMOUNTS OF BOTH VITAMINS A AND D, AS WELL AS THE B COMPLEX.



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Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BARCOCK

THE testimony of cow testers, evidence supplied by retail stores dealing almost exclusively with farm families, letters from dairymen's wives and from their hired men, all tell the same story.

Northeastern dairymen do not themselves use freely the milk and milk products they produce in such abundance.

A Serious Indictment

This fact is a serious indictment of the good faith of dairymen. Any campaign designed to induce consumers to buy at retail a product which the men who produce it will not use freely when it's available to them at its wholesale price cannot possibly succeed. The public will recognize the campaign as a phony and in due time it will collapse of its own weight.

Most Important Market

The most important new market for milk and milk products and the one which is reached most economically is the home market. People on dairy farms have to eat. There is no sound reason why they should not make milk and its products the basis of their diet. There are many good reasons why they should.

Education Needed

I realize that the above are pretty strong words, but like many readers of this page I have thousands of dollars invested in cows and the paraphernalia for milk production. Now when milk is scarce is the time to find out if dairymen are going to support their market when it is threatened with a surplus. I want to find out because if I think they won't, I'm going to shed around a hundred head of dairy cattle pretty fast some day and put my money into cotton and beef to make oleo.

In fairness to thousands of farm families who never have cream on the table, who eat oleo instead of butter, and who don't know the taste of cheese, the fact must be recognized that since the development of our high pressure fluid milk market, the art of handling milk on the farm has been lost. There is also the lack of time to do the job.

Actually, however, these are minor considerations when a great industry is threatened because of the failure of the people who own it to demonstrate by their own actions their belief in their product.

The handling of milk to provide cream, butter, cheese, ice cream, and other milk dishes for the dairy farm table must be relearned. The equipment to handle it must be secured and secured now. The time to do the job must be found.

Two Courses

As I see it there are two courses to follow. Individual farm families can equip themselves to make butter and cheese and other homemade milk products, as we have done at Sunnygables, or community cooperatives can be used to do the job. If it is uneconomical to equip milk

plants to make up local milk into dairy products for the dairyman's table, perhaps departments in freezer-locker plants might be set up for the job and many of the dairy products frozen and put in the patron's locker or made available for his home freezer.

Monthly Allotment

Whatever methods are finally worked out by individual dairy farms for supplying their tables with dairy products is not important. Once it is applied to the task, Yankee ingenuity will develop some schemes and equipment no one has ever thought of before. *What is important is that dairymen immediately accept the responsibility for satisfying their home market, that is the tables on their own farms, before they sell a pound of milk.*

As nearly as I can find out from the experts, every person on a dairy farm can profitably use the products of a can of milk every month of the year in addition to what fresh milk may be used on the table. *At any rate, a standard of a can of milk per month per person makes a good goal to shoot at.*

A Picket Line

Finally, we may need in dairy circles what amounts to a picket line. The labor union has succeeded in making the crossing of a picket line a serious offense. No loyal union member will cross one under any circumstances nor will any politician who wants the labor vote.

Why not picket oleo on a dairy farm table? More practical, why not make immediate arrangements, if you are a dairyman, to supply your table with fresh milk, cream, butter, and cheese?

FARM NOTES

Each succeeding year brings confirmation of the practicability of grass silage. The finest feed we have been able to put up on the farm to date is in the first silo we filled. We took this grass off when it should be cut. We got the weeds before they had gone to seed. A second crop has already come along before we have the first cutting off the fields from which we have been trying to make dry hay.

FLUE DRYING

The next best feed we have is a small mow of flue cured hay. This would have been much better in quality had we made up our minds to use flue drying earlier than we did and cut the hay before a lot of big weeds grew up in it.

OPEN MINDED

At Sunnygables we are keeping open minded about how we shall harvest hay in the future. We are not letting ourselves be influenced by labor saving devices to the extent that we forget all about the real purpose of the hay, which is to furnish livestock with maximum nutrition during a long tough winter period. As indicated above, on only one phase of haymaking are we ready to plan permanently—the making of grass silage. Incidentally, a grass silage program works in beautifully with pasture improvement.

For several years we have not used any dope in making grass silage, and from our experience we see no reason why we ever shall.

SUDAN GRASS

We have been fortunate this year with our sudan grass. The weather seems to have been just right for it in our valley. It looks now as though we will have a considerable surplus of it.

American Agriculturist, August 4, 1945

Some of this surplus we will put into a silo and some we are thinking of threshing for next year's seed supply and to try out for bedding.

The one big mistake we made with our sudan is that we did not seed it heavy enough. We set the drill for thirty pounds to the acre. Possibly because the seed did not germinate well, we got a rather light stand. Because of this light stand, and because sudan starts very slowly, we got more weeds than we like. Next year we are considering putting on nearly double the amount of seed, possibly cross-drilling our pieces. We also believe that with a thicker stand the sudan will not grow quite so coarse.

Like most everyone else we have surplus pasture, and some of it is top quality. Nevertheless, even when pastured on thick stands of alfalfa, ladino, and brome on which they can eat all they can hold in an hour, our cows have not milked as well as when they eat nothing much but sudan grass.

A LARGER DAIRY

We have a lot of heifers coming on and face the decision of either selling some cows or milking more. The boys want to make more milk. We are accordingly fitting up a shed into a pen to hold twenty-four cows. About all this fitting up amounts to is tacking some building paper over some cracks and siding up a couple more bents. We will then have accommodations for twenty-five milkers in the shed and thirty-six in our regular basement. Pen stabling is surely a cheap way to expand a dairy if space is available.



By ARLENE NUTTALL

EYE APPEAL

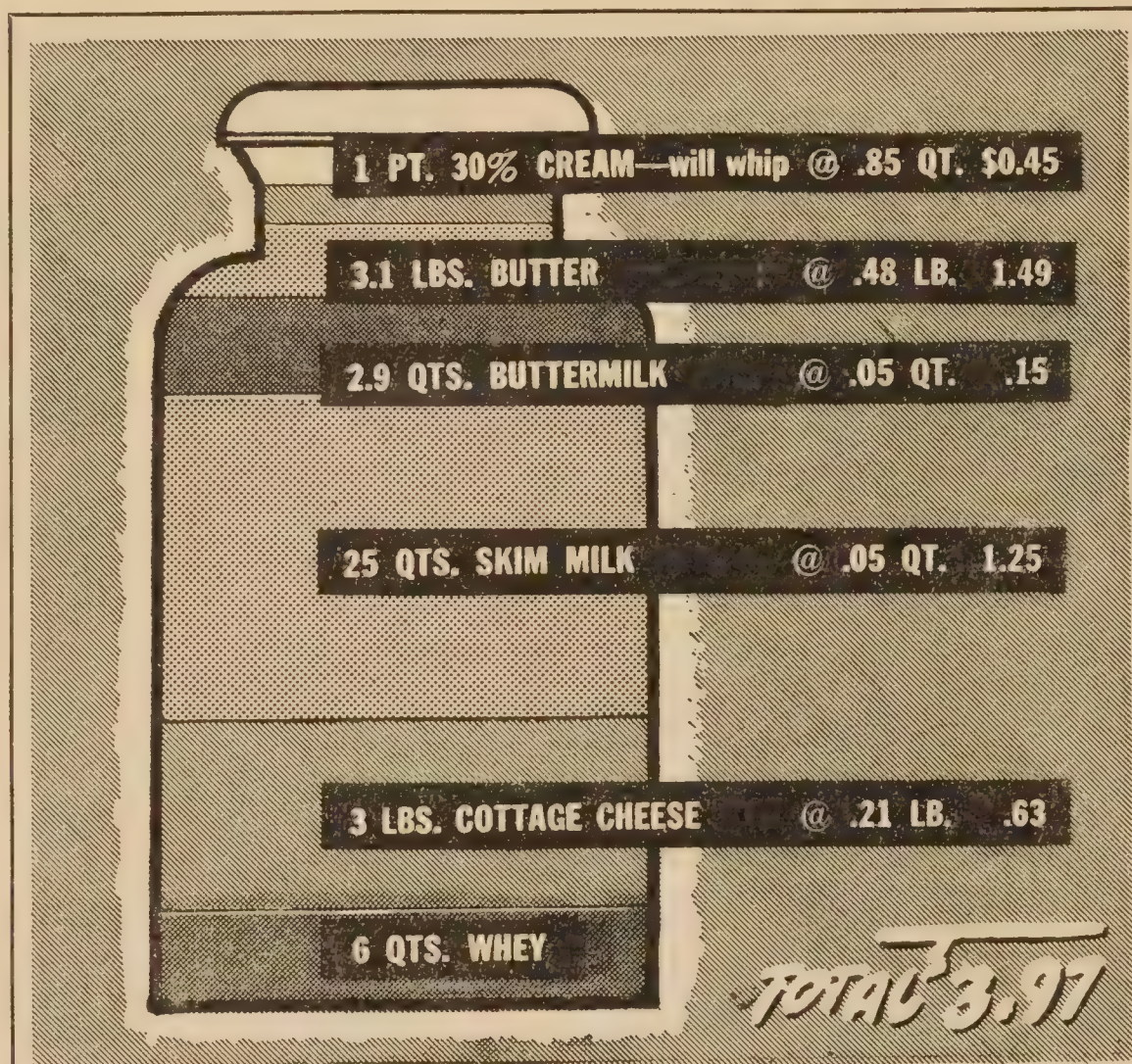
Most women get a great deal of satisfaction out of a colorful row of canned fruits and vegetables on a cellar shelf. In fact, I have a friend who says that just looking at her canned goods partly repays her for the hard work they represent.

In contrast, my farm freezer today is nearly full of uninteresting looking packages. I know that in them are bright red berries, green vegetables, juicy red steaks and smooth yellow chickens. The food may be well protected, but that is all. So far as appearance is concerned, an old shoe properly wrapped would be hard to tell from a roast of beef or a chicken.

What I am getting at is that since we have stopped wrapping our frozen foods in transparent cellophane, protected by stockinette, we have lost all of the eye appeal of these foods and some of the thrill and satisfaction in freezing them. This is particularly true of the meats we have cut and packaged at our locker plant, and of the vegetables we store in uninteresting looking cartons. Frozen foods stand high with us because of their palatability, but they lack eye appeal in the freezer. We have all got a problem here—the manufacture of packaging material, the locker plant operator, and the housewife.

FREEZING HELPS

Many of you have written me for directions for freezing fruits and vegetables. There are two attractive and helpful leaflets put out by the New York State Emergency Food Commission: "Primer on Freezing Vegetables", and "Freshen Your Menus With Frozen Fruits". If you would like copies of these, write me care of *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, New York, and I will see that you get them.



A CAN OF MILK PER PERSON PER MONTH

A standard 40 qt. can of milk run through a separator and processed into cream, butter, and cheese just about provides one person with the dairy products in addition to fresh milk which are needed for best nutrition for one month. This means that if there are six persons on a dairy farm, two cans of milk can profitably be saved out and processed three times a month if adequate refrigeration is available or one can saved out every five days if good refrigeration is lacking. The food products which a can of 3.5 per cent milk yields and their retail value are here visualized. Dairymen who wish to support a milk marketing campaign might well lay a sound foundation for such a campaign by first agreeing among themselves to hold back for farm consumption A CAN OF MILK PER PERSON PER MONTH in addition to the fresh milk daily consumed on the table.

WORMS IN LIVESTOCK



FOR CAREFUL
INDIVIDUAL
TREATMENT

USE
**PARKE-DAVIS
NEMAZENE**
WORM TABLETS
Phenothiazine

NEMAZENE TABLETS
PARKE-DAVIS & CO.
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- NO MEASURING
- NO WEIGHING

Phenothiazine, the active ingredient of Nemazene Tablets, is a relatively safe and effective drug for removing many kinds of roundworms; nodular worms in sheep, goats and hogs, and cecal worms in poultry. Successful treatment depends to a large extent on proper use of the product. Nemazene Tablets break up rapidly in water, due to a special "wetting agent," and can be used:

1. AS A TABLET
2. MIXED WITH FEED
3. AS A DRENCH

Enough Nemazene Tablets should be used to make a proper dose for the kind of animal to be treated.

WRITE FOR **FREE BOOKLET OF INSTRUCTIONS ON THE PROPER USE OF NEMAZENE (Phenothiazine)**

Animal Industry Division

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

DETROIT 32, MICHIGAN

DRUG STORES SELL PARKE-DAVIS PRODUCTS

BECAUSE

it does such a good and thoroughly safe job of milking cows, a lot of people like the Surge!

Say you saw it in *American Agriculturist*.

BEARING-AGE BLUEBERRIES

with fruit buds, ready to bear next summer. Write for FREE CATALOG. STERN'S NURSERIES, Dept. W, GENEVA, N. Y.

YOUR HOME IN NIAGARA FALLS

Within two blocks of all transportation, a block from scenic Niagara. All outside rooms. Home of the Indian Room Cocktail Lounge.

Write for Folder and Rates.



HOTEL NIAGARA

Langford H. Vanderslice, Mgr.
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE.

TORONTO CALLING

If you should get a long distance call from Toronto, Ontario, don't get excited. Such calls are being made by gold mining stock promoters, and according to all reports, they have a very persuasive sales talk.

In a nutshell, Federal laws have interfered with the activities of such gentlemen in this country, and because it is harder to get hold of them in Canada, they have moved there.

There are many reasons against buying stock in a gold mine. We cannot go into them all, but will merely say never buy stock from a stranger who calls you on the telephone.

—A. A.—

YOU DECIDE

"I am enclosing a circular. Another member of my family received one just like it. Is this a racket? Why can't New York City take care of its own children without begging in the country?"

The circular asking for money is put out by an organization in New York City that is sending boys to camp this summer. We have investigated the agency and have a reasonably good report on it, except that the costs of administration seem rather high. With this information, it is up to subscribers to decide whether or not they want to give money to this purpose. It seems to us that our subscriber's argument that the money for such purposes come from New York City, is well taken.

—A. A.—

MEXICAN DIVORCES

"Is a Mexican divorce legal and how is one obtained?"

For a time, it was possible to get a divorce in Mexico by mail, but such divorces have been held invalid in the United States.

—A. A.—

ADDRESS, PLEASE

We have a letter from Mr. Herbert Robinson asking that Doc Roberts send him names of some breeders who sell feeder calves. Unfortunately, the address was not on the letter, and the envelope has been destroyed. If Mr. Robinson will give us his address, we will be glad to answer his question.

—A. A.—

LOST BONDS

"If a War Bond is lost, does the owner lose his money?"

War Bonds are registered by the Treasury Department, and when given satisfactory proof of loss, the Treasury will issue a duplicate. You can get the form for making such a request from the Treasury Department or any Federal Reserve Bank.

Claims Recently Settled By the Service Bureau

NEW YORK	
Mrs. Florence Worsell, Ludlowville	\$40.00
(Adjustment on nursery stock)	
Mrs. James Gravink, Clymer	7.27
(Adjustment on order)	
Mr. Wallace Lont, Cato	3.00
(Adjustment on book ordered)	
Mr. Harley Perry, Jr., Dansville	11.00
(Claim adjusted)	
Mr. V. A. Loomis, North Pitcher	74.10
(Adjustment on eggs shipped)	
Mr. Paul Carr, Friendship	5.94
(Settlement on wallpaper ordered)	
Mrs. Anna Wixson, Belfast	7.40
(Settlement on baby chicks)	
Mrs. Louis Jones, Amsterdam	7.65
(Claim settled)	
Mr. James Whitaker, Penn Yan	3.32
(Settlement on order not received)	
Mr. Earl Conley, Sherburne	7.50
(Payment for beef)	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Mr. James Moncrieff, Manchester	21.60
(Adjustment on chicks)	
Miss Minnie B. Smith, Plymouth	8.00
(Adjustment on insurance claim)	
MAINE	
Mrs. Lizzie Baine, St. Albans	36.00
(Adjustment on insurance claim)	
VERMONT	
Mrs. Morton Adams, Quechee	2.30
(Claim settled)	

IT COULD HAVE BEEN You!



WILLIAM CHERNOFF, WELL KNOWN FARMER AND CATTLE DEALER OF SANGER-FIELD, N. Y., left his home in the early evening to walk a short distance down the road to see a neighbor. On the way he met a gasoline truck. The driver called him over to ask about a delivery. As the truck pulled away Mr. Chernoff stepped back into the path of an on-coming car, the driver of which was blinded by the lights of the gasoline truck.

Mr. Chernoff was struck and thrown some distance. Both his legs were broken and his head and body were severely injured.

After receiving a check covering hospital benefits and weekly payments for 10 weeks' disability, he wrote us, saying, "I appreciate very much the courtesy and promptness with which my claim was settled—I recommend this insurance to everyone as a very wonderful protection at such a small cost."

BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

Lawrence L. Abbey, Sinclairville, N. Y.	\$80.00	Teckla Nelson, Bairo, Vt.	40.00
Struck by auto—fractured skull & jaw		Auto accident—bruised ribs	
George A. Waddington, Woodstown, N. J.	57.33	Carl C. Castle, Frederick, Md.	110.00
Auto accident—broken jaw and cuts		Truck accident—broken pelvis	
Emma M. Miller, Spencerport, N. Y.	75.00	Irving R. Seymour, Tioga Center, N. Y.	30.00
Auto accident—broken nose and rib		Auto accident—inj. forehead and knees	
Horace H. Young, Richfield Springs, N. Y.	60.00	Dr. Percy C. Templeton, Irasburg, Vt.	65.00
Truck struck by train—broken shoulder		Auto accident—fractured vertebra	
George Sigars, Jr., Bridgeton, N. J.	30.66	Earl A. Squires, Adams, N. Y.	60.00
Auto accident—fractured leg		Auto accident—fractured skull	
Carl A. McGuire, Arcade, N. Y.	41.43	Marvin D. Cook, Fort Plain, N. Y.	130.00
Truck accident—broken collar-bone		Struck by auto—broken pelvis	
Anne F. Staats, Smyrna, Del.	60.00	Flora M. Ripley, Montague, Mass.	70.00
Auto accident—inj. ankle, contusions		Auto accident—severe chest bruises	
William G. Wicks, Cayuga, N. Y.	55.71	Irving L. Wilsin, Kendall, N. Y.	130.00
Auto collision—fractured chest and neck		Auto accident—broken pelvis and thigh-bone	
G. A. Gustafson, Clinton, Me.	30.00	Richard J. Cooke, Dec'd, Hamburg, N. J.	1000.00
Auto accident—broken rib		Collision with truck—mortuary	
Joseph J. Ciminello, Fredonia, N. Y.	130.00	Lloyd Edwin Fleming, Jutland, N. J.	60.00
Truck accident—broken bone in back		Truck accident—brain concussion	
Harley P. Shaul, Richfield Springs, N. Y.	30.00	Sidney W. Starr, Richfield Springs, N. Y.	120.00
Struck by auto—sprain fracture of thigh-bone		Auto accident—broken leg	
Harry E. Davis, Cambridge, Vt.	102.86	Allan C. Ardell, Newark Valley, N. Y.	130.00
Truck accident—bruised shoulder		Struck by auto—brain concussion	
Robert A. Washburn, Bethel, Vt.	110.00	Catherine Wisniewski, Goshen, N. Y.	104.23
Thrown from sled—broken leg		Auto accident—sprained shoulder	
Serena White, Nichols, N. Y.	31.43	Charles Grundman, Holcomb, N. Y.	111.43
Auto accident—fractured neck and bruises		Auto accident—broken leg	
Donald G. Stewart, Mechanic Falls, Me.	20.00	Wallace Brondstatter, Est., Cold Brook, N. Y.	1000.00
Auto accident—burns and back injury		Auto hit by train—mortuary	
Burton R. Jewett, Montgomery Village, Vt.	100.00	Ruth Rasha, Rome, N. Y.	51.43
Auto accident—broken arm		Auto accident—broken ribs, bruises	
Ira W. Gooch, West Gorham, Me.	130.00	William Davis, New Berlin, N. Y.	30.00
Struck by auto—broken leg		Auto accident—broken rib and bruises	
Sarah Buchanan, Endicott, N. Y.	32.86	Alexander Groves, Adams, Mass.	78.57
Auto accident—fractured ankle		Auto accident—fractured back	
Odessa A. Kelley, Buffalo, N. Y.	30.00	John P. Elston, Sussex, N. J.	54.66
Auto collision—fractured back		Auto accident—fractured ribs, bruises	
Wayne Gibson, La Fargeville, N. Y.	44.28	Margaret L. Ebner, Glassboro, N. J.	80.00
Auto accident—broken sternum and ribs		Auto accident—fract. elbow and pelvis	

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Preserving the **STRENGTH, SECURITY and STABILITY** of a Grass-Roots Democracy

Dairymen's League Locals Help to Build the Solid Community Values on Which American Life Was Founded

★ The greatness that is America grew out of the greatness of its farms. American ideas of government, of freedom and equality . . . American ideals of religion, morality and education . . . ALL were shaped by people who gathered in country churches, in town-hall meetings, and around grocery-store stoves and cracker barrels.

Americans learned early to value hard work, neighborliness and security. They learned that neighborliness is just another word for cooperation . . . and that cooperation is just another word for security. That's why they formed cooperative associations such as the Dairymen's League.

The League provides them with the security of a milkshed organization that sells the milk of small farms and communities . . . and maintains a price structure which insures stable markets for all other farms and communities in the milkshed.

But the League Provides More Than Financial Security

Like the church, the school, the town meeting, the League is a wholesome outlet for man's social nature which craves the society of others. It is the voice of a grass-roots democracy speaking out boldly for the rights of man, and in the interest of the American way of life and government. Every League Local is a gathering point for the forces that build strong farms, strong communities and a strong nation.

League Locals nourish and encourage the human, social and spiritual values that result in improved homes, good schools, strong churches, fertile lands, and a solid, prosperous and intelligent citizenry.

More than that—League Locals bring to the community levels of farm income which help to pay for these advances. Because the League insures the dairy farmer a greater equality of income with other economic groups . . . fewer ups and downs in that income . . . and improvement in methods of producing, handling and selling milk that pay higher returns and keep more of the profit in the hands of the dairy farmer. Every dairy farmer—whether a League member or not—benefits from these activities. But the farmer who is a regular attendant at League meetings reaps the full value of participating in this constructive work.

The fight to protect the market for milk and milk-products is one that should enlist the support of dairymen everywhere. We members of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association invite all other dairy farm organizations to join with us in an attempt to encourage higher milk prices to producers.





AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Now's the Time to Cull and Sell

By J. C. Huttar

Keep
These

CULLING is not difficult when you know a few simple things to look for. The head tells the story most clearly. Above you see two good heads; one is a Leghorn and the other a Rhode Island Red.

Note the large, full, smooth-looking, pink-red comb. Note the clean, full face; not sunken, not puffed. Note the full bright eye. Especially note the bleached white beak, with no yellow color in it. The Red may have some brown or horn color in the beak which has no bearing on her ability as a layer. But she has no yellow color.

EVERY YEAR, in peace or war, the market price of poultry goes down in the summer. In spite of an apparently unlimited demand this year, the same thing is taking place. In the quoted black market of New York City, the price of broilers has dropped 23 cents per pound in the last four to five weeks, and the price of hens has dropped 10 cents.

Other years this drop always continued until October or November. With the very heavy broiler, fryer and roaster marketings that are right ahead of us, I expect the same slide in poultry prices to occur this year. Maybe not as fast, maybe not as far. Who knows?

Coupled with this declining poultry market is a declining production from layers.

That's why it pays to cull now and keep right on culling the rest of the summer.

I hope these pictures and descriptions will help those of you who don't already know your star boarders when you see them.

Sell
These

IN CONTRAST to the producers pictured on opposite side of page, the two heads above belong to cull hens. Note the small, shrunken, pale comb. Note the yellow beaks. When a bird stops laying, some yellow color will appear in the back corner of the mouth, where the two jaws come together, within a very few days. As she stays out of production the yellow color spreads further and further forward on the beak.

Note the rough looking heads. The eyes are brighter in these culls than in most.

MOLT TELLS A STORY

FEATHERING is easy to read and interpret into production ability. When a hen slows up in production and gets ready to quit she usually starts to shed feathers. Most hens will do this in a regular sequence. First the neck, then the back and body and finally the wing and tail feathers.

The two pictures on the left show you the neck and wing feathering of a bird that hasn't started to molt. The upper one shows the neck feathers and the lower shows the wing.

You can tell old feathers by their narrow, dry quills with no blood in them.

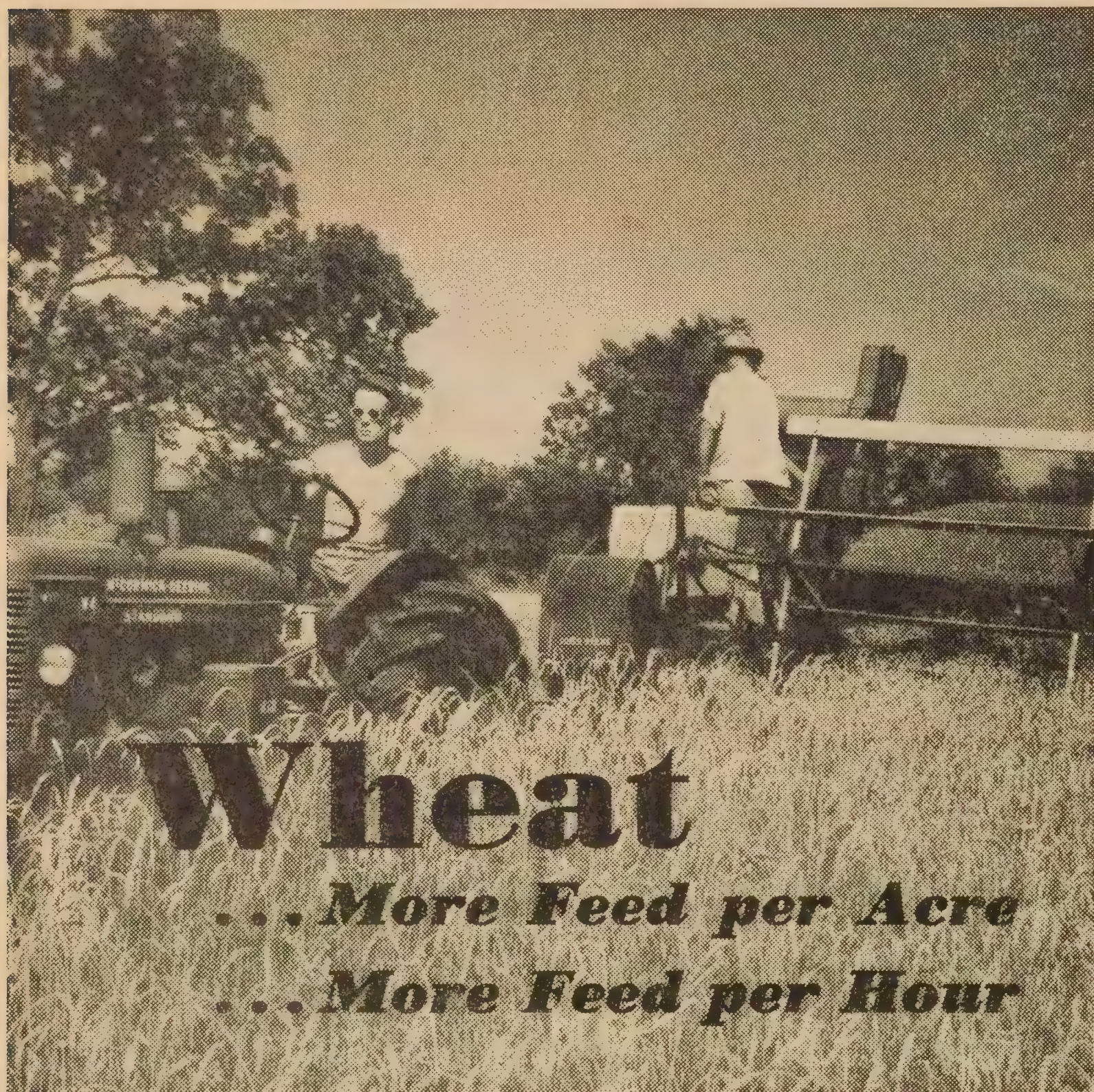
Open up the wing as shown in the picture. On the outer bow of the wing are ten large feathers called "primaries". Then there is a short feather with 14 more large feathers on the other side of it.

In the molt, the primaries are dropped in order from the small feather out to the end of the wing. A fast molter (good layer) will drop these by two's, three's and four's. And she will grow them back the same way.

About the time the first yellow appears in the (Please Turn to Page 16)



The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons



Wheat is gaining in favor as a feed crop in the East. Chief reason is that it produces more digestible nutrients per acre and per hour of labor than any other small grain.

Other reasons that dairymen give for planting more wheat are:

- 1 Sowing wheat in the fall eases the work next spring.
- 2 Fall seeding of grasses gives the hay crop a better start.
- 3 Wheat can be grazed in the fall and still make a good grain crop.
- 4 Wheat harvest, coming just ahead of oat harvest, spreads out the summer work better.

Here are the main points about growing wheat:

Plow Early—Land for wheat should be plowed several weeks before time to sow, to give it a chance to settle. A well fitted, firm seed bed gives the wheat a good send-off.

Plant Early—Above 800 feet elevation, plant as soon after September 1 as possible. September 15 is about right for elevations below 800 feet. Early planting lets the wheat get well established before freezing weather, and helps to protect against winter killing.

Use Adapted, Treated Seed—Recommended for New York are *Yorkwin* and *Cornell #595*—white wheats for milling and feed, and *Nured*—red wheat for feed.

For Pennsylvania, *Thorne* red wheat, and *Yorkwin*.

Leap's Prolific and *Thorne*—both red, are the choice for New Jersey.

G.L.F. seed wheat is treated for stinking smut. If your seed is not treated, use 1/2 ounce of New Improved Ceresan per bushel.

Fertilize—New York Recommendations:

With manure, 300 lbs. per acre of 20% superphosphate (500 lbs. if seeded). Without manure, 200 lbs. 6-18-6, increase to 350 lbs. if seeded; on light soils 300 lbs. 4-12-8, increase to 500 lbs. if seeded.

Pennsylvania: With manure, 200-250 lbs. 20% superphosphate or 0-20-20; or 200-300 lbs. 3-12-6 or 0-16-8. Without manure 150-200 lbs. of 6-18-6, or 200-300 lbs. of 4-12-8, 4-12-4, or 3-12-6. Increase these quantities 100 lbs. per acre if seeded.

New Jersey: 200-300 lbs. 20% superphosphate after manured or heavily fertilized crop. 200-300 lbs. 4-12-8 or 3-12-6 on land not manured or heavily fertilized crop. Apply 300-600 lbs. more of 0-14-14 or 0-16-8 before sowing if wheat is to be seeded to Ladino clover or alfalfa.

Sow Grasses in the Fall—If you're going to seed, sow timothy or other grasses in the fall. Put the legumes on with a wheelbarrow seeder next spring as soon as the snow goes off.

NEWS NOTES

"THE WORLD AT NOON"

News of the World, the Nation and the Northeast, with particular emphasis upon its meaning to the 20,000,000 people in the G.L.F. territory, is featured over the new G.L.F. radio program. Entitled "The World at Noon," the program is heard daily, Monday through Friday, over these stations:

WHN, New York . . . 1050 on your dial
WSYR, Syracuse . . . 570 on your dial
WHCU, Ithaca . . . 870 on your dial

As time becomes available other stations will be added to put the program in radio reach of G.L.F. patrons in all sections of the territory.

The 15-minute program also features a special three-day weather report, covering specific weather conditions for each section of the entire area, and a market report covering prices on livestock, eggs, and cash crops in season.

The program, voiced by Lee Hamrick, veteran G.L.F. newscaster, is based on the wired services of Associated Press and of Agricultural News Service. The program will also feature on-the-spot broadcasts from Washington and Albany.

☆ ☆ ☆

KEEP BAGS MOVING

Burlap plays a vital role in the shipment of war material. Right now, when tons of equipment are being moved to our troops in the Pacific, the army's need for burlap has increased. As a result, the government's allotments of burlap for bags have been reduced during the July-September quarter, and the burlap bag situation is tighter today than it has been for many months.

Farmers can help remove a potential bottleneck in the flow of feed to the farm by promptly returning the G.L.F. black-branded feed bags to their local G.L.F. service agency. When bags are brought back in good condition, the full deposit of seventeen cents per bag is refunded in cash or applied on the next batch of feed.

The way to keep burlap bags in good condition is to give them good care while they're on the farm. This means opening bags carefully, keeping them clean and dry, and hanging up the empties away from rats and mice.

ANNUAL MEETING TIME



Twenty-five years ago farmers got together and decided they wanted a cooperative like G.L.F. They've been getting together every year since to decide how they could best use their cooperative.

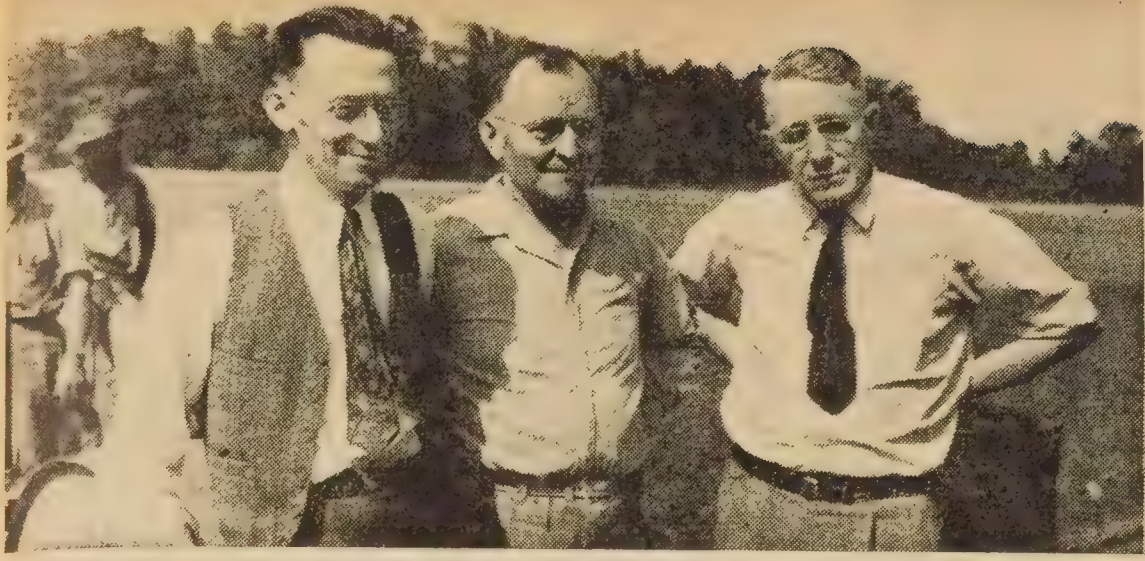
The first G.L.F. Patrons Annual Meeting of 1945 was held at South Dayton, N. Y., July 25. Before the series is over a community meeting will have been held within easy reach of every G.L.F. patron.

One of the important features of these meetings is the election of committeemen for the coming year. Each patron-member, large or small, has one vote. Watch for the date of your meeting—be there and vote.

GLF

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania—

OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, N. Y.



Left to right, John Baker, salesman; Roy Tuttle, general manager, and Kenneth Floyd, secretary of the Cayuga Producers' Cooperative.

A Vegetable Cooperative That Sells Over \$385,000 Worth of Produce

A LOCAL farm cooperative that sells over \$385,000 worth of vegetables a year is worth looking into. That's the 1944 record of the Cayuga Producers' Cooperative, Inc., of King Ferry, Cayuga County, N. Y. Compared to the business of a national or state-wide cooperative, the figure is small, but it is still a lot of money when added to the incomes of a group of farmers in a small area.

Here's how it happened: In years past this was a hay and grain producing area, and farmers prospered until trucks replaced horses in New York City and much of the hay market disappeared. A little later grain prices hit the skids, and many farmers went into poultry, partly because hens furnished a profitable market for home-grown grains.

Back in 1941 some of the farmers began to talk about raising vegetables. They knew they could grow them, but they weren't so sure about selling them, so after some discussion a co-

When the crop is ready to harvest, the farmer's responsibility is ended. The man who furnishes the labor, Mr. McKinstry, brings Negro workers to the farm by truck, and delivers the crop to the packing shed. He is paid at a specific rate per basket, and he in turn pays his workers.

At the packing shed, a substantial wood frame building, the crop is run over a grader and packed in hampers carrying the brand name of the association, "Cayuga Chieftain". But the produce still has to be sold. Of course the seller, John Baker, doesn't wait until the stuff is packed before he hunts a buyer. Roy Tuttle tells me that Mr. Baker knows every buyer of consequence from Boston to Chicago and is in constant touch with them. Much of the produce is shipped by truck, which for peas and sweet corn are refrigerated.

Capital to Operate

It takes money to operate an association like this. Seed and packages must be bought, and of course help must be paid before the produce is sold. Stock purchases by members has supplied some money, but not enough, and some money has been borrowed from the Springfield Bank for Cooperatives.

We went down to see the camp. These Negro workers picked beans in Florida early this spring, but the season there was short due to unfavorable weather, and to be sure they would be available when needed at King Ferry, they were brought up a little earlier than usual and, on the day of my visit, were not yet working although some peas were just about ready to harvest.

The cooperative built the camp, but it is managed by the labor contractor. The camp has a day nursery with a young lady in charge; also a minister, who has charge of the religious and recreational program. His salary is paid partly by the state, partly by the association. Garden lots are available for workers, and shower baths are being installed.

Before a labor camp is operated, a permit has to be secured from the State Health Department, and before that is secured certain requirements have to be met. The camp is neat and clean, and many vacationers spend a couple of weeks in the summer in living quarters which are similar, even if they are less crowded.

How It Grew

Let's review the progress of the association. In 1941, 500 acres of snap beans were grown and sold on contract. The chief trouble that year was that

(Continued on Page 4)



This trade mark identifies the produce marketed by the Association.

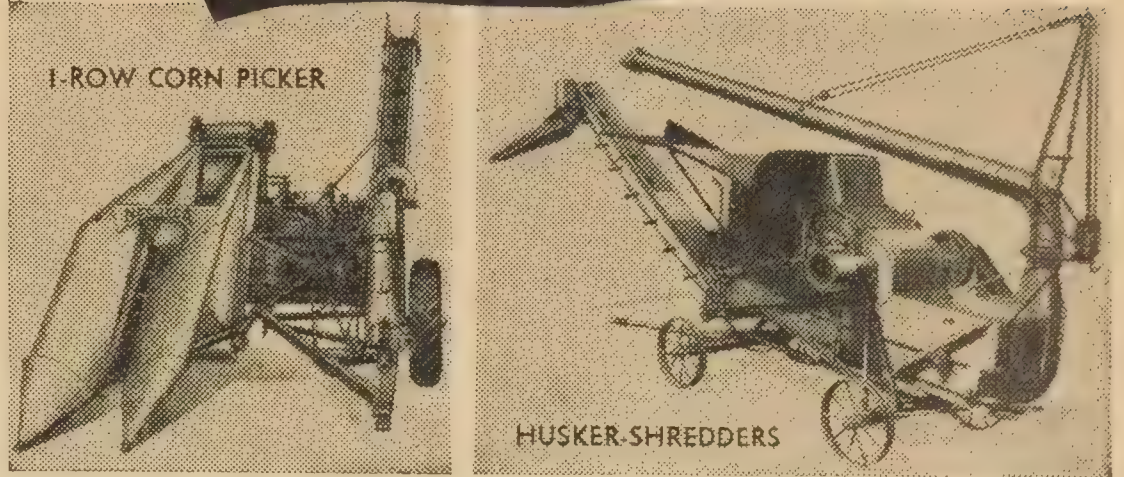
operative was formed and incorporated under the New York State law, and members began to grow peas, snap beans and lima beans.

Early in the game, members realized that they could plant and cultivate more crops than they could harvest. Finally they entered into a contract with a man in Florida to furnish labor, and a labor camp was built by the cooperative to house the workers.

The Cayuga Producers' Cooperative, organized in 1941, has five directors. At present David Nettleton is president, Leslie Tuttle is vice-president, Roy Tuttle is general manager, and Kenneth Floyd is secretary. The directors meet each month to establish policies and to find a solution to problems as they arise.

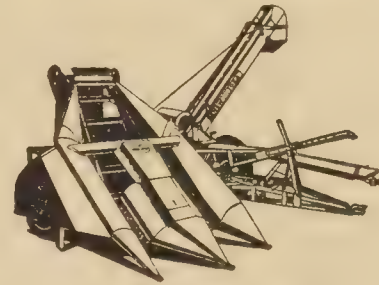
Let's see how the situation has worked out. The farmer member contracts to grow definite acreages of various crops. He gets the seed from the cooperative and, insofar as weather permits, the cooperative controls planting dates so that the crops will mature at a steady rate, both to keep workers busy and to avoid loss through inability to harvest or sell.

NEW IDEA



1-ROW CORN PICKER

HUSKER-SHREDDERS



2-ROW CORN PICKERS.



PORTABLE ELEVATORS



STEEL FARM WAGONS

TRUSTWORTHY TOOLS for the Corn Harvest

Farmers know they can place full confidence in NEW IDEA equipment for the corn harvest. When you use a Corn Picker, Husker-Shredder, Portable Elevator or Steel Wagon made by NEW IDEA, you are certain in advance that it is going to assist you in finishing the harvest quickly, cleanly and economically. Every machine of this famous specialized line can be trusted to do a first class job.

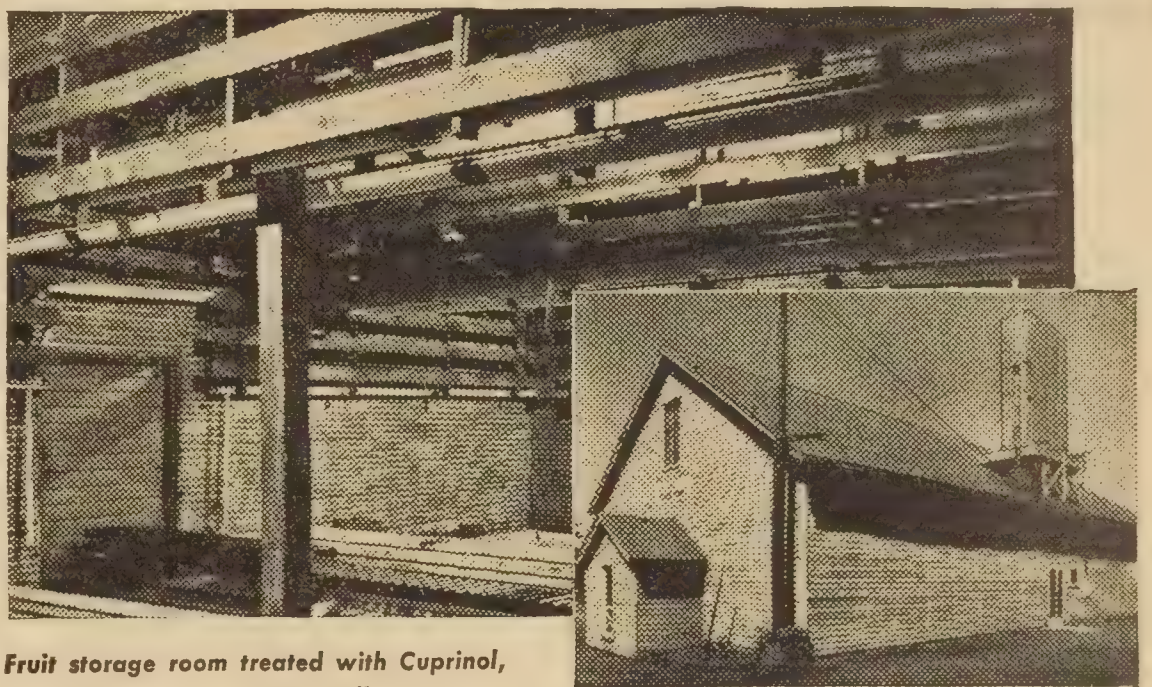
Consult your NEW IDEA dealer about corn harvesting equipment for this fall. If he cannot supply a wanted machine, he will try to help you secure temporary use of one through rental. Circulars describing any machine mailed free on request.



NEW IDEA, INC., COLDWATER, OHIO

Factories: Coldwater, Ohio — Sandwich, Illinois

When answering advertisements, say you saw it *American Agriculturist*.



Fruit storage room treated with Cuprinol, Pennsylvania State College.

CUPRINOL

Stops Mildew in Fruit Storage

The rooms of the Apple Storage Building at Pennsylvania State College were treated during the Summer of 1943 with Cuprinol.

Filled with fruit last Fall, there has been no evidence of mildew in these rooms since the Cuprinol treatment. Consequently no mildew removal is now necessary, no white washing or painting called for.

You, too, can prevent mildew in storage rooms by Cuprinol treatment of all wood walls, ceilings and floors. Easily applied by brush or spray, and the Cuprinol treated wood which eliminates mildew has no harmful effect of the stored fruit.

Try one room this year for your own satisfaction. Next year you will treat them all with Cuprinol. Sold through Farm Supply Stores.

CUPRINOL, Inc., 30 Spring Lane, Boston 9, Mass.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

BUREAUCRATIC REASONING

RIGHT NOW at harvest time, the OPA has just announced price ceilings on potatoes. In spite of the fact that production costs have increased all the way along the line, these ceilings are the same as last year and MUCH TOO LOW.

The law says that OPA must announce ceilings 15 days before planting time. It was the clear intent of Congress that farmers should know what their prices were going to be before planting, so that they could make plans accordingly. When the Farm Bureau, the National Fruit and Vegetable Association and other organizations protested to OPA about announcing the price ceilings at this late date, Chester Bowles, OPA chief, replied that this late announcement was in accord with the law because the ceilings of last year had simply been extended!

Here is one more of the hundreds of examples we have had of government by bureaucrats and regulation, instead of government by law. How long are the American people going to stand for it?

REMEMBER 1929

IN APRIL of this year, the farm price index was 203% of 1910-1914 average, or more than double. Since 1939, farm prices have advanced 116 points, or 33%. There is no indication that they will go much higher, and strong indications that they will soon decline, perhaps rapidly. Such decline from an inflated peak always comes fast and without warning.

Land values are highly inflated right now. Many farms bought at these inflated values can never hope to pay out when farm products' prices decrease. Following the first World War, there was a short but rather drastic farm depression in the early twenties, but the real one came following 1929. It lasted for more than ten dreary years and ruined thousands of farmers. The situation is right to do it again. Subsidies will soon be removed. The Jap war may end any time, and there may be a rapid tapering off of farm prices. Therefore, it is time to put your affairs in order. Pay old bills. Pay cash. Borrow conservatively. Sell all crops and animals promptly when ready for sale. It is no time to hold. Do not buy land at inflated prices. Continue to produce, but figure constantly to lower costs of production with higher yields, both with crops and animals. Farm more intensively, less extensively. Remember 1929!

MUST STOP CATTLE AND POULTRY THIEVES

EVERY DAY now we hear of some farmer who has had the tragic experience of losing valuable poultry or cattle through thieves. Both pullets and stock are so high in price that thieves are willing to take a chance, with the result that the thing is getting to be a terrible racket. In one community a farmer found just the head and hide left from a beautiful heifer.

Another old game that is being practiced anew is for a thief to sneak into a barn and knock a cow or heifer on the head. Then the farmer comes out, and just about that time a "dealer" comes along and offers a ridiculously low price for the carcass. He takes it away, bleeds it, and sells it for good meat. A profitable game!

Pullets are being stolen by the thousands. A good pullet is worth at least \$2.00. One hundred pullets brings the thief at least \$200.00—a good night's work! When you think of the work and expense that have gone into raising a heifer or a flock of pullets, you realize how tragic this loss is, not only the immediate loss but the loss of future income also.

The situation is complicated by the fact that most of the State Police have gone to war. That is why *American Agriculturist* has stepped into the situa-

WAR'S END

WHEN the news came of Japan's offer to surrender, people all over the Allied World became wildly excited and put on great demonstrations of their joy. But as I listened to the radio and read the newspapers I found it difficult to restrain the tears. I thought of all the legions of gallant boys who will never come back, and of the other Army of the maimed, the halt, and the ill in health who will not be the same again. I thought of the fathers and the mothers, the wives and the sweethearts who will listen in vain for a loved footstep at the door.

Yes, we can be happy that the long, dreary war years are over, but if the great Army of the Dead are to rest in peace and if their loved ones are to have any consolation, then we must make sure that their sacrifices were not in vain, that war shall never occur again on the face of this earth, and that the cause of liberty and individual freedom is advanced by their sacrifices.

tion with substantial rewards for the capture and conviction of cattle and poultry thieves. Be sure to read the announcement on the Service Bureau page in this issue. Then lock up your pullets at night and visit your stock in the pasture every day.

OATS DON'T PAY

IHAVE JUST harvested a poor crop of oats. They were planted early on good land and with the best cultural practices thrown in. Last year my oat yields were poor too, but the seeding both years is excellent, so I am beginning to wonder if there isn't some other crop or some other method, in the parts of the Northeast where we do not grow wheat regu-

LIMERICK CONTEST

HERE ARE three more farm safety limericks chosen from the hundreds which have come in from readers. There has been such a huge response to this interesting contest that we are having to end it with this issue, as we are up to our necks in limericks! So please don't send us any more limericks until further notice.

WATCH YOUR STEP

American Agriculturist's Editor Ed
Caught his foot in the roller, he said.
But by great good luck,
His foot wasn't stuck,
So the nimble old cuss isn't dead!

—C. C. Bennett, Phelps, N. Y.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION

"Dry or not, we'll get in this hay,"
Said a farmer named Speed McKay.
One morn he awoke
And saw only smoke
Where his barn had been yesterday.

—Katherine Benion, Sunbury, Pa.

TOO MUCH SUN

The boys had all gone away,
So Gramp tried to help with the hay.
The sun was too hot
On Gramp's bald spot;
Sunstroke caused his death, so they say.

—Mrs. George Kise, Clyde, N. Y., R. 2.

larly, of getting a seeding that will pay out better than with oats.

To be sure, oats make good horse feed, but there are good substitutes. Also, straw is a necessity for bedding for animals and poultry. But these advantages do not offset the high production cost of oats when one can't get a good yield in more than one year out of three. I wish that someone would tell me what the solution to this problem is. Perhaps Mr. Gordon Andrews of LaGrangeville, Dutchess County, N. Y., who grows no oats (see page 9 this issue), has one solution. What do you think is the answer?

GREAT "KIDDERS"

ONE OF the pleasantest memories I have of the farm neighborhood where I grew up is of working with threshing and silo-filling gangs and listening to and taking part in the constant kidding and joking among the boys and men. Since then I have often wondered if when American farm boys and men get together they still lightened their labor by "running" on one another.

The answer is "Yes". Americans are, I think, the greatest fun-loving race in the world. Returning soldiers have told me time and again that this constant friendly kidding and joking help more than anything else to pass the dull and lonely hours. And I know from my own recent experience that farm boys and men have not changed when they get together. One needs to watch his step with them or he will surely get taken for a ride.

"THAT SWITCHEL!"

IN THE last issue I commented on good summer drinks in the hay and harvest fields and I mentioned old-fashioned switchel. Now letters are coming in, stating emphatically that switchel is not much of a drink. Mrs. R. B. H. writes:

"THAT SWITCHEL! Does it honestly quench the thirst or just disgust you with drinking any more? We find that lemonade and the concentrated 'ades' so common now are just as tasty made with saccharine as with sugar or sirup, and a lot better for us who watch the calories."

Probably Mrs. R. B. H. is right, but I wonder if there isn't someone to come to the defense of good old-fashioned switchel. Farm folks used to drink lots of it and call it pretty good.

IF YOU WANT IT, SAY SO

"I am writing to express my appreciation for the grand work that *American Agriculturist* is doing. This greatest of all farm papers has more pulling power with farmers now than ever before. The new feature you are running—'AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide'—is the most widely read and most useful single feature of the paper. I hope it will be kept permanently."—B. F. M., New York.

THE "Farmers' Dollar Guide" referred to in the above letter is on the opposite page. Information for it is gathered from many accurate sources. We think it will save you hundreds of dollars a year if you read it and use it. Do you read and use this service? Let us know. Otherwise we will use valuable space for something you do want.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

MEANDERING his uncertain way home in the early morning after an all night session with some convivial friends, a man saw a gaily colored parrot up a tree.

"Ha," he exclaimed, "pretty blird. Pleace off'r in' for the old woman."

After struggling painfully up the tree, he reached out to grab the bird, whereupon the parrot screeched at him in a high feminine voice:

"Unhand me, villain! What do you want?"

The man reared back on the limb, tried for a moment to keep his balance, and then said apologetically:

"'Scuse me, lady, I thought ye was a blird!"

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

FEED PROBLEMS

CORN is the critical crop this year. The July 1st forecast was 17 per cent under the high production of last year. Much depends on weather from here on. **WHEAT** is plentiful but government has refused to make it available for feed at subsidized lower prices.

ANIMAL PROTEINS are very scarce. Animal population is high. Hay was a big crop but weather has reduced quantity in the barn and greatly depreciated quality.

Suggestions: Discuss feed situation with your dealer. **Buy now and store all the feed you conveniently can.** Price not likely to decline. Sell low producing cows and every cull hen. (See illustrated directions for culling hens, page i this issue.)

EGGS WILL BE HIGH

U. S. egg production for first half of 1945 was 6% below same period last year. Number of layers on U. S. farms declined further during July, but production per hen was high. **Eggs will be short next fall and winter.** If they could get them, consumers would probably eat 360 eggs each this year, compared to 351 in 1944.

It seems certain that poultry meat prices will decline. U.S.D.A. reports output of turkey poult by hatcheries as biggest ever.

WHAT TO DO: Sell broilers as soon as they are marketable. Go slow on producing poultry for meat. Control lice and mites. Handle eggs to maintain high quality.

DAIRY DOLLAR FACTS

Uniform price for 3.5 milk in New York market estimated at \$3.19 for July. To this will be added either 55c or 65c subsidy, depending on the state in which the producer lives. 673 fewer producers are shipping to New York than in July a year ago.

Government announced that in August it would buy 20% of butter produced instead of the 50% bought in July. Ration points on butter were reduced to 15, but points for farm butter remain at 12. Result was considerable increase in butter sales and decline in oleo sales.

VEGETABLE CROPS

CABBAGE: Estimates are for big crop. Early cabbage, 14% larger than last year. Late cabbage, forecast 25% above 1944.

SWEET CORN: Northeastern states — Normal average production indicated in New York and New Jersey, but 28% less than last year in Pennsylvania.

ONIONS: A poor crop, both nationally and locally. Crop report for July (before serious flood damage in Orange County, N. Y.) indicates onion yield 16% less than last year and 14% less than the five pre-war years.

TOMATOES: Less than average crop.

DRY BEANS: 1945 average reported as of July 1st at 12% less than last year, and only 2% above pre-war. In New York, indicated average is 12% below last year and 31% below pre-war.

POTATOES: **National** — Potato yield estimate 13% above the five pre-war years, 8% above 1944. **Northeast** — 17% above the five pre-war years, 5% above 1944.

HOW THE FRUIT SITUATION LOOKS

APPLES: **National** — Poor crop, 44% smaller than year ago; 40% smaller than 10-year average. **Northeast:** Poor. Crop only about 25% of 10-year average. A little better in New England than in New York. **Suggestion:** Take care of what you have. Harvest carefully.

PEARS: **National** — A little better than average. **Northeast:** Poor. A near failure in New York.

GRAPES: **National** — About equal to last year and 3% above 1940-44 average. **Northeast:** About 75% of a crop.



How to make your farm machines earn more

YOUR tractor and other farm machines earn money for you only when they are on the job.

Keep them working for you . . . and producing more . . . by lubricating them regularly with the right oils and greases.

Proper lubrication for farm equipment saves you money, too. Your machines last longer. And you don't spend so much money for parts and repairs.

Make sure that your machines get the thorough protection they need by buying Good Gulf oils and greases.

You'll find a complete list of them here, and also many other Gulf Farm Aids that will save you money.



THIS FREE BOOK WILL HELP YOU!

The Gulf Farm Tractor Guide has detailed lubrication charts for every type of tractor. Write for your free copy of this useful and complete tractor-operation-and-maintenance manual . . . to Gulf Farm Aids, Room 3800, Gulf Bldg., Pittsburgh 30, Pa. Tell us the kind of tractor you have.

WHERE TO GET GULF FARM AIDS!

Gulf fuels and lubricants and other Farm Aids are obtainable at many farm implement dealers, Good Gulf Stations, and at Gulf distributing plants. You can get Gulf Spray, Gulf Livestock Spray, and other products for farm and home at Gulf Stations, grocery, drug, and hardware stores, and at many milk-gathering stations and feed stores.

GULFLEX CHASSIS LUBRICANT



Protects bearings against dirt, dust, and sand . . . does not wash out in the first rainstorm . . . highly resistant to heat and pressure.

GULFLUBE MOTOR OIL

Long-lasting protection for pistons and bearings of truck, tractor, or car. Gulflube Motor Oil is a premium oil at a thrifty price.



For Buzzing, Biting Insects that Bother Your Cows



GULF LIVESTOCK SPRAY



Gulf Livestock Spray repels stable flies, horn flies, mosquitoes, and buffalo gnats; kills flies, gnats, lice, ticks, mosquitoes, and many other insects by contact.

CHECK YOUR NEEDS WITH THIS LIST OF GULF FARM AIDS

Good Gulf Gasoline
Gulf Kerosene
Gulfpride Motor Oil
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Gulf Transmission Oils
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Gulf High Pressure Grease
Gulf Cup Grease
Gulf No-Rust No. 1

Red Top Axle Grease
Gulf Penetrating Oil
Gulf Electric Motor Oil
Gulfoil—Household Lubricant
Gulfwax—for preserving
Gulf Spray Insect Killer
Gulf Livestock Spray

GULF

Farm

Aids

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



OF ALL the lively story books on which I like to get my hooks, the best of topics I like most are ones that tell of crime and ghost, and when I finish I want more of murder, sleuths and guns and gore. I've always lived a peaceful life, and never toted bomb or knife, and maybe that's the reason why them horrid tales delight my eye and keep me up all hours of night chock full of frenzy, chills and fright. But this here spook and demon tribe is all the spirits I imbibe.

I started out with Sherlock Holmes and read his yarns in many tomes, and then I switched to Scotland Yard and studied crime detection hard. I also relish pirate crews and Injun scalpers in canoes. And when I've read these wild alarms, goose pimples thick form on my arms and sweat is cold on brow and nose when I at last

seek my repose. I pull the quilts above my face and vow my bed's the safest place. No witch or pixie bothers me in that soft spot I like to be.



“I want full use from my land . . . and full service from my tractor oil”

It's sheer waste to let brush growth reduce good land area that could be *producing* for you.

And it's sheer waste, too, to accept only the usual 60 or 70 hours' use from ordinary tractor oil when you can get *150 hours'* use from Veedol!

Because that's what Veedol Tractor Oil gives you . . . 150 hours of service—150

hours of *better protection*—between drains. Veedol—world-famous heat and wear fighter—is made from 100% Pennsylvania crude and is perfected by a triple refining process to provide a tough, protective, long-lasting oil film between moving parts.

That's why we can make this statement: Veedol 150-Hour Tractor Oil **SAVES FUEL** by reducing power blow-by. **SAVES TIME**

by avoiding breakdown delays. **SAVES REPAIRS** through greater heat-and-wear resistance. **SAVES OIL**—good for 150 hours between changes in gasoline-driven tractors; cuts oil consumption in all tractors regardless of fuel used. **SAVES TRACTORS**—assures long, economical service.

TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY
New York Tulsa

150-HOUR VEEDOL

“A Better Tractor Oil by the Clock”

Available in 5 gallon pails,
15, 30 and 55 gallon drums.



**TIDE WATER
ASSOCIATED
OIL COMPANY**

✓ Buy more
War Bonds

Anderson Asks For 6-Day Market Week

Secretary of Agriculture Anderson has asked dealers and workers in wholesale fruit and vegetable markets in several cities in eastern states to re-establish the 6-day market week. After a Congressional committee had visited a number of markets to observe conditions they reported to Secretary Anderson and the request for a 6-day week was the result. The request was made on the basis that the 5-day week was causing losses of food.

Some of the men closest to the situation claim that the original agitation for the 5-day week came more from certain dealers than it did from union leaders. They believe that dealers whose Saturday business was relatively light influenced the union to demand a 5-day week.

The 6-day market week is a matter which vitally concerns growers. To get produce on the Friday market, it has to be harvested Thursday, and to get produce on Monday's market, harvesting has to be done on Sunday. When you add the fact that fruit and vegetables continue to ripen regardless of what day of the week it may be, and realize that labor is short at best, the seriousness of the 5-day week becomes very evident.

At this writing the 6-day week has

not been re-established, and some Congressmen are threatening legislation designed to iron out the situation.

—A. A.—

GETTING COLOR ON McINTOSH APPLES

Dr. Damon Boynton of the New York College of Agriculture has been studying the causes of lack of color in McIntosh apples. It has been definitely established that weather, pruning, and nitrogen in the soil affect color.

Of course there is nothing that can be done about the weather, although color can be improved by using sprays which prevent premature dropping of fruit. By permitting more sunshine in the center of the tree, winter pruning will improve color of the apples.

The use of nitrogen in an orchard definitely increases yield but there is considerable evidence that better color can be secured by proper fertilizing without much sacrifice in the size of the crop. The aim is to keep the nitrogen level high early in the spring, and to have it low in the late summer and fall. One way to do this is to make nitrogen applications in the late fall or early spring.

Applying manure in the winter at moderate rates usually results in less available nitrogen in the late summer than where the manure is applied later in the spring. Still another method is to keep McIntosh orchards in permanent sod, in which case the grass uses much of the nitrates present in the soil late in the growing season.

—A. A.—

HANDLING INEXPERIENCED APPLE PICKERS

A good percentage of the 1945 apple crop will be picked by inexperienced workers. In some cases these workers turn in a satisfactory job; in other cases they do not, and the difference is largely a matter of methods used in handling the pickers.

Where it can be done, it is a good idea to mix in some experienced help with those who have had no experience.

Equally important is the need of telling and showing inexperienced men exactly what to do and why it is done that way. Invariably a worker does a better job if he knows why certain things are required.

In most cases it is essential that constant supervision be given inexperienced pickers. Mistakes can be corrected, waste motion eliminated, and questions can be answered.

—A. A.—

FRUIT GROWERS PLAN WINTER MEETING

At a recent meeting of the directors of the New York Horticultural Society it was decided to proceed with plans for a winter meeting. It was felt that these meetings are essential for maximum food production, and that few growers travel to such meetings by railroads or busses.

Wessel Ten Broeck of Hudson, N. Y., and John Lyman of Middlefield, Conn., the Northeast's representatives on the O.P.A. Apple Advisory Committee, have asked O.P.A. to raise ceilings by applying the disaster price adjustment to the apple crop east of the Rockies. The State Horticultural Society has asked these men to stand firm in this request, also to ask that the price ceiling base on apples be put sufficiently high so that the relative value of various grades and sizes will be reflected in the market.

Selling Cherries on the Trees

A YEAR AGO, Lee Downer of Forestville, sold 8 tons of sour cherries to families who came as far as 90 miles to pick them, then a gang of Jamaicans from the Brant Labor Camp cleaned off an additional 4 tons.

This year the crop is smaller, but he estimates that 4 tons will be sold at 10c to 13c a pound on the trees. Lee says that the trees are damaged no more than by experienced pickers and that the men, women and children who



LEE DOWNER

come for cherries pick the trees reasonably clean. Lee says that a good cherry picker can pick up to 700 pounds of cherries a day. He has heard of men who picked as high as 1000 pounds, but admits he never saw it done.

Lee grows 15 acres of apples, 1 of peaches, ½ acre of prunes, and 23 of grapes. The cherries are sprayed three times before harvest and once after.

Where pickers are hired, the price is from 3c to 4c a pound.

This is the barn



and this is the shed



Both we paint with DEVOE STOCK FARM RED.

For just as we house our



machines and gear...

Against wear of weather throughout the year,

So we keep our barns,



silos,



sheds neat.

Protect them against rain,



sun,



snow,



and sleet



with paint that's

quick and easy to spread.

Saves time



and money



DEVOE STOCK FARM RED

*Stocked by Leading Dealers

It's always good business to keep barns and all farm buildings painted against wear and weather. It is the patriotic thing to do now when food is our great weapon in winning the final victory... in feeding our own folks... bringing peace to a hungry world.

Jack Frost says if you're wise

That now's the time you'll winterize

With Devoe products that make things sound:

Roof Coatings and Cement, and Caulking Compounds.



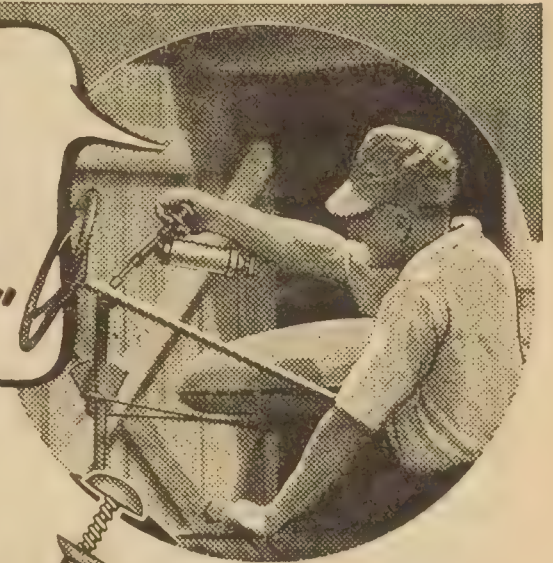
DEV OE PAINT

787 FIRST AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.



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You, too, can take the drudgery out of lubricating trucks, tractors and farm implements with a Lincoln "Eleven Hundred Series" Grease Gun. Why continue to handle your grease jobs the hard way when it costs so little to own a new modern grease gun that is built to do a fast, thorough job. Save time... Save effort... Save bearings — ask your dealer about Lincoln Grease Guns, or write us.



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Lincoln "Eleven Hundred Series" Grease Guns have these features:

1. Short overall length of pump head makes it easy to contact fittings located in close quarters.
2. Balanced design does not tire wrist. Can be operated like an oil can for lubricating chains, sprockets and gears.
3. No heavy springs to push against—can be pumped by straight push or finger grip.
4. No by-passing—Steel plunger accurately ground for precision fit.
5. You can feel the grease being pumped—you know when bearing is getting grease.
6. Follower rod may be pushed into barrel after gun is filled. Overall size of gun remains the same when full or empty.
7. Tempered steel follower spring.
8. No leaking—Barrel-to-head gasket is retained in groove.
9. Linpak Nozzle permits a wide range of angularity. Contacts all Kleenseal, Hydraulic and Zerk fittings.

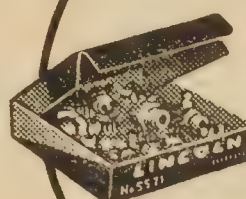
Also Available in

Filler Type Models

The Lincoln "Eleven Hundred Series" Grease Guns are also available with filler nipple for easy filling from Lincoln Filler Bucket.



HANDY FITTING ASSORTMENTS



This Lincoln Grease Fitting assortment contains only popular types and sizes—just the right fittings to replace the damaged or lost fittings on your tractor, farm implements, automobile and truck... They are exact duplicates of those fittings used as standard equipment by most manufacturers of tractors, farm implements, cars and trucks. Get a box today.

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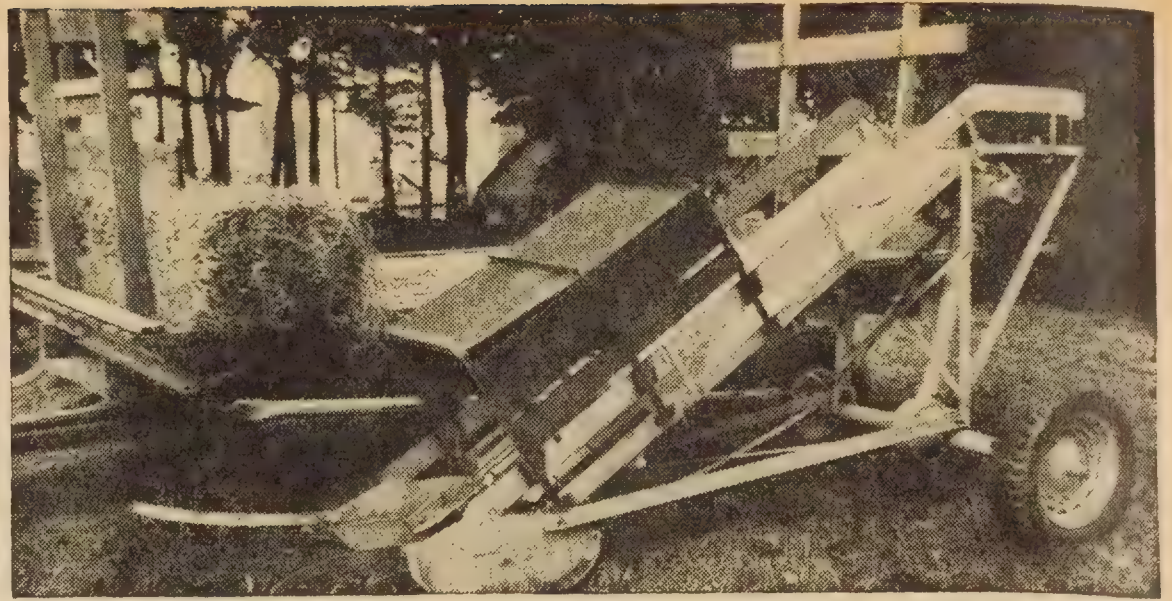
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A Homemade Elevator for Loading Field-baled Hay.

Governor Dewey Sees Good Pasture

THE BALED hay elevator (pictured above) for loading bales on a wagon was demonstrated at an evening pasture meeting on the farm of Fitchett Brothers at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on July 24. This is homemade, the central part being the rear axle of an automobile. The elevator is hauled along beside the wagon, and bales are picked up and elevated by a slatted conveyor which is run from the traction of the wheels. The loader was built by Ralph Smith and son, near neighbors of the Fitchett's.

Some observers felt that an elevator to lift the bales into the mow would save more labor and be more practical. Fitchett's have such a conveyor and it was the subject of much interest.

The meeting was the first of a series that are being held throughout the state by the Farm Bureaus and College Extension staff. Governor Dewey attended this meeting and spoke briefly.

There are 350 acres, including 70 acres of improved pasture, on the Fitchett farm. Some of the pastures we saw were seeded with oats, and then the oats were pastured off. One pound of Ladino is included in most hay mixtures, which makes it possible to use the field either for hay or pasture.

The Fitchett brothers say that pasture improvement has increased milk production and, equally important, has lowered production costs. Lime and superphosphate are used on the fields to increase fertility. This farm has a herd of 200 cows, and the milk is bottled and sold at retail.

—A. A.—

COOPERATING TO SELL VEGETABLES

(Continued from Page 3)

costs went up, so did bean prices, but the contract price stayed where it was. The man who bought the produce made money, but farmers and the association didn't. The next year 450 acres were grown, and returns were better. Last year the acreage was 1200 of snap beans, 100 of limas, 225 of peas, 100 of sweet corn, 160 of cabbage. This year strawberries and tomatoes were added, and the association expects to handle crops valued at close to a half million dollars.

No development of this sort gets under way without some difficulties. We have already mentioned financing. The labor contract seems to be working out satisfactorily, but looking ahead there is the prospect that produce prices may decline. The association is looking toward the future. Handling costs may need to be reduced. They are talking about facilities for holding produce under refrigeration so that it won't be necessary to sell immediately, regardless of prices, and going into frozen foods; in fact, a considerable sum has already been set aside toward that end.

At least we can say that a wonder-

ful start has been made, and things have been accomplished which individual farmers could not have done. Among these are three of prime importance: No grower could raise the acreage he is now raising without knowing that a dependable supply of labor was available for harvesting; no individual grower could put out a trademarked package which has come to be so well recognized by buyers; and few individuals could sell produce as well as it is being sold through cooperative action.

—H. L. Cosline.

—A. A.—

EASY TO WEED CARROTS NOW

Recently I attended a farm bureau demonstration of the new carrot-weeding sprays. Perhaps 50 growers were expected, but 450 turned up on the Irondequoit farm of Earl Parr. Carrot rows thick with weeds had been sprayed a few hours before. The weeds hung limp and dead. Dr. R. D. Sweet of Cornell explained that the solutions used were either cleaning fluids or naphthenic kerosene. Customary kerosenes and paraffin base oils kill the carrots as well as weeds.

I heard that one Long Island grower after trying the spray on 20 acres of carrots (all that he thought he could get weeded) planted another 20 acres. Sweet recommended about 100 gallons per acre at low pressure. He said coverage was the thing needed, not pressure. Ordinarily hand-weeding of an acre may cost \$40 or more and take a crew a day to the job. One man with a four-row sprayer mounted on a one-wheel motor affair can cover an acre in an hour or two.

The same sprays have worked successfully on parsley, but killed beets and other crops. However, growers are hopeful that other selective sprays will be discovered. Sweet warned not to spray the carrots until they have at least two true leaves, and not to spray within six weeks of harvest, "because there is nothing so foul-tasting as an oily carrot."—L. B. Skeffington.



"Mother wants six eggs and break them before I do!"

New Grain Varieties On the Way *By George H. Serviss*

MANY promising new small grain varieties were shown to members of the New York Seed Improvement Association at their meeting at Cornell University, Monday, July 16, 1945. Most of these varieties need further testing before they are released. Some will be discarded; some will be used only for additional plant breeding work, and some will be released.

Wheat—The Plant Breeding Department at Cornell has produced two excellent wheats in Yorkwin and Cornell No. 595. These wheats are high yielding, have good straw and good milling quality. Wheats that are even higher yielding with stiffer straw and better milling quality are on the way. Some progress is being made in breeding rust resistant wheats. All of our present high yielding wheats are susceptible to rust.

The date of sowing trials with wheat showed some real differences. Wheat sown on Sept. 11 was markedly better than wheat sown Oct. 6. The Oct. 6 sowing produced a fair crop and might be justified if sowing could not be done sooner, but many bushels per acre were lost by the delay.

Oats—A new smut resistant oat is being released. It is a very high yielding variety named Goldwin. It is susceptible to rust but has yielded well in spite of it. Vicland, the rust resistant oat developed at Wisconsin, looked very good. It is short strawed, but yields well. In years when there has been a great deal of rust it has been outstanding. Two new rust resistant oats that have not yet been named show promise of being even better. These need further testing before being released.

Winter Barley—Efforts are being made to find a winter barley more winter hardy than Wong. Wong has been crossed with several other winter barleys in an attempt to find one that has the stiff straw, mildew resistance and high yielding capacity of Wong with considerable more winter hardiness.

Spring Barley—Yields of spring barley are often unsatisfactory. One of the main reasons for this is the disease known as mildew. In the breeding work with spring barley, resistance to mildew is one of the main objectives.

Two new barleys show great promise. One is a 2-row barley as yet unnamed. It has yielded about the same as Alpha in years when mildew was not bad. It is a good feeding barley

but is unsatisfactory for malting. Seed is now being multiplied.

A new 6-row barley called Swiss Spring may prove a better malting barley than Wisconsin 38. To date it has done exceptionally in the Ithaca trials but has not performed so well in some of the tests at other locations in the state.

—A. A.—

WHEN YOU SOW WHEAT

Wheat planting time is just around the corner. Frank Russell of the New York State College of Agriculture, well known to many wheat growers in the State, is the source of the following suggestions:

(1) Three varieties of wheat, Yorkwin, Cornell 595, and Nured fill the needs for New York State wheat growers. Yorkwin and 595 are white-kerneled, required by such buyers as the Shredded Wheat Company and most millers. Yorkwin is a high yielder and has a somewhat larger and whiter berry than 595. Some growers feel that 595 has a stiffer straw than Yorkwin. Nured will yield equal to either of these varieties, but the straw is not as stiff. Very careful tests have shown that these varieties will outyield varieties from other states.

(2) Control stinking smut by treating with ceresan dust before sowing. Early planting also helps to control this disease. At one time wheat growers were advised to defer sowing until after the Hessian fly free date, but the three varieties mentioned are resistant to fly injury, and there is considerable benefit from early sowing.

(3) Use certified seed. This year about 1800 acres of wheat were inspected for certification, and less than 100 acres were rejected because of stinking smut or weeds.

—A. A.—

AVOID POTATO BRUISES

Potato growers can prevent much of the heavy loss due to bruises by using these precautions:

1. Set potato diggers deep enough to run through the soil at least three-fourths of the way up the chain elevators.
2. Pad shaker rods and flanges on digger with rubber tubing or old inner tubing.
3. Use canvas-lined containers.
4. Do not throw crates on potato piles before emptying them.
5. Avoid walking on potatoes.—I. D.



NO OATS ON THIS FARM

An excellent Ladino and grass pasture on the farm of Gordon Andrews (left) at LaGrangeville, Dutchess County, N. Y. The other man is George Serviss, a frequent American Agriculturist contributor. In the spring of 1944 this was seeded in rye that was sown the previous fall. The rye was pastured, and in the summer of '44 Gordon cut two crops of hay and then pastured the field about September 1.

His common practice is to seed with rye and pasture it. He has grown no oats for several years. The beauty of this type of pasture is that it makes an excellent second growth and provides abundant pasture in July and August when permanent pastures usually dry up. If all the pasture is not needed, it can be cut for hay.

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"Pesky" Weather Hits Fruit and Cash Crops

By L. B. Skeffington

CHIEF topic of concern of most farmers through early August has been the unfavorable weather. Too much rain and too little sunshine continue to interfere with normal operations and to lower crop prospects. Ditches in a number of the muck areas have been running full. Many fields of beans, corn and tomatoes look very poor, and in some cases have been abandoned. A good deal of the corn I have seen will have to have good weather until October if it is to amount to much as a feed crop. Numerous fields of beans do not look as if they can pull through.

Cherry leaf spot has been defoliating trees to an alarming extent. Growers fear that orchards may have to be pulled out unless some control is found for this disease. Another fear now seems to be that trees may make new leaves this year and that the tender growth will be injured next winter.

Many apple orchards look sick. Leaves are small and sparse. In some cases the fruit spurs continue to make growth. Because of unfavorable weather, many growers have been unable to keep orchards covered with spray or dust, and in many other cases the complete lack of a crop has discouraged spraying or dusting. In several counties growers have expressed the opinion that this condition may not only affect next year's possible crop, but may require several years for the trees to recover their vigor.

Peaches Look Good

On the more optimistic side is the prospect of a better than normal peach crop. Peach trees don't like wet feet and for this reason most plantings are on high or well drained ground. Thinning has been the rule this year across Western New York, and particular effort has been made to control brown rot and Oriental moth. While extra care has been given to peaches as the one money crop for fruit growers, continued unseasonable weather more recently has been a cause for worry.

Recently the Western New York Peach Marketing Association canvassed the situation with representatives of the retail trade and agreed that a serious marketing handicap this year was lack of sugar for canning.

The trade is cooperating by "plugging" the peach crop in advance of harvest and all agencies are stressing that "ripe peaches require less sugar." Housewives are urged to can peaches as the only available fruit this year, with or without sugar. In the meantime the peach association is warning

its members that there will be no market for green or immature fruit. Growers are urged to pick the crop firm ripe.

Milk Deduction Cut

Since the Rochester Milk Marketing order was instituted in December 1939 there has been a monthly deduction of two cents per 100 pounds for the administration fund. This fund now has a balance of about \$40,000, or enough to operate for more than a year. Directors of the Producers' Bargaining Agency recommended to Commissioner DuMond that the deduction be reduced to one cent for an indefinite period, and the commissioner has so directed. This is in line with similar action in the Niagara Frontier area, where for about a year the deduction for administrative expenses was cut in half.

At the same time, directors of the Rochester agency transmitted to Commissioner DuMond a resolution commending the efficient and courteous administration of Laurance L. Clough, market administrator.

Guernsey Case to Rochester

The latest move in the involved litigation over payment of a differential to members of the New York State Guernsey Breeders' Cooperative has been to transfer the case to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court at Rochester. A court order originally issued to former Commissioner Noyes directed him to pay a price differential on milk marketed by members of the association in the Rochester and Buffalo markets. After a long journey through the courts, this order recently was made effective against Commissioner DuMond by the Third Department of the Appellate Division in Albany. Buffalo and Rochester Producers' Bargaining Agencies and various producers have sued to prevent the commissioner from taking money from pool funds to make any extra payments to the Guernsey members.

They contended that the case should be tried in Rochester, rather than in Albany, as desired by the Guernsey association. Justice Wheeler has overruled the latter's plea and decided the case could be tried either in Albany, in which the commissioner is located, or in a county where the material facts at issue took place. Retroactive payments, if upheld, involve about \$150,000. It is assumed that trial of the similar action of the Niagara Bargaining Agency will await decision in the Rochester case.

Truck Drivers' Union Hits N. J. Farmers

The following report from Amos Kirby, Mullica Hill, N. J., concerns all farmers because it indicates the methods labor unions are using and the results they hope to get.

Labor unions have shown that they mean business. They picked out a well-known fruit and vegetable grower when they made their first pass—Charles Collins, Moorestown, chairman of Triple A, owner of several farms in Burlington County and one of best operators in state.

They refused to let Mr. Collins' truck driver unload because he was not a union member. Truck driver phoned Mr. Collins, who rushed to market to find that union delegates would not let him, even as owner, unload his own truck. Union representatives told Mr. Collins that if he unloaded truck himself, they would call out all unloaders in commission house, which virtually would become a strike.

Mr. Collins took load of sweet corn home. Even though corn had been sold by commission merchant to a chain store buyer, it was not allowed in the market.

Handwriting—A few nights later, Mr. Collins had another experience that shows handwriting on wall and what unions expect to do. This time they let Mr. Collins unload his own trucks, but they would not let him put his corn and peaches in the commission house that was expecting them. Inquiry reveals that union delegates are out to get this particular commission merchant, as they don't like him because of his opposition to union domination of market.

On night that Mr. Collins was permitted to unload at a union selected house, he was assisted by Franklin Nixon, master of New Jersey State Grange, who was conducting a personal investigation of conditions in market.



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1.

Drain oil from gear case and power lift shaft, then flush thoroughly with Esso Flushing Oil. Refill to the level of the power take-off shaft with Esso Gear Oil.

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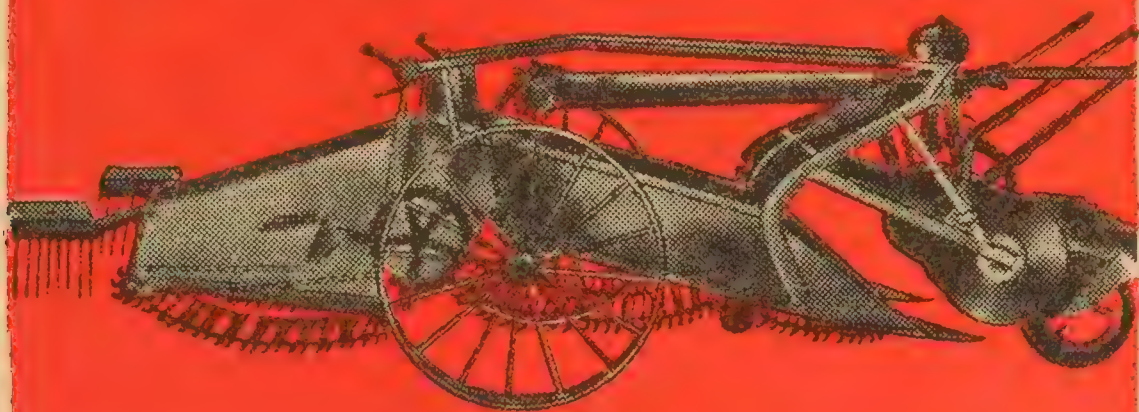
Grease all points that have pressure fittings with Esso Chassis Grease, using a pressure grease gun.

3.

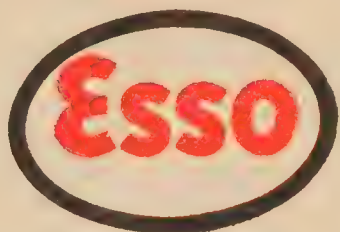
Remove all drive chains and clean thoroughly by soaking in kerosene, then brushing. Allow the chains to dry and then brush on a protective coating of Esso Rust-Ban 347 to guard against rust and corrosion.

4.

Safeguard shovels and disks from rust by spending a few minutes to clean thoroughly and then coat with Esso Rust-Ban 347. When equipment is ready to use again, you can easily remove Esso Rust-Ban 347 with kerosene.



care saves wear...save that equipment



COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY

Question Box

As you know, weather for haying has been impossible. Would it be practical to harvest timothy seed on a field that was not cut for hay? What about clover?

It is a little late, but if you have a clean timothy field (one that is free of weeds) you can harvest seed with a combine for your own use, and you would probably have a market for some among your neighbors. Red and Ladino are the two clover crops that are usually harvested for seed in this area. The seed is harvested from the second cutting, so this would not be a help where clover fields have not been cut for hay. Red clover can be combined, and many farmers feel that right after the first frost is the best time for combining it.

It takes at least 8 weeks after the first cutting for Ladino seed to mature. This crop has so many green leaves that the most practical way to harvest seed is to cut it, let it cure, and then run it through a thresher. For home use or for sale to neighbors there is no objection if you get a mixture of different kinds of clover, but it is hard to sell a mixture to a seedsman.

Here is one suggestion: if you have spots that are weedy, do not harvest them. When you try to clean the seed, you lose just about as much clover seed as you would by leaving weedy spots unharvested.

* * *

What kind of grass is Reed Canary Grass, and what kind of soil does it need?

Red Canary Grass has running root stocks. It is a big grass which cattle like. It seems to grow well on wet spots, and also is rather drought resistant. It shows some promise for fields that you do not expect to plow often, land that is to be left in permanent meadow or pasture.

* * *

How long will a stand of Birdsfoot Trefoil last after it is once established?

The evidence that we have now indicates that a stand will be permanent. We recently saw two excellent old stands of Birdsfoot Trefoil on meadows in eastern New York.

* * *

I have a barrel that should contain vinegar, but the proper development never took place. Can you tell me what is wrong?

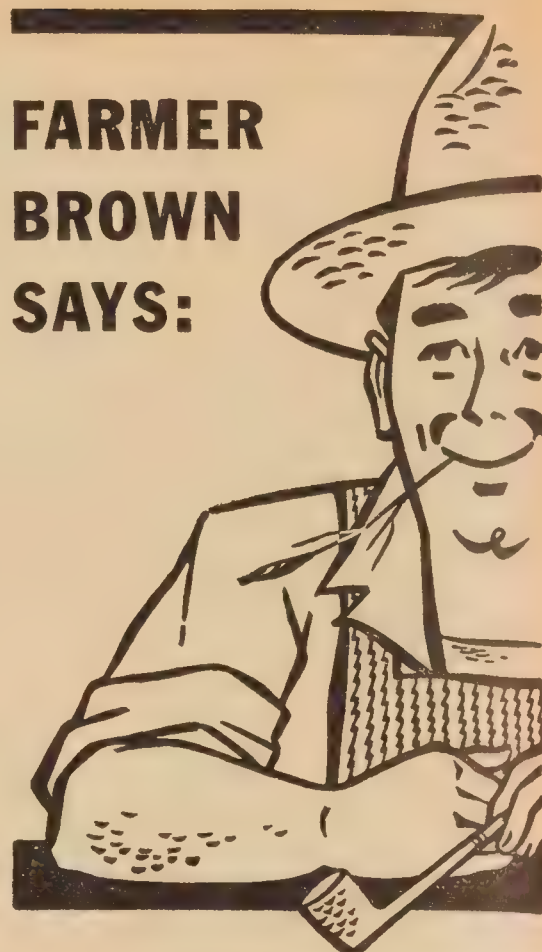
The first step in changing sweet cider into vinegar is made by the bacteria which convert the sugar into alcohol. Then, another set of bacteria change the alcohol into acetic acid. The chances are that the barrel was kept in a place that is too cool, or that the proper bacteria were never present to make the change to acetic acid. It is

(Continued on opposite page)



"You see a buried treasure? Never mind that—it's probably my wife's first husband! I know all about him!"

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CHECK ALL THE FEATURES

But no less important to the size of your milk checks, herd protection, and shorter milking time, is the balanced stroke of the Rite-Way Pulsator ... the natural, calf-like, dry-teat milking of the tapered inflations ... the automatic, continuous vacuum of the quiet, oil-seal Rotary Pump.

These are a few of the up-to-date features that mark Rite-Way as America's outstanding **FAST MILKER** ... and today's fastest-selling milker.

SEE YOUR DEALER

Rite-Way means more milker for less money. See your dealer, or send post card for complete illustrated folder.

RITE-WAY PRODUCTS COMPANY

1241 BELMONT AVE., Dept. AA, CHICAGO 13, ILL.
Eastern Branch: 248 W. Jefferson, Syracuse 1, N. Y.
Southern Branch: 11 W. Reno, Oklahoma City, Okla.



a good idea to add mother-of-vinegar from an old vinegar barrel to the cider after the sugar has been changed to alcohol, and to keep the barrel in a place that is not too cool. Our grandfathers kept the vinegar barrel in the attic over the kitchen.

* * *

I read recently in *American Agriculturist* that there is no way to prevent cannibalism. What about the electric poultry de-beaker?

There have been excellent reports on the use of this instrument. The statement you mentioned was a bit strong. The vice can also be controlled by use of vent shields, beak guards, or "specs".

* * *

My potatoes have been wilting. I have not been able to control leaf hoppers entirely, but as far as I can judge no blight is present.

Potatoes will wilt when the weather is hot, even though plenty of moisture is present.

* * *

Should potatoes be dug as soon as blight hits them?

It is a better plan to leave the potatoes in the ground unless they are to be marketed immediately. If left in the ground, any potatoes that are affected will rot, and the others are less likely to rot when you store them.

* * *

I have always thought that alfalfa was a soil builder, but recently I heard that it is hard on soil because it grows such a heavy crop. Which is correct?

In a sense both ideas are true. Alfalfa and, of course, other legumes have the ability, through nodules on the roots, to take nitrogen from the air. At the same time, alfalfa does produce a heavy tonnage of hay, and it pulls heavily on the phosphorus, potash and lime in the soil. The situation could be summed up by saying that farmers have come to realize that they cannot grow heavy crops of alfalfa year after year merely by adding lime occasionally; phosphorus and potash are also necessary.

* * *

What can I do for a cow that has sore feet?

The common cause of foul hoof is a muddy barnyard. This should be corrected, then the cow's feet can be soaked in a 5 to 10 per cent solution of creolin. There are several commercial preparations on the market and advertised in *American Agriculturist* that are made specifically for this purpose.

* * *

How can I recognize poison ivy?

The plant has a shiny leaf, and there are always three leaves in a group.



Corn looked better in the Hudson Valley the last week in July than it did upstate. This picture of Wright Jackson of Hopewell Junction, Dutchess County, N. Y., and his corn, taken July 25, proves the point. It was planted on Decoration Day on a field that grew corn last year. It had a heavy application of manure but no commercial fertilizer.

Wright also has some excellent pastures. He is pleased with some Reed Canary Grass on a wet field, and is enthusiastic about Ladino clover. He uses a 0-20-20 fertilizer with his seedings.

You're lucky if you have a **UTICA RADIATOR** **HEATING SYSTEM**

You're lucky if you are enjoying the warmth and comfort provided by a Utica Radiator steam or hot water heating system. There is nothing like it for health, cleanliness and downright economy, too.

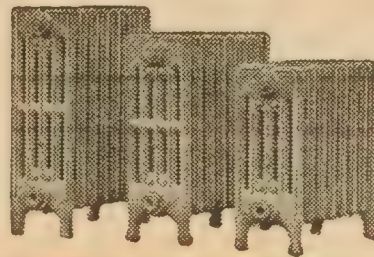
Today Utica Radiator is still fully engaged in war work, making parts for incendiary bombs and magnesium parts for engines and air-frames for B-29 planes—materials urgently

needed for our war against Japan. And it will be some time before we can again turn our attention to the manufacture of fine heating systems. That's why you should take good care of your present heating system so that it will continue to give you the same efficient and economical service.

Your heating plant is a fine piece of machinery. It needs the attention and checking that fine machinery needs. Call your local contractor for inspection or repairs to keep your heating plant in good running order to conserve metal and to save fuel. If your contractor is not able to serve you, we will be glad to have you consult us about your problems or postwar heating plans.



UTICA Boilers and Radiators are efficient and economical.



UTICA RADIATOR CORPORATION
UTICA 3, N.Y.

KILL WEEVIL

AND OTHER FARM GRANARY INSECTS



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Larvacide
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• Applied in its original liquid form from the 1 lb. Dispenser Bottle, Larvacide permeates the grain mass and quickly becomes a powerful, killing gas which not only destroys the insects, but penetrates the grain berries to kill egg life and larvae inside.

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KILLS RODENTS TOO

Rats, Mice, Woodchucks, etc.

IN FARM BUILDINGS AND BURROWS

• Unlike bait and traps, Larvacide *doesn't wait*. It goes right after rodents, penetrates their retreats, drives rats out to die in the open where (in buildings) carcasses are easily swept up for disposal. *With Larvacide you have no carcass nuisance!*

• Used for more than 20 years in flour mills, elevators, and seed warehouses. Application needs no special equipment. No fire or explosion hazard.

Available at your G. L. F. Service Agency and other retail outlets.

INNIS, SPEIDEN & CO., Manufacturers 117 Liberty Street, NEW YORK 6, N.Y.

★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

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HOLSTEIN BULLS

Ready for service. By our best herd sires and from dams with good D.H.I.A. records.

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FOR SALE: Registered Holsteins
ALL AGES, BOTH SEXES. ALL STAGES OF LACTATION. EXCELLENT QUALITY FOUNDATION STOCK. POPULAR BLOOD LINES.
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Offers for sale both Carnation and Pathfinder bred bull calves from high record Carnation daughters. Sires, Carnation Homestead Hazelwood, Pioneer Pathfinder Fobes. A few choice heifers to freshen this fall.

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100 Head Choice Young HOLSTEIN COWS
AND BIG HEIFERS TO FRESHEN AUG., SEPT., OCT., NOV. HEIFERS MOSTLY CALF VACCINATED.
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BULL CALVES

closely related to **PEERLESS MARGO 1013 lbs.** fat Jr. 3 yr. old; **PEERLESS SIBYL 874 lbs.** fat Sr. 3 yr. old; **ROYAL LENDA 1109 lbs.** fat Sr. 4 yr. old, and from dams with records up to 809 lbs. fat Sr. 3 yr. old.

ALSO A FEW HEIFER CALVES.

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BROWN SWISS HEIFER CALVES

Born January 27, and April 2, 1945. Both sired by a grandson of Jane's Royal of Vernon. Dams of both are double granddaughters of Doreen's Swiss College Boy of Lee's Hill. He is a full brother of Debutante of Lee's Hill. His sire, Darlene W's College Boy of Lakeview, also sired the famous Privet of Lee's Hill. Calves will be registered before sale. For pedigrees write **F. W. OHM, c/o American Agriculturist, 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**

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Horses: 50 to 100 high class mated teams, singles, seconds and saddle horses.

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REGISTERED 2-YR. OLD HERFORD HEIFERS.
HORNED AND POLLED. ALSO YOUNG BULLS.
Can ship any State.

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BULLS, COWS, STEERS.
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FOR SALE:

2 Rams 2 yrs., 3 Rams 1 yr.;
2 Ram Lambs, four Ewes from
2 to 4 yrs. old. Hampshire Sheep,
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4 Ewes from 2 to 4 yrs. In Swine: Duroc Jersey Red
Boar 1 yr.; 2 Sows, 1 yr. Also 10 pigs 4 wks. old.
EVERYTHING IS REGISTERED OR CAN BE.

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Kids sired by buck from 7 to 8 qt. strain. Some naturally hornless.

Nice white English Bull spayed female. Also Collie
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ALL REASONABLE.

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Chester Whites or Berkshire & Chester Cross
6 to 7 wks. old \$12.00 ea.; 8 to 10 wks. old \$13.00 ea.
Will ship any number C.O.D. or send check or money
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A few nice young pigs 6 wks. old, \$12.00 each, 7-8
wks. old, \$12.50 each. Chester & Yorkshire, Berkshire
& O.I.C. crossed. Kindly send deposit of 25% with
order. Balance shipped C.O.D.

Several young Chester-White boars, weight
170-175 lbs., at \$60.00 each.

Six young Chester-White Sows, 4 mos. old
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Two handsome Chester-White boars, 4 mos.
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One Chester-Poland boar, weight 175 lbs., at
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All are vaccinated.

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Black Poland China Service Boars

READY. VERY LARGE STOCK.

NICE PURE BRED.

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200 RUGGED PIGS

Chester-White, Chester-Yorkshire, Chester-
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6 weeks \$12.00

7-8 weeks 13.50

9-10 weeks 15.00

12 weeks started shoates \$20.00 each.

Vaccination if desired \$1.00 each. Crated free.
Ship C.O.D., check or money order.

CHESTER BOARS, 200 lbs., \$50.00.

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300 FEEDER PIGS, 8 TO 12 WEEKS OLD.
Few larger shoates. Chester-Whites, Poland-Chinas,
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Beautiful, intelligent, real quality and breeding.
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EXCELLENT STRAIN.

Have had distemper and rabies vaccinations.
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in stiffness of straw and more resistant
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THE WINTER BARLEY THAT STANDS UP.

SEND FOR PRICES.

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Certified Wong Barley and Certified

Cornell 595 Wheat now available.

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VERY STIFF STRAW.

EXCELLENT VARIETY FOR COMBINING.

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STIFF STRAW, HIGH YIELDING STRAIN,
SUPERIOR TO OTHERS.

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FOR SALE: Used Allis Chalmers All-Crop 60
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year around. Tenant house available, all modern im-
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Position requires man with practical experience and
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34 years old, desires position on dairy or general crop
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Established flock of sixty Registered Ewes. Modern
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Registered Guernsey

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Near Rochester, N. Y.

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on main highway. Good buildings. All modern conveni-
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Good investment. 8 room house, all improve-
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Make appointment with **DUANE SHERMAN,**
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TYPE LEGHORNS THAT PRODUCE 95% LARGE
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N.Y.-U.S. APPROVED WHITE LEGHORNS, REDS.
They Live—They Lay—They Pay. Pullorum Free.
Satisfaction Guaranteed. Details on request.

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500 BIRDS TRAPPED, YEAR AROUND.

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Pedigreed White Leghorn Cockerels
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GROWN. WE ARE RAISING 500 TO SELL BE-
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Our circular shows you the type of bird it will lay
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BARRED ROCKS—CROSSES
"BRED TO LAY—LAY TO PAY"

Write for descriptive catalog and prices.

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OUR 35th YEAR.

12000 BIRDS.

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RED-ROCKS, ROCK-REDS & NEW HAMPSHIRE

make outstanding layers of large eggs—
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Write for folder and price list.

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IN BREEDING PROFIT-PRODUCING BIRDS.
WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER.

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Known for exceptional livability and consistent
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New Discovery Ends Calfbag in 3 DAYS or Double Your Money Back! Can Save You up to \$27. each time a Cow comes in!

An amazing remedy for calfbag has been discovered at
Dawnwood Farm where up to 100 cows are constantly
milked. It's a penetrating salve called **UDDEROLE**
that takes hold at once and promptly relieves inflamed,
swollen udders congested with caked milk. Use it on
your valuable first calf heifers before calving.

UDDEROLE ends calfbag in from 1 to 3 days because
it's made by a new scientific formula, rich in irradiated
lanolin and other penetrating ingredients. That's why
we dare to make this astounding offer—send only \$1
for a generous 8 oz. tin on our . . .

DOUBLE MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE . . . IF
UDDEROLE doesn't do all we claim, if you feel
you can afford to part with it—return unused portion
and receive, not \$1, but \$2—double your money back
to pay for your trouble. Either way, you win, so . . .

SEND TODAY: UDDEROLE is new and if your
dealer does not carry it just slip a dollar bill in an
envelope with your name and address. We'll rush you,
all charges prepaid, an 8-oz. tin of this amazing dis-
covery. **DEALERS:** write for information.

DAWNWOOD FARMS, Dept. AA, AMENIA, N. Y.

HORSES and PONIES

Farm chunks 1250 to 1500 lbs.; heavy drafters 1600 to
2500 lbs.; Percherons, Belgians. Singles, matched pairs
or carload whatever weights and colors required. Quick
shipment, main line railways.

All-purpose saddle horses for general use, also fancy
three and five-gaited. Cow ponies neck-rein broke;
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Large ponies Welsh and
Hackneys; large, medium and
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colors and attractive spotted;
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Your entire satisfaction
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Fall cows can be
bought cheaper
now than at ty-
ing up time. With beef prices good, and a
large selection of cows to pick from you can
save money by acting now! We will finance
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Specialists in Livestock and Farm Machinery
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POTTED STRAW

STOP! LOOK!

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50 JERSEYS 50

THE TOPS FROM THE FINEST BRED HERDS
IN THE EAST.

EASTERN REGIONAL JERSEY BREEDERS' SALE

at Highlawn Farm, Lenox, Mass.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 8

WRITE FOR CATALOG.

SOUTHERN NEW YORK AUCTION

Wednesday, August 29, at 10:00 A. M.

ALFRED TOHKANEN

SELLING AT HIS FARM, 3 MILES SOUTH OF
SPENCER, TIOGA COUNTY, N. Y.
16 MILES FROM OWEGO.

50 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE
3 HORSES—FARM MACHINERY

Herd T.B. Accredited, and Blood Tested.
Offering consists of 46 milking cows, mostly spring
freshening, some due in the fall. Herd founded 17
years ago, all home raised except three. Good ages;
one has milked over 100 lb. a day.

A complete dispersal of all the milking animals.
The cows are 6 years, 3½ years, and 1½ years old.
Cattle sold in the afternoon. Lunches served.
Sale held regardless of weather in a big tent.

ALFRED TOHKANEN, Owner, SPENCER, N. Y.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS

Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

DISPERSAL SALE!

Saturday, Sept. 8, 1945

MY ENTIRE HERD OF 60 REGISTERED
JERSEY HEIFERS

Born from 1940 to 1944, inclusive.

All are calfhood vaccinated under New
York State supervision.

The majority are due to freshen in fall
and early winter from service by a former
Geneva Experiment Station bull, of Cora-
nation and Brampton Zenia Oxford breed-
ing.

J. K. KEITH, ONEONTA, N. Y.

52 Bang's Vaccinated Guernseys

Connecticut State Guernsey Sale

AT PHAROS FARM, SIMSBURY, CONN.
12 miles northwest of Hartford.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1945, -- 1:00 P. M.

ALL ANIMALS VACCINATED—MOST FROM
BANG'S CERTIFIED HERDS.

22 Cows and Heifers, fresh or close-up.
17 Heifers, due before New Years.
7 Yearling Heifers.
6 Top Yearling Bulls.

Carefully selected from many of Conn. leading herds.

SALE COMMITTEE: R. H. Merritt, O. S. Cooke,
A. I. Mann, L. Strickland.

Write for catalogues to R. H. Merritt, Sec'y.,
CONN. GUERNSEY BREEDERS' ASSOC.,
SIMSBURY, CONNECTICUT.

MOVING? Be sure to send your old ad-
dress as well as your new one to Ameri-
can Agriculturist, 10 No. Cherry Street,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ERWIN ENGST DISPERSAL

40 Registered BROWN SWISS CATTLE

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, Lunch, Held in Tent

At the farm, 3 miles east of **FABIUS, ONONDAGA COUNTY, N. Y.** on Route 80 at entrance to Highland Park.

T.B. Accredited, all Bang's Vaccinated, one-half calfhood vaccinated.

22 MILKING COWS, a number due in November and early winter—all young cows.
8 BRED HEIFERS, due in fall and early winter. 10 YEARLINGS AND HEIFER CALVES.

Herd bull is CORNELL COLUMBUS KING by Jane's Columbus of Vernon out of a 583 lb.
305 day fat record cow. He represents the best at Cornell University.

All have Brown Swiss herd test records up to 572 lb.; others with 470 lb. at 3 years in
305 days and 453 lb. at 4 years in 280 days.

FARM AND DAIRY EQUIPMENT WITH FARM PRODUCE SOLD IN FORENOON.

WRITE FOR CATALOG AND PLAN TO ATTEND.

ERWIN ENGST, Owner, P. O. CUYLER, N. Y.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

DOWN THE



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

KENTUCKY: The other day a typi-
cal Kentucky farmer (one we
would call a "good successful dirt
farmer") came up to me and said:

"Sir, would you kindly tell me why
we are shipping all our meat up North,
and we down here just can't get any?"

When I said to him, "But we have no
meat up North, Sir," he looked at me
with as much amazement as if I had
told him we of the North were freez-
ing to death from a blizzard.

I asked him why he thought there
was a meat shortage in Kentucky, and
said surely it wasn't from lack of food
animals, and surely the people had
money to buy it. Right then I could
see he was a Democrat, for he hated
to carry on from there. But he was
the kind of a man who prided himself
on his fair-mindedness, and after a
while he said, "If production hadn't
been stopped, we farmers would have
produced food for the world, wouldn't
we?"

"Well," I said, "the boys across and
over here are first, you know."

Now listen well to his answer:
"Mister, ten million boys couldn't eat
in a year what we would produce in a
month if they had left us alone and
would leave us alone!"

Sheep and Lamb Subsidy

\$50,000,000 has been set aside for a
subsidy for the sheep and lamb indus-
try. I believe that it is fundamentally
wrong to tax people to pay subsidies
for food they are willing and able to
pay for. Nevertheless, my advice to
every lamb man and every feeder is to
study subsidies carefully. The gov-
ernment will pay the subsidies given
below to farmers and feeders on sheep
or lambs marketed as follows:

From August through November
Lambs 65-90 lbs., \$1.50 per cwt.
Over 90 lbs., \$2.15 " "

From December through January
Lambs 65-90 lbs., \$2.00 per cwt.
Over 90 lbs., \$2.65 " "

From February through April
Lambs 65-90 lbs., \$2.50 per cwt.
Over 90 lbs., \$3.15 " "

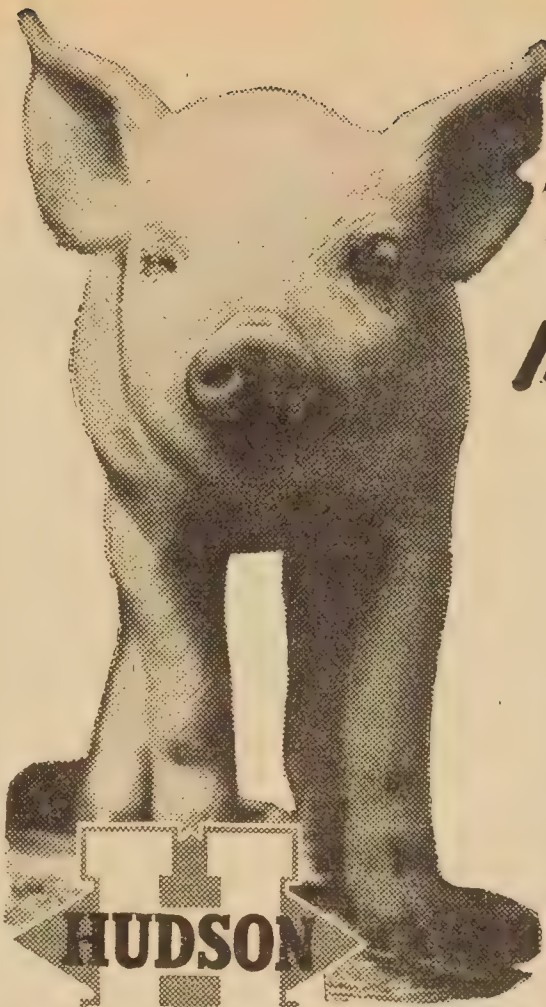
From May through June
Lambs 65-90 lbs., \$2.00 per cwt.
Over 90 lbs., \$2.65 " "

Through the entire period, subsidy on
all lambs 64 lbs. and under, also all
sheep and yearlings, will be \$1.00 per
cwt.

Simply take your sale bill to your
county agent and then to the bank. Be
sure you can collect your subsidy be-
fore selling to a dealer.

This subsidy business is getting en-
tirely out of hand and just cannot lead

(Continued on Page 17)



He'll put on
more pounds

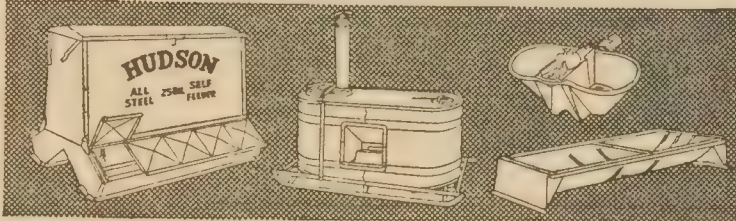
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equipment

From farrowing to shipping, HUDSON equip-
ment can help you make more money from
hogs. Correctly designed Feeders, Waterers and
Troughs are essential to turn feed into meat
faster and at lowest cost. And the labor
saving and long life features of HUDSON
equipment earn extra profits in terms of time
and money saved. ♦ See your HUDSON
dealer today. He will help you get your
HUDSON equipment. ♦ H. D. Hudson
Manufacturing Company, Chicago 11, Illinois.

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LIVESTOCK EQUIPMENT
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Long-lived • Premium Fleeced
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Laramie, Wyo.



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Breeders of uniform purebred livestock.
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Woodville, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Abner Zehr,
Owner, Wednesday, August 29th, 12:30 P. M.
60 head, majority fresh or close to calving.
All vaccinated and tested within 30 days prior to sale.
This is famous old Converse herd, founded 1856.

Ayrshire Sales Service, Box 85, Brandon, Vt.

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Says N. Y. College of Agriculture: "Each 100 lbs.
increase in size of dairy cows means about 800 lbs.
more milk per cow."

It's a fact that Holsteins
which are heaviest of
any dairy breed, are
also the heaviest milk
producers.

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OF AMERICA • Brattleboro, Vermont • Box 2001

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dends. Send Now!

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a good and thoroughly safe job
of milking cows, a lot of people
like the Surge!

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Could Have Been Saved

Illinois breeder had to sell his pure-bred
cows (with 480 lb. butter-fat record) for
slaughter, because of mastitis infection.
Two cows in every five have Swollen
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"Used it on two cows that would have
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Our Veterinary wants you to send him a
5-pound jar". And Starline Dairy, Owens-
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tion cured it completely". Thousands of
leading dairymen depend on Security
Udder Treatment to keep cows free from
udder troubles. Apply Security Udder
Treatment at first sign of swollen udders.
This highly potent antiseptic really checks
the trouble and quickly clears it up—or
money refunded.

SECURITY REMEDIES CO.
DEPT. AG-8

144 West 27th St., New York 1

Send me Security Udder Formula:

..... 1 lb. Jars . \$2.50

..... ½ lb. Jars . \$1.50

Special Offer Saves You \$5!
Limited Time Only!

..... 5 lb. Dairy size . Now \$7.50

☐ Money order or ☐ check enclosed

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ADDRESS _____



**Watch
Your Hens
Respond**

A TONIC APPETIZER They Really Enjoy

Easy to Mix AVI-TAB in Wet or Dry Mash

In many flocks some birds don't quite do their best. Give such birds the benefits of a tonic appetizer this easy way. Just mix Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab in mash; watch your hens respond.

Avi-Tab is so easy to give; moderate in cost. Used and recommended by thousands of poultry raisers; many report enthusiastically how birds perk up.

So don't worry needlessly about those unthrifty birds in your flock. Help them perk up. Ask for genuine Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab at hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores. Give your layers Avi-Tab, now.

DR. SALSBUARY'S LABORATORIES
Charles City, Iowa

A Nation-wide Poultry Service

As Tonic

Appetizer

For Poultry

For Pleasant
Poultry House
Disinfecting,
Get Genuine
Dr. Salsbury's
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GET THE GENUINE
**Dr. Salsbury's
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**Walko
TABLETS** **FOR
ALL
POULTRY**

The reliable drinking water antiseptic.
At all druggists and poultry supply
dealers. 50c, \$1.00, \$2.50 and \$4.00.

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WALKER REMEDY COMPANY, Waterloo, Iowa

**"Black
Leaf 40"** **KILLS
LICE**
OUR
"Cap-Brush" Applicator
makes "BLACK LEAF 40"
GO MUCH FARTHER
JUST A
DASH IN FEATHERS..
OR SPREAD ON ROOSTS

Magic Electric Welder

110 volt AC-DC; welds, brazes, solders, cuts all
metals; easy to use; full directions. Complete with
power unit, flame and metallic arc attachments, car-
bons, fluxes, rods, mask. Only \$19.95. Used by the
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WE BUY ALL NEW FEATHERS, duck and goose es-
pecially. Also feather beds. Send sample for prices.
Check sent on receipt of feathers.
N. DEITCH, Fruit Trade Bldg., PHILA. 6, PA.

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When trespassers
commit nuisances,
patience is out of
the question. You
are ready to go into
action. But before
you do,



POST YOUR FARM

with our "NO TRESPASSING" signs

and you will have the law clearly on your
side. Our signs are printed on heavy fabric
that withstands wind and weather and
meet requirements of the Conservation Law.

Price WITHOUT Name and Address
\$1.00 per doz.; \$3.50 per 50; \$6.50 per 100

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\$3.00 per doz.; \$5.50 per 50; \$8.50 per 100

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erican Agriculturist, 10 No. Cherry St., Pough-
keepsie, N. Y.



KEEP THESE



SELL THESE

Now's the Time to Cull and Sell

(Continued from Page 1)

back of the beak, a non-layer begins to shed neck feathers. The way to tell if a neck molt has started is to ruffle up the neck feathers and look for new "pin feathers" or feathers with full round quills that have blood in them. They're very easy to spot as you see in the picture on page one, in the upper half of the lower right hand group. You can see three right in front of Hugh Cosline's finger.

The wing feather picture, (lower right, page 1) shows you the stage of molt in the wing of a bird that stopped laying several weeks ago. She has been a star boarder. Only four old primary feathers are left. The new primaries are growing in one at a time, not three or four together. This wing molt would indicate that the bird has been out of production about six weeks.

What to Look For

Here's what to look for in the birds to keep:

- A good head, as described on page 1.
- A white beak and legs (may have brown or black in some of the heavy breeds.)
- Little or no molt until after 10 to 12 months of laying.
- A broad, deep body.
- A full, soft abdomen, between the tail and the back end of the keel bone.

The two pictures above left show birds that have all these points. They should be kept.

Now, just compare the pictures of the "keepers" with the two above right. Of course you see a big difference.

Didn't I tell you it was easy when you know what you're looking for?

Now what are the signs to look for in a cull hen. From the time a bird slows down, just before quitting, body changes take place about in this order:

1. Comb begins to shrink and dry up.
2. Yellow color appears in the back of the beak. THIS IS THE TIME TO SELL THE HEN. This yellow color keeps moving forward on the beak until it covers it entirely.
3. Molting starts in the neck feathers and progresses successively to back, body, wing and tail.
4. Body shrinks in practically all its dimensions and in weight. This is best noted in the abdomen which is drawn up under the back. Some culls soon take on fat which again fills the abdomen and is hard, while a good bird feels full and soft.

There you have it. Try it and see how easy it is. And remember, NOW'S THE TIME TO SELL. Start now and keep it up all summer as the birds quit laying.

—A. A.—

DARK YOLKS

What causes dark yolks in eggs?

The answer depends somewhat on whether you are talking about their appearance when candled or their appearance when broken. Where eggs have a watery white, the yolk will appear darker when the egg is candled. The difference in color when the egg is broken is mainly due to the feed. Hens that are on range produce eggs with a darker yolk.



POULTRY CONTEST WINNER

Bill Brundage of Bath, N. Y., with some of the R. I. Red chickens he won as baby chicks in a poultry contest sponsored by C. A. Rogers of Bergen.

Bill has been a 4-H Club member for six years, and also studied agriculture at Haverling High School at Bath where he graduated last year. He played for two years on the high school football, baseball and basketball teams.

He will be 18 next fall and may be called into service, but eventually he intends to be a poultryman. One requirement of the contest he won was an essay on the subject "Why I Would Choose Poultry for a Life's Work". Grattan Brundage, Bill's father, operates a crop and livestock farm of 197 acres.

SUNNYBROOK CHICKS
All Breeders U. S. Approved.
Officially Pullorum Controlled.
**Anniversary Greetings
1920 - 1945**

This is our 25th Anniversary. On August 20th, 1920, I purchased twenty-five breeding hens and a few months later a 300 egg incubator. That was the beginning of SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY.

The profits of your patronage have been used to make SUNNYBROOK the largest diversified poultry farm in the East. We operate not only a hatchery but are producers of STARTED PULLETS, CAPONS and READY-TO-LAY PULLETS as well as baby chicks.

I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the confidence you have placed in us.

A. HOWARD FINGAR,
Owner & Manager.

NEW HAMPSHIRE • R.I. REDS
WHITE LEGHORNS • WHITE ROCKS
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Hatches Mon. & Thur. Order from ad or write for Catalog. 100% live del. We NON-SEX PLTS. CKLS.
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Hanson or large type Wh. Leg. \$10.00 \$20.00 \$5.00
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New Hampshire Reds 14.00 20.00 12.00
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Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. American Sexors only. 95% accuracy.
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HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE Unsexed Plts. CKLS
TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS 100 100 100
R. O. P. SIRE \$12.00 \$16.00 \$8.00
S. C. Everpay Br. Leghorns 12.00 16.00 8.00
Bar. & White Rocks 13.00 20.00 12.00
N. H. & R. I. Reds 18.00 20.00 18.00
Heavy Mixed 16.00 18.00 18.00
From Free range flocks. Sexed Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. Order from ad or write for Catalog.
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The better Chicks that mean better Profits. All leading breeds. White Leghorns, N. H. & R. I. Reds, Rock-Red Cross, Barr'd & White Rocks. \$10-100 up. Shipped by prepaid parcel post. All Breeders Blood Tested. Sexing 95%. Write for FREE Folder.

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Leghorn Chicks sired by NON-SEXED PLTS. CKLS.
Males from R.O.P. Hens 100 100 100
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Postage paid. Free Catalog describing breeders.
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Started Chicks: 3 to 6 weeks old. U.S. R.O.P. sired large type English Barr'd and Hollywood strain Leghorns. Write Fairview Poultry Farm, R. I., Richfield, Pa.

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Specialized Flocks for BROILERS, ROASTERS R.O.P. Sired for EGGS

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on all matings—write for details. More 2-to-5-yr.-old HEN BREEDERS headed by R.O.P. Sires (200-300 egg dams) than any other N. J. plant. BLOOD-TESTED. Leading pure or crossbreeds. 4 competitively priced matings. Mail card for FREE CATALOG.

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Baby Pullets	Straight Run	Broilers
\$15.00	\$10.00	\$6.95
per 100	per 100	per 100
FOB Sedalia	FOB Sedalia	FOB Sedalia

Book Orders Now for 4 Week Old PULLETS July—August—September Delivery

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Hatches Tues. & Thurs. Order from ad or write for actual photo, Cat. Non-Sex'd Pullets Cockerels

Hanson or Large Type	per 100	per 100	per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	\$11.00	\$20.00	\$8.00
Black Minorcas	11.00	20.00	8.00
Par. & Wh. Rox. W. Wyand.	18.00	20.00	18.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	18.00	20.00	18.00
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Heavy Mix \$17.-100; ASSORTED BROILER CHIX \$13.-100. Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. 100% live delivery. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy. C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

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All Breeders carefully culled and Blood Tested. Order direct. Satisfaction and safe arrival Guaranteed. CATALOG FREE.

Shipments Mon. & Thurs.— Unsex'd Pullets Ckls.

Will Ship C.O.D. Postage Paid	100	100	100
White Leghorns, Leading Strains	\$13.00	\$18.00	\$10.00
Br., Buff. Bl. Leg. & Anconas	13.00	18.00	10.00
Barred and White Rocks	18.00	20.00	20.00
New Hampshires & Rock-Red Cross	18.00	20.00	20.00
R. I. REDS & RED-ROCK CROSS	18.00	20.00	20.00

Sexing guaranteed 95% correct. Our 24th year.

ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

GRAYBILL'S HI-GRADE CHICKS

Cash or C.O.D. Non-Sex Pkts. Ckls.

Large Type Wh. Leghorns	100	100	100
Eng. and Hanson Strain	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$10.00
AAA Hanson Mating Wh. Leg.	12.00	20.00	10.00
Large Eng. Black Leghorns	12.00	20.00	10.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks	18.00	20.00	18.00
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100% live arrival guar. Sex guar. 95%. Hatched in modern elec. incubators from free range tested breeders. Order direct or write for Free Photo Catalog.

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All Breeders Bloodtested. 100 100 100

Cash or C.O.D. Unsex'd Pkts. Ckls.			
Large Eng. White Leghorns	\$11.00	\$22.00	\$7.00
Br. & Wh. Rocks	16.00	20.00	17.00
N. H. Reds & Rock-Red Cross	16.00	20.00	17.00
Heavy Mixed	16.00		

Hatches Monday and Thursday throughout the year.

TRUTT'S POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY HUMMEL'S WHARF, PENNA. Box A.

PULLETS 5500 W. Leghorns 3 and 4 mo. old, healthy, tested, range grown, R.O.P. sired, large type, priced fair. Aug. Sept. delivery. ORDER EARLY. Our 53rd year.

PINE TREE HATCHERY & FARM, STOCKTON, N. J.

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600 MODERN ROOMS.

HOTEL SYRACUSE

DOWN THE ALLEY

(Continued from Page 15)

to a happy ending. It is strictly inflationary, and unless someone has the guts to stop it now while prices can be adjusted to take care of it, it is pure suicide. Stock men won't carry lambs over for a year, then breed them, with two years before they produce a crop of lambs on a basis of "guess" as to whether politicians will pay them a profit on such an operation or not; but they will on a basis of supply and demand as governed by the people themselves. They always have.

Kentucky is Dry

Old-timers are saying there never was as large a hay crop as this year down here. Most of it is baled in the field—no loose hay is handled at all, and the past two weeks have been hot—really hot and dry. I have never seen a country go to pieces so fast under dry weather. I have spoken of it many times and almost every time I get the same answer: "This country just can't stand up under dry weather." Already farmers are moving out their livestock that they didn't plan to market until late fall.

About drinking water in this heat: I am told not to let myself get too thirsty, but to drink a little cold water real often. Also they say, "I'm burning down", not "I'm burning up". Well, so long, I'm burning down, too.

—A. A.—

EASTERN BROWN SWISS BREEDERS' SALE MOVES TO RHINEBECK, N. Y.

This year's annual sale of the Eastern Brown Swiss Breeders' Association will be held at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y., on October 10. The committee has announced that Dutchess County was selected because, in addition to being a dairy county, it is central to our great Brown Swiss breeding areas, namely, western and northern New York, the Hudson Valley, New England, and New Jersey.

Already consignments have been announced from Walhalla Farms, Rexford, Saratoga County, N. Y.; Fraleigh Hill Farm, Millbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y.; Active Acres Farm, Princeton, New Jersey; Valhalla Farm, Hammond, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.; Laurel Ridge Farm, Litchfield, Conn.; High Meadow Farm, Wallingford, Conn.; Hillcrest Farms, Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y.; Lee's Hill Farm, Morristown, New Jersey; and Judge Bridge Farms, New Milford, Conn. Members of the Sales Committee are: Harold E. Magnussen, Rexford, N. Y.; George W. DeVoe, New Milford, Conn.; Kent Leavitt, Millbrook, N. Y.; George B. Farnam, Wallingford, Conn.

Timely "HOW TO DO ITS"

We have the following reprints of helpful articles from past issues, which we will send on request:

1. Adjusting the Corn Binder.
2. Making the Most of the Ensilage Cutter.
3. Adjusting the Combine.
4. Making Binder Twine Work.
5. How to Produce Clean Milk.
6. How to Solder Leaks.
7. When You Buy a Horse.
8. How to Mix Concrete.

You can either clip this item and mark those you want, or write a letter. Enclose 8 cents postage for each reprint. Address American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, New York.

BLAZING FIRES WIPED OUT!

MORE PROOF! FMC HIGH-PRESSURE FOG SMOTHERS FLAME—FAST!



House Set Afire!

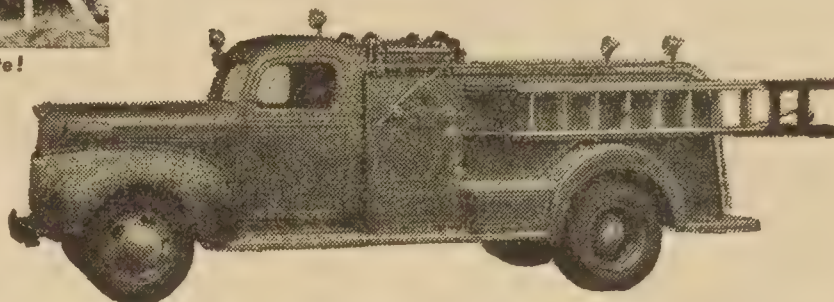


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Out—In One Minute!

FMC STANDARD UNIT. A complete self-contained FMC Fog Fire Fighter. Carries a 400-gallon water supply and complete fire fighting equipment. Provides two guns of 30 gallons each at 600 lbs. nozzle pressure.



FMC Original HIGH-PRESSURE FOG FIRE FIGHTER

CAN BE MOUNTED ON MOST STANDARD TRUCK CHASSIS
FOOD MACHINERY CORPORATION

John Bean Mfg. Co., 741 Hazel St., Lansing 4, Mich. • Bean-Cutler Division, 441 Julian St., San Jose, Calif.

BUILDERS OF BEAN HIGH-PRESSURE PUMPS FOR OVER 60 YEARS

Wait for Your Unadilla!

We are permitted to make only a limited number of silos. These are now all on order. . . Sorry, but we cannot accept any more orders at the present time. Orders for next year will be accepted and filed in order received. Unadilla Silos deserve their popularity. For complete silo satisfaction lay aside some War Bonds for your Unadilla Silo when available.

UNADILLA SILO CO. UNADILLA, N. Y.

UNADILLA SILOS

Buy War Bonds and Stamps.

CAT'S PAW tan

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City.....State.....

PATTERN IN 3 PIECES



School Tags

by MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

COTTONS have moved up into the luxury class, more or less, but rayons now are woven to look like anything else—cotton or wool as well as silk. Woolen yardage can be had in light or heavy weights, in jersey or regular weave and in bright colors as well as the pastels and darker tones. It may take persistence to find them but yard goods CAN be had.

If all good parts of used garments have not been utilized already, this is a good time to work them up. Jumpers, blouses, jackets, hats and pocketbooks offer fine opportunities for combining two or more old fabrics, or an old with a new one.

With the double purpose in mind of getting smart, useful styles for school clothes which can utilize used material as well as new, this group of patterns has been selected:

For little first-graders, Frock No. 3706 is prettied up with applique and contrasting trim. It is easy to make, yet has quite an air.

For girls who date, No. 2958 has the necessary oomph, without being too

difficult to make. Black is considered smart for fall but teen-agers do like color!

No school outfit is complete without plenty of blouses. Pattern No. 2926 has three versions. The simple neckline is ideal for costume jewelry.

Nothing is more useful for fall school wear than jackets. No. 2961 offers more than one possibility for making such a jacket. Tweeds, plaids or plain, or a combination of two fabrics, would do nicely here.

Pretty and practical is this little outfit, No. 2937, composed of blouse, jerkin and skirt. If you add Scotch cap No. 2952 and make it to match, your little girl will feel very dressed up indeed.

A dressier dress is No. 3848, princess lines and back-buttoned. Make it either pinafore style or princess with applique trim. Transfer pattern No. 11216 has 30 applique motifs from which to choose.

What a sweet miniature sailor suit is No. 2949, with its jacket, skirt and beret. Or give it a Scotch flavor by working it up in plaid.

The princess is almost universally becoming and No. 2982 is especially so with its smooth lines softly designed to enhance the young figure.

A nifty hat and bag do a lot for a costume. No. 2795 packs variety enough to smarten up several outfits. Besides, they are easy to make.

Here is a jumper with a campus air. No. 2939 is broad-shouldered, front-

buttoned and simple enough for anybody to make.

Versatile suit No. 2556 may be varied by having a matching jerkin or a contrasting waistcoat. Wear with blouse or sweater for further variety.

Tricky buttons outline the shoulders and one side of this favorite jumper, No. 2931. Jumpers have their practical aspect in that the blouse or sweater may be changed often, without constant laundering of the jumper.

Sweetly simple describes Jumper No. 3746 which requires only one yard of fabric. Imagine Little Sister stepping out in this on her first day at school!

PATTERN SIZES AND REQUIREMENTS

No. 3706. 1, 2, 4 and 6. Size 4, 1½ yards 35-inch, ⅝ yard 35-inch contrasting.

No. 2958. 9 to 17. Size 15, 2¾ yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 2926. 10 to 40. Size 16, 2 yards 35-inch for long sleeves.

No. 2961. 10 to 20. Size 16, one fabric, 1½ yards 54-inch; with contrasting, 1½ yards 54-inch plain and ⅝ yard 39-inch contrasting.

No. 2937. 6 to 14. Size 8, jerkin and skirt, 2 yards 39-inch; blouse, 1½ yards 39-inch.

No. 2952. Sizes 19, 20, 21 and 22.

No. 3848. 2 to 8. Size 4, 2 yards 35-inch, 2 yards ruffling.

No. 11216. 30 motifs included.

No. 2949. 2 to 8. Size 4, jacket,

skirt, beret, 2 yards 54-inch, 4½ yards braid.

No. 2982. 12 to 44. Size 36, 3½ yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 2795. One size.

No. 2939. 12 to 44. Size 36, jumper, 2¾ yards 39-inch; blouse, 2½ yards 39-inch.

No. 2556. 12 to 46. Size 36, jerkin and skirt, 2¾ yards 39-inch; waistcoat, 1¼ yards 54-inch.

No. 2931. 8 to 16. Size 8, jumper, 2 yards 39-inch; blouse, 1½ yards 35-inch.

No. 3746. 2 to 8. Size 4, jumper, 1½ yards 39-inch; blouse 1 yard 35-inch.

To Order Any of These Patterns

Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in coins for each pattern wanted. Add 12 cents for our Fashion Book, OR send 25 cents for our new Fall Fashion Book AND a pattern of your own choosing. Address Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Recipes We Like

By MRS. MILDRED PEARCE

Every family has its favorite recipes. Here are some of ours:

MEAT LOAF

2 pounds ground beef
1 1/2 teaspoons salt
1/4 teaspoon pepper
1 medium onion, grated

1 egg, slightly beaten
1 can mushroom soup
1/2 can of water
2 cups cornflakes

Mix all ingredients together, shape into loaf and bake 1 hour at 350 degrees.

CHOCOLATE DROP COOKIES

1 cup brown sugar
1/2 cup shortening
1 egg, well-beaten
2 squares chocolate, melted
1 teaspoon vanilla
1/2 cup sour milk

2 cups pastry flour
1/2 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon baking powder
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup seedless raisins
1/2 cup nutmeats, if desired

Cream shortening, blend in sugar, add beaten eggs and melted chocolate, then sifted dry ingredients alternately

OLD RECIPES

Do you have some good old New York State recipes? The Farmers' Museum of the New York State Historical Association is making a collection of recipes originating in New York State or utilizing New York State specialties, especially those used "down on the farm" at least twenty-five years ago. The acting editor of New York History is Miss Mary E. Cunningham, Cooperstown, N. Y., and she requests any of our readers who have something to contribute along these lines to write to her. The object is to preserve such recipes for future generations.

with milk; finally add raisins and nutmeats. Drop by teaspoonfuls on a greased cookie sheet and bake at 375-400 degrees 12 to 15 minutes.

I have been sending these cookies to my brother who is an officer at Camp Roberts in California, and he says that the boys can hardly wait for the box

to be opened. Another favorite with them is this recipe for

OATMEAL DROP COOKIES

1 cup brown sugar
3/4 cup shortening
2 eggs
1/2 cup sour milk
2 cups quick-cooking oats
1 teaspoon vanilla
1/2 to 1 cup nutmeats, if desired

1 1/2 cups all-purpose flour
3/4 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup seedless raisins

Cream shortening, add sugar and beat well. Add unbeaten eggs, one at a time, mixing in well; stir in oatmeal. Sift together flour, baking powder, salt and cinnamon; stir in raisins. Add flour mixture, alternately with milk, to make a stiff dough. Drop by teaspoonfuls on greased baking sheet and bake in moderate oven, 375 degrees, about 15 minutes. Makes 3 dozen 2-inch drop cookies.

GRAHAM PUDDING

1/2 cup molasses
1/2 cup shortening
1/2 cup sweet milk
1/2 cups graham flour (or whole wheat)
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon cinnamon

1/4 to 1/2 teaspoon cloves (if liked by family)
1/2 to 3/4 cup seedless raisins
1/2 to 3/4 cup chopped nutmeats (optional)

Mix; steam 2 hours in greased pudding mold. A 1 1/4 quart size is just right. Serve with Lemon Sauce made with cornstarch and lemon juice (not lemon extract, as it doesn't go well with it). This makes a very tender, light pudding. It can be reheated in steamer the next day or even 4 to 6 weeks later.

MOLASSES LAYER CAKE

3/4 cup molasses
1/2 cup sugar
2 eggs, well-beaten
1/2 cup shortening
1/2 cup sour milk

2 cups pastry flour
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon baking powder
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cinnamon

Cream fat, add sugar and the molasses; mix until smooth. Add sifted dry ingredients alternately with the milk, then the well-beaten eggs. Bake in two layers or in a sheet pan in a

(Continued on Page 21)

Now is the time
for all good housewives
to store up jams and jellies

It's your last big chance to help increase America's food supply by making sure summer's fruit bounty is not wasted. Make the most of luscious Concord grapes while they're at their prime!



Treat Yourself to Success

Quick . . . easy . . . with **CERTO**

● Yes—busy as you are, you can easily slide jelly making into your schedule. With Certo, it actually takes no more time than you often spend making a cake. And just think what a treasure you store away—rich, fruity nourishment to help you make rationed spreads go farther next winter!

In 15 minutes after the juice is prepared you can be putting neatly paraffined glasses away in your jelly cupboard. For, with Certo, you don't toil over a hot stove "boiling the juice down" until you hope it will jell. Certo supplies the magic—the natural fruit pectin—that helps all fruits jell just right—with only

1/2-minute boil for jellies . . . one minute for jams!

Gives you 4 extra glasses from your fruit! The short boil, with Certo, saves juice. You get eleven glasses from the same amount of juice that makes only seven by "boil down" methods without Certo. Beautiful jelly—clear-colored, with the fresh-fruit taste not cooked away!

And no worry . . . no waste of time or materials in jelly failures! A child who can follow a recipe can make fine jelly the first time. A book with separate recipes for each kind of fruit comes under the label of every bottle of Certo.

A Product of General Foods



Note: If you're short of sugar . . .

1. See instructions (last page of your Certo recipe book) for using corn syrup to replace part of the sugar in Certo recipes.

2. If you can't spare any sugar for jelly making now, pasteurize the fruit juice without sugar—make it into jelly later on. Fill hot sterilized jars with juice. Follow manufacturer's directions for sealing. Place on a rack in water at 185° F. (simmering temperature). Water should reach an inch or two above jars. Bring water again to simmering and keep it there for 20 minutes for pints, 30 minutes for quarts. Remove jars from water. Follow manufacturer's directions for complete seal.

Be Glamorous



It's easy to be a glamour girl with these attractive accessories in your wardrobe. The crocheted hat and bag set (No. PK1748) has real snap and style and will do a lot to help out your clothing budget. The V-neck cardigan with full sleeves and smart cuffs (No. PK2369) can be worn either for dress or sport wear. The cute mittens (No. PK2943) are not too difficult to knit and have a "different" air. They'll add dash to your winter outfit, and would make grand gifts.

TO ORDER: Instruction leaflets are available at 3 cents each. Address Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Be sure to give key number of article when ordering.

Why Uncle Sam is ahead more than

**6 MILLION
DOLLARS
A DAY**

BALANCE SHEET

In the other World War

The railroads, in 1918, performed 405 billion ton-miles of freight service.

Railroads performed 42 billion miles of passenger service in 1918.

Freight rates were raised about 25%.

The government took over the operation of the railroads.

Deficits resulting from Federal operation cost the taxpayers 2 million dollars a day.

In this World War

The railroads, in 1943, performed 727 billion ton-miles of freight service, 737 billion in 1944.

Railroads performed 87 billion miles of passenger service in 1943 and 95 billion in 1944.

Freight rates remain substantially the same as they were prior to the war.

The railroads have remained under their own management.

The railroads are paying Federal taxes at the rate of more than 4 million dollars a day—to say nothing of their state and local taxes.



**ASSOCIATION OF
AMERICAN RAILROADS**

All United for Victory

Valuable Painting Kinks

ONE OF the best painting kinks this writer has ever known was told to him by an experienced painter a short time ago—a kink that is surely of sufficient value to be chronicled in print, so the writer thinks. The painting expert said, "When you go up a ladder with a bucket of paint it is usually best to have only a small amount of paint in the bucket. Don't go up with a full bucket." Then the painter went on and gave his reasons, which the writer jotted down as follows:

1. If you should happen to drop the bucket you won't lose much paint and the possibility of damage to property will be less;

2. You needn't be as careful, hence you can work faster;

3. If you must use your hands for some other purpose and must let go of the brush temporarily you can place it upright inside the bucket.

4. When dipping your brush you are not obliged to "look" for fear of dipping too deep or not deep enough—you know by the "feel" that when the brush touches bottom you have the desired amount of paint on it.

Point 4 is particularly valuable when you are in a "tight place" as one sometimes is when on a ladder and it is difficult or even impossible to look downward. This therefore is a safety measure as well as a time-saving kink.

Another of this expert's pet kinks is to mix paint with putty when puttying the windows. He uses paint of the same color as used on the building or windows.

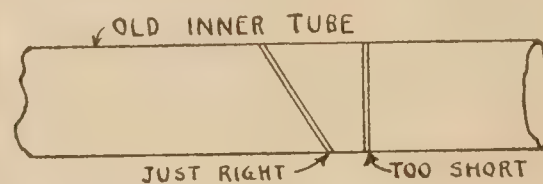
This expert has also found that he can make the putty stick better by first cleaning the window frames and adding a coat of paint before using his paint-mixed putty. Allow the paint to become almost dry and then apply the putty-paint combination. The putty will then adhere very well—much better than without the initial coat of paint.

And finally, this expert has learned that the putty will stick better if the window pane is given ample clearance all around so that a "crack" will exist between the edge of the glass and the wood into which putty can be packed. In other words, don't make a tight fit when you put in a window pane; a "loose" fit is better if putty is to be used, and the reason why is logical and obvious in view of the above.—W. F. Schaphorst.

—A. A.—

ENDLESS BELTS FROM OLD INNER TUBES

Small belts are commonly used today, some of them being made of round leather and some of rubber. Not long ago this writer was up against the problem of providing such a belt, and

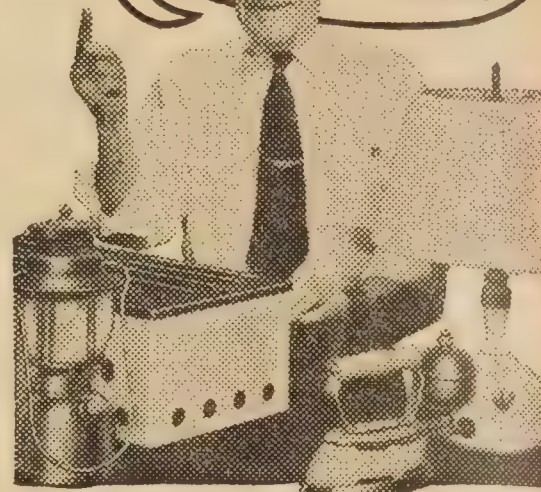


since he did not have any leather he attacked the problem by making use of an old automobile inner tube as indicated in the sketch.

The first belt, cut straight across, was a bit "Too Short", as shown. It "worked", yes, but it was unnecessarily tight. A tight belt is hard on the bearings, causing them to wear and consume more power than they should. So the next one was cut at an angle as indicated by the words "Just Right". This produced a belt of correct length. Obviously, by following this method it is possible to make excellent emergency rubber belts, of many lengths, out of a single old inner tube.—W. F. Schaphorst, M. E.

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FRAGRANT KITCHENS

By LUCRETIA PENNY

Chutney and jam and apple butter
Are transients on the pantry shelf.
Mincemeat and pickles begin to vanish
Even as you rest yourself.

But a kitchen fragrant with fruit and spice
Follows the years like a haunting song,
And its like will ever exact the price
Of a homesick moment your whole life
long.

Recipes We Like

(Continued from Page 19)

moderate oven, 325 to 340 degrees. I sometimes add $\frac{3}{4}$ cup seedless raisins to the batter for the sheet cake—no icing needed. For decoration on the layer cake I dust confectioner's sugar through a lace-paper doilie.

—A. A.—

WANTED: MORE CONVENIENT KITCHEN CUPBOARDS

For years women have been wasting time and energy hunting for this or that in a cupboard with deep, crowded shelves. But now some new studies being made by Mary Koll Heiner and Helen E. McCullough at the New York State College of Home Economics show that kitchen shelves used for the storage of 94 per cent of the bottled, canned, and packaged foods used in the average kitchen need not be over 4½ inches from front to back, nor over 6½ inches for the remaining 6 per cent.

These figures do not cover storage requirements for dishes or utensils (now being studied), but they do point the way for a new type of shelving to provide storage in terms of use, see-ability, and get-at-ability.

—A. A.—

NEW FALL-WINTER FASHION BOOK

Our new Fashion Book has been planned very carefully to meet your and your family's wardrobe needs. In it you will find:

- New fashion trends in smooth-lined frocks.
- College and career clothes;
- Special page of easy designs to tempt young beginners to sew;
- Fabric-saving designs easy on new yardage and others well adapted to make-overs;
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- School clothes for all ages, for girls and boys;
- Cute clothes for babies and toddlers;
- Home frocks and aprons;
- Christmas gifts you can make, from toys to wearables;
- A dozen designs for flower quilts.

For this 24-page, full-color book send 12 cents to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



FALL & WINTER

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Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

THE IDEA of making up one can of milk per person per month into cream, butter, cottage cheese and other dairy products is catching hold with a lot of northeastern dairymen. There seem to be two catches in applying the program. Let's deal with these realistically.

A Lost Art

Most dairy farm families, having cheerfully accepted oleo in place of butter and given up the use of cream and cottage cheese altogether, have forgotten how to handle milk. Also they have given away any equipment they had for separating cream, making butter, etc.

There are two ways to deal with this situation. One is to use co-operatives to perform the service of processing milk for home use. The other is again to equip the farm home for handling a few cans of milk a month and for farm wives to relearn the job of making good butter, good cottage cheese, and other dairy products for the family table.

At Sunnygables we are following the latter course. At first we separated the milk we kept home, but now we find it just as satisfactory to set it in an ordinary 40 quart can and dip the cream off the top. This reduces the special equipment we need down to a churn. I am sure that if northeastern dairy farms demand churns through their farm organizations, the War Production Board will see that they are made available.

No Pasteurization

Another excuse which dairymen put forth for not using their own milk is that it isn't pasteurized. They are afraid of Bangs, mastitis, and other milk-borne diseases. This can't be laughed off, but it can be dealt with realistically by the selection and testing of a few family cows. We did this at Sunnygables. Periodically we shall retest for both Bangs and mastitis the cows from which we use raw milk both for table use and to provide our additional one can per person per month.

(Editor's Note: It is not difficult to pasteurize cream. We do it at home regularly.—E.R.E.)

A Serious Situation

Fully aware that it will make some dairymen who don't like to face facts boiling mad, I am printing below a letter from an obviously very intelligent and sincere woman. It will do every dairyman who owns a string of cows these days good to read this letter.

In addition to the consumer point of view toward oleo expressed in this letter, I would like to point out something else. The oleo manufacturers will emerge from this war very powerful. When they hit the market with oleo in a big way, they will do it with a thud which will shake every dairy farm in the country to its very foundations. It's time to get the jump on them now if we

can. The first step must be to put palatable cream, butter, and cheese back on the family tables of the nation's dairy farms. Work up one can of milk per person per month into cream, butter, cheese, and other dairy products and start right now.

A Consumer Speaks

"Dear Mr. Babcock: Kernels, Screenings, and Chaff is a much enjoyed 'must' in my reading and I'm interested in your butter vs. oleo articles.

"I want to speak for the people of little means and say that oleo is a necessity when the budget is small. There isn't enough difference in the food value between oleo and butter to make up for the loss in the purchase of more expensive butter (for the loss of money to buy fresh oranges, celery, lettuce, etc., especially in winter time).

"That is the budget side of the question. Due to living in different localities we had to change doctors several times. Before our two boys were born I asked about the advisability of my eating butter instead of oleo. Each doctor emphatically said no, that I might better use a good oleo and buy more fresh fruit with the price difference.

"Our boys are anything but sickly looking or sickly acting. They have pretty red cheeks and lips, are big and strong for their ages and are tireless, so it seems. So I don't think they've suffered in health from eating oleo.

"Another side to the butter vs. oleo question—we lived for a number of years in a community with quite a number of those 4 to 7 cow dairies that didn't sell milk but made butter, etc. Out of all those dairies there was only one that made really good butter, another was passable, and the rest were just tolerated and not liked.

"Also, I've heard quite a few farmers who always used butter (hating the very thought of oleo) say that it was impossible to get good butter, that the store butter didn't taste good and farmers had forgotten how to make good homemade butter. But they wouldn't buy an oleo that tasted better than the butter they did buy, be-

cause it was oleo!

"I know that oleo has a definite place on the market and fulfills in the best possible way a great need of the tables of families of little means. The sooner the dairy co-ops and industries recognize this fact, the quicker they will find the way to solve the so-called controversy. The milk industry has for sale a luxury item and it should be treated wholly as such. I don't think it very democratic of the milk industry to get oleo outlawed or taxed. They only hurt other farmers in the end. Naturally, oleo shouldn't be passed off as butter in any public eating place, but its use should neither be taxed nor banned. . . .

"It is my sincere desire just to give you more food for thought on this question. To me there is no principle behind the controversy, just a matter of affording a luxury. I realize that there may be many more sides to the question that I know nothing about, but I'm willing to listen—or should I say, read. May K. S. and Chaff continue with even greater success."

WRONGFOOT TREFOIL

I don't suppose the fellows who have birdsfoot trefoil seed to sell will ever forgive me for nicknaming their product after my experience with it. As a matter of fact, I have one small piece of trefoil which has been down several years and does marvelously well. I haven't succeeded in getting any more stands and last fall I called in the experts to help me.

Right now it looks as though they had scored a 100 per cent failure. Just to show that my experience and the experience of some of the rest of you who have written me about your inability to establish trefoil stands is not universal, I cheerfully print the following letters:

R. & W. Jones, July 19, 1945.—"We have in all 14 acres of mixed timothy and birdsfoot trefoil, made at various times. All birdsfoot trefoil is going strong. We have never had a failure nor a near failure with it. We are careful with our inoculation; it is seldom that more than ten hours elapse between careful inoculation and planting. We are even careful to keep seed in shade, usually on the shady side of a truck while in the field. We cover very shallow, and we never mix clover seed with trefoil. Doubtless many good stands of trefoil are plowed up in the spring, for it is very slow in starting in springtime. We are on hill land, Lordstown stony silt loam, and at an elevation of over 1600 feet."

H. J. Tyler, August 29, 1944. — "I have been very much interested in your experiments with improved pasture and your experience with birdsfoot trefoil. In May 1941, I drilled an acre and one half with oats and sowed medium red clover and timothy with the oats. After I had finished drilling, I sowed two pounds of trefoil with a cyclone seeder. After the oats were harvested I could find only a stray plant of trefoil now and then. When cutting the hay in 1942, I found only a few small patches and a few small plants, and I decided that it was of no value. When we cut the hay in 1943, we found that the trefoil had spread and thickened up considerably, that there was two or three times as much trefoil as in 1942, but still I did not think too much of it.

"When we cut the hay in 1944, we found patches of trefoil ten to twenty feet in diameter all over the fields, thick and heavy enough to cut one to one and one-half tons of dry hay per acre. This year, it was cut about July 10th or 12th, and last night I looked at the aftergrowth and found that the whole field has more or less trefoil. Where it was fairly thick in 1943, it is now a solid mass of trefoil 12 to 15

inches high, completely covered with blossoms. Where there was no trefoil in 1943, I think practically every foot has one or more single stalks with blossoms at the top. If this increase continues, in another year or two the trefoil will have smothered everything else and be in complete possession of the field." Note: Will Mr. Tyler please report on how his trefoil has done this year?—H. E. B.



By ARLENE NUTTALL

MY REQUEST of a few weeks ago for your experience in freezing cooked foods has brought many interesting letters. Here is a report on just one of them. This homemaker, Mrs. James Rice, Jr., lives on a farm near Trumansburg, New York, and has a farm freezer.

Mrs. Rice says her "favorite use" of their freezer is to freeze cooked foods. In making breads, doughnuts, long-cooking soups, and other dishes which require getting out a great deal of equipment, she always makes a double batch, and freezes the surplus. This she finds to be a great time-saver. She says that thawing breads, doughnuts and rolls in a 200° oven makes them taste oven fresh. Soups are thawed in a double boiler. She says, "Great quantities of good soups, which would get tiresome if eaten at once, can be frozen, to become a real treat on a busy day."

Another experiment by Mrs. Rice, one which sounds like a real achievement, was to have a Sunday night supper for sixteen guests after spending the entire day at the lake. This was possible by planning ahead and using the freezer. And the menu sounds delicious—chicken mousse salad, potato chips, jams, pickles, oven-hot crisp French bread, home-made sweet butter, and upside-down cake for dessert. While the guests were setting up the card tables, the hostess had only to do a little thawing, put a few things on the table, whip cream and make coffee. Sounds easy, doesn't it?

COOK'S HOLIDAY

Last week this same family was vacationing at the lake with guests, and you should hear all the good things they were to eat—and with little or no effort on the part of "the cook". There was to be chicken soup, chicken salad, rolls, a frozen pot roast complete with vegetables, and Weiner Schnitzle with spaghetti. The last two were experimental. Just what would happen in freezing to the sauces, which depend on herbs, etc., for the delicacy of their flavor, was not known. There was also to be sherbert—home-made, too! Doesn't sound like the fare one usually gets at a cottage and it looks like a rest for all.

Mrs. Rice has found that apparently not all cooked frozen foods can be stored indefinitely. Left-overs of chili con carne and Italian spaghetti were found to keep about two weeks, but after that they not only lost flavor but got a disagreeable flat taste.

* * *

Have any of you frozen any batter (not a pun) or dough? So far I have frozen cakes, pies, breads, and rolls only after baking. I'm inclined to think that I prefer to finish the job once it is started, but I intend soon to try the other method. It may have decided advantages. Do you know? Write me c/o American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

A CAN OF MILK PER PERSON PER MONTH



SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

Jail Chicken or Cattle Thieves and Win a Reward

IN THE June 16 issue we announced a cash reward for jailing chicken thieves. Now the reward has been extended to include jailing cattle thieves as well. The chicken thief reward was \$25 when the value of chickens stolen was less than \$200, and \$50 where the value was over \$200. In the case of cattle, the reward will be \$50 regardless of the number of animals stolen.

Following are the rules. They are still in effect, and will apply also to the reward offered for jailing cattle thieves:

1. The chickens or cattle must be stolen from a farm owned by a man who is a subscriber to *American Agriculturist* and who has an *American Agriculturist* Service Bureau Sign posted on the property when the theft is committed. However, a man does not have to be a subscriber in order to claim the reward.

"TWINS"

This is reportedly a true story of the black market. Restaurant and grocery store operators complain that they cannot obtain enough sugar at the legal ceiling price of \$6.50 per 100 pounds, but that it has been offered to them at from \$18 to \$25. One man who had the opportunity to buy a bag of sugar for \$15, jumped at the chance. When he opened it he found a few inches of sugar on top and the rest of the bag filled with salt, worth 80 or 90 cents. Now he complains that some of the black marketers are crooks!

2. The reward will be paid to the person or persons who furnish information and testimony which leads to the arrest and conviction. Since information may come from more than one source, it naturally follows that the reward may be split between two or more persons.

3. The information must lead to conviction and the thief must serve a jail sentence of at least 30 days. A 30 day suspended sentence does NOT serve the purpose.

4. Notification of the theft and arrest must be sent to *American Agriculturist*, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y., when the arrest is made.

5. The person or persons who claim the reward must cooperate in establishing who discovered and furnished the evidence that led to the arrest and imprisonment.

6. The reward offer will continue until definite announcement of cancellation is given on this page. When rewards are discontinued, any claims already in will be paid in cases where all rules are met.

—A. A.—

MISREPRESENTATION CHARGED

"Some time ago a man who claimed he was representing a Civil Service organization called and said I was one of seven highly recommended for a civil service position, but I would need to take some lessons. He persuaded me to enroll with the Career Training Institute of Newark, New Jersey. Because I was under age, he said one of my parents would have to sign. A lesson came, but my father sent it back telling them the agent had misrepresented the situation."

We wrote the school, and they de-

clined to cancel the contract. Then we were contacted by the Federal Trade Commission, stating they were interested in information about the school. On July 19 a notice was received from the Federal Trade Commission that a complaint had been issued against the Career Training Institute. The complaint alleged:

"In soliciting prospects at their homes, the complaint says representations are made falsely implying that the agent is a representative of the U. S. Government or of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, is required personally to check upon their qualifications and to determine their eligibility for taking Civil Service Examinations.

"Representations are also made that positions in the U. S. Civil Service are guaranteed immediately after the taking and passing of an examination and that such positions will be available in specifically named localities or cities close to the residence of the prospective student.

"All these representations are false and misleading the complaint charges as the respondents' business is a private corporation for profit not connected in any way with the U. S. Government; neither the respondents nor their salesmen can guarantee positions in any branch of the Civil Service, and promises of refunds of tuition fees made by the agents are made under such terms and conditions that the prospects rarely are able to procure refunds."

The school was given twenty days to file an answer to this complaint.

—A. A.—

FARM NAMES

"Where do I have to apply to have the name of my farm registered? I live in New York State."

Any owner of a New York State farm who wishes to register the name thereof has the privilege of doing so but only for the county in which the farm is located. The filing fee for registration is \$1.00. Such registration would protect against duplication of the name by any other person having a farm located in the same county. A copy of the form should be filed in the office of the County Clerk.

However, should the subscriber attempt to conduct or carry on business under such name, he should also comply with the provision of Section 440 of the Penal Law. Briefly, this Section 440 provides that no person shall carry on or conduct or transact business under any assumed name or under any designation, name or style other than the real names of the individuals unless he shall first file with the clerk of the county in which he is transacting business, a certificate duly acknowledged indicating the assumed name he is using to transact business and give also the name or names of the persons conducting such business together with their addresses. He pays the county clerk a fee of 25c and is required to have a certified copy of this certificate displayed on the premises where he conducts his business.

We believe that this form can be secured at any stationer or can be prepared by an attorney to meet the particular requirements of the person so applying for the right to do business under an assumed name.—T. Harvey Holmes, N. Y. State Dept. of Agriculture and Markets.

—A. A.—

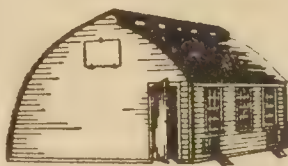
Buy War Bonds and Stamps.

A NEW PLANNING GUIDE IS READY FOR YOUR USE



145 DESIGNS
BLUE PRINTS
AVAILABLE!

WEYERHAEUSER
4-SQUARE
FARM BUILDING
SERVICE



Events are happening fast. The day when building restrictions are lifted and lumber is more widely available may arrive sooner than you expect. You'll want to be ready with some definite plans for a modern efficient building.

Anticipating your interest in planning, your 4-Square lumber dealer has available right now the new design section of the 4-Square Farm Building Service. This helpful service is in his office ready for you to use.

There are 145 designs of farm buildings and equipment. The illustrations are large, the descriptions complete, the blue prints easy to read. Together they give a complete idea of the kind of building you can obtain.

The time spent in studying these plans now will help you select the size and type of building that will best fit your needs.



Lumber will be Available!

The scarcity of lumber for domestic use, will quickly disappear when war needs are satisfied. There is ample timber. But war needs come first and they are taking the best and very nearly all the lumber being made, just as they are taking the best of everything for our fighting men. There is plenty of timber in our great forests to satisfy normal needs. Lumber, the best and most economical building material, will again be available. You can count on it for your building needs. Accordingly you can select plans now for good lumber-built buildings.

FREE BUILDING BOOK—If you'd like to have a preview of the Weyerhaeuser 4-Square Farm Building Service

so that you can go over these designs in your home, write for your free copy. You'll find it full of new and proved ideas. No obligation. Simply name the buildings in which you're interested.



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FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING • SAINT PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

WEYERHAEUSER
4-SQUARE LUMBER AND SERVICES

YOUR MILK MARKETING COOPERATIVE

Cornerstone in the Foundation of a Sound Rural Civilization

Preservation of a rural civilization—more stable, more satisfying and more likely to endure than the crowded and restless cities—has been the object of thoughtful men since the days of Thomas Jefferson. This month at Colgate University, officials and citizens of New York State met to discuss the importance of the local community in government and in the peace that is to come. In the South, another great university distributes a report on rural life as a chart for a doubtful future.

All recognize that the rural community . . . and the enduring values of rural civilization . . . are the solid foundation on which America was built, and on which it can be maintained as a permanent way of life.

Your Dairymen's League Underwrites and Supports These Rural Community Values

When the country was new, made up mainly of farms, each rural community was sufficient unto itself. It built churches, schools, libraries and homes . . . it developed farms, herds, cheese factories and related businesses . . . all out of the trade originating in a single neighborhood.

But when large cities grew up, crowding large populations into small areas and concentrating major markets far from the farm, then the problems of marketing farm produce became so complex that individual farmers and individual communities could not handle them alone. Then, another plan had to be worked out. It was the plan of the cooperative marketing organization . . . of which the Dairymen's League was one of the first.

It was a plan that preserved the independence of the dairy farmer . . . that left freedom of action and initiative in his own hands . . . that made him master of his destiny and owner of his own business. It assured him of a continuous market and of a steady income without making him a slave to the fickle fortunes and greedy schemes of city speculators. It gave him a larger share of the retail price. By striking a fairer balance between the farm and the city, it helped to preserve those rural values that have made this country great, and that will continue to make it grow along strictly American lines.

Of course, the Dairymen's League is a marketing cooperative with a major purpose of securing for dairy farmers a stable price structure, and a living price for their milk. But the League is more than just that. It is a rallying point for rural ideas and interests. It is the voice of the farm speaking out in political, social and legislative assemblies. It is the neighborliness and warm human fellowship of the barn raising, the meeting house, and the general store. It is cooperative effort which solves its own problems, takes full responsibility for its own destiny, and is highly resolved that human freedom will endure, come what may.

The fight to protect the market for milk and milk-products is one that should enlist the support of dairymen everywhere. We members of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association invite all other dairy farm organizations to join with us in an attempt to encourage higher milk prices to producers.



Published by THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Compulsory Military Training Is Dangerous

An Editorial by E. R. Eastman

FOR SOME TIME Congress has been considering a proposal for peacetime military training which would force every able-bodied young man attaining the age of 18, or within four years thereafter, into military or naval training for one year, after which he would be enrolled as a reservist in the land or naval forces for a period of six years. A bill in some form is likely to pass unless the people give more careful thought as to what it would really mean.

This proposal is even more important than war itself, for war is temporary and this law, if enacted, would be permanent, at least for several years to come. It would enlarge the size and power of the military machine and give us some aspects of war all of the time. Compulsory military training would strike at the very heart of our democratic principles. If there was ever any excuse for compulsory military training in peace time, that excuse is gone now that the atomic bomb has been invented and used. On Japan's surrender, her great armies were still intact, but they were useless to her against the terrible punishment she took from the air.

After the experience of Pearl Harbor, American citizens certainly believe in preparedness, but training young men now will not help to win a war 30 years from now. Training and equipment used now will be outdated in 5 years, and think of all the wasted money and loss of precious years from the lives of young men if Congress should decide after 15 or 20 years to repeal such a law.

Germany, Italy and Japan all had compulsory military training, and where are they now? Where did it land them except into a war that destroyed them? Military training taught the youth of the Axis countries to live with a gun—and they died with it, their nations with them. War has proven again that the greatest curse of the people of the Axis countries was the dominating military power with its evil influences drilled into people from their earliest years. No, compulsory military training did not prevent the war. In fact, it helped to cause it. It gave the dictators a ready weapon with which to move.

An army is an absolute dictatorship, necessary in war but completely opposed to all the principles of democracy. The soldier is no longer an individual, but a cog in a machine. He has no voice and few rights, and where the military machine is big, the rights of all citizens in or out of the army are subservient to the military. Do you want to give a great military

machine the power to force your boy into the army for one of the most important years in his life? Is that democracy? Is that what our boys fought for in this war?

One of the arguments used in support of compulsory military training is that it will further the education of boys, but army officers are not trained teachers or professors. They are military men, and in no sense can such training make up for a year's loss of time in high school or college, away from parents, home and friends, nor can this loss of time ever be justified in the delay or interruption of a young man's career in business or a profession.

What, then, can we do to protect our country and the race itself against war and to promote the cause of universal peace? I suggest, first, research and more research. The scientists evolved the principles of the airplane and they invented the atomic bomb. Instead of spending billions of dollars on compulsory military training, let us back the scientists to the limit. They have only scratched the surface.

Second, let us enlarge the facilities for training officers, so that there is always available a large corps of leaders who can quickly train civilians in time of war and who can man the airplanes and other scientific devices provided by the research scientists. Why not establish more West Points and Naval Academies? Why not reestablish the civilian military officers' training camps which we once had and which were attended voluntarily by young men? Such camps can train men for non-commissioned officers.

Lastly, and most important of all, if civilization is going to be saved from utter destruction by another war, there must be more education and more emphasis on the need for higher spiritual values on the part of all of us.

We have come a long way in the past 50 years in the invention and use of mechanical devices, but the awful World War just concluded proves that we have made little spiritual progress. Civilization can never stand another war, but compulsory military training will not prevent war. Instead, the only answer is the wholehearted support of the United Nations Peace Charter signed at San Francisco, backed by a spiritual determination on the part of the people of the world, led by the people of the democracies, to bring about peace on earth and good will to men.

NEWS NOTES

KEEP BAGS COMING

Grain harvest always takes many feed bags out of circulation. Farmers need bags for their own grain, and the heavy G.L.F. black-printed bags are very satisfactory and convenient. So why not use them? Norm Rossow, in charge of the G.L.F. bag program, gives two good reasons:

1. They are too expensive. G.L.F. black-printed bags are rented to the patron, and the 17¢ deposit is refunded when the bags are returned in good condition. Lightweight burlap bags can be bought for much less than 17¢ each.

2. The bags are needed. Every heavy bag capable of making several trips from mill to farm should be kept on the job of transporting feed.

The end of the war will eventually mean more burlap, but right now burlap for feed bags is still very scarce. G.L.F. is depending on its return bag program for 75% of its bag requirements. Any deviation from this ratio will lead to trouble, Rossow points out.

New burlap cannot be bought today in sufficient quantities to take up any slack in the return bag program. There are still many crops to be harvested. Second-hand lightweight burlap bags may be obtained at your local G.L.F. Service Agency. Return your black-printed bags to your local Service Agency at once. This will help to insure your supply of feed for the coming months.

☆ ☆ ☆

LIVE POULTRY MARKETING EXPERIMENT

G.L.F. patrons surrounding Clyde, Owego, Greene, Penn Yan and Ithaca started marketing poultry last month through the experimental poultry dressing plant at Ithaca. K. W. McGraw, G.L.F. Supervisor of Egg Marketing, reports that 500 birds were killed, picked and packed ready for freezing the first week, and it is hoped the plant will soon be operating at full capacity of 3000 birds a week.

Poultry is purchased at the farm on a live weight basis and then trucked to Ithaca to be dressed. At present many of these dressed birds are being marketed through Cooperative P & C Family Foods, Inc.

It is hoped that experience gained in dressing of poultry will make it possible for G.L.F. at a later date to perform this service for more poultrymen in G.L.F. territory.



Now is the Right Time

To Fertilize Pasture and Hayland . . .

Between small grain harvest and silo filling is a good time to top dress pastures and meadows. The materials are available and the land is in good shape. Fall rains and winter snows help take the plant food down to the roots, so the growth gets a good start in the spring.

MANY hay fields in G.L.F. territory do not yield over a ton to the acre and the average permanent pasture does not produce as much digestible matter as is contained in $\frac{3}{4}$ ton of timothy hay. Yields per acre can be greatly improved by adequate liming and fertilization.

The fertilization of grass and legume sods can be done with just as good results, in fact often better, in the summer and fall than in early spring.

Permanent Pasture

Select pasture land worth improving. It does not pay to apply fertilizer where there are only a few inches of soil or on a very steep hillside.

Apply lime if it is needed, and it usually is. One

ton to the acre repeated in four to five years is usually enough.

Top dress with superphosphated manure, or 500 pounds per acre of 0-20-20, 8-16-16, or 700 pounds of 5-10-10. The nitrogen in superphosphated manure, 8-16-16 or 5-10-10 will hasten improvement and will give earlier grazing in the spring. Superphosphate alone frequently results in excellent improvement on the more fertile pasture soils.

Old Meadows

Old meadows that are to stay down another year will benefit from superphosphated manure. If manure is not available now, the superphosphate (and lime if needed) may be applied in the fall, and the manure spread later in the season.

The World at Noon

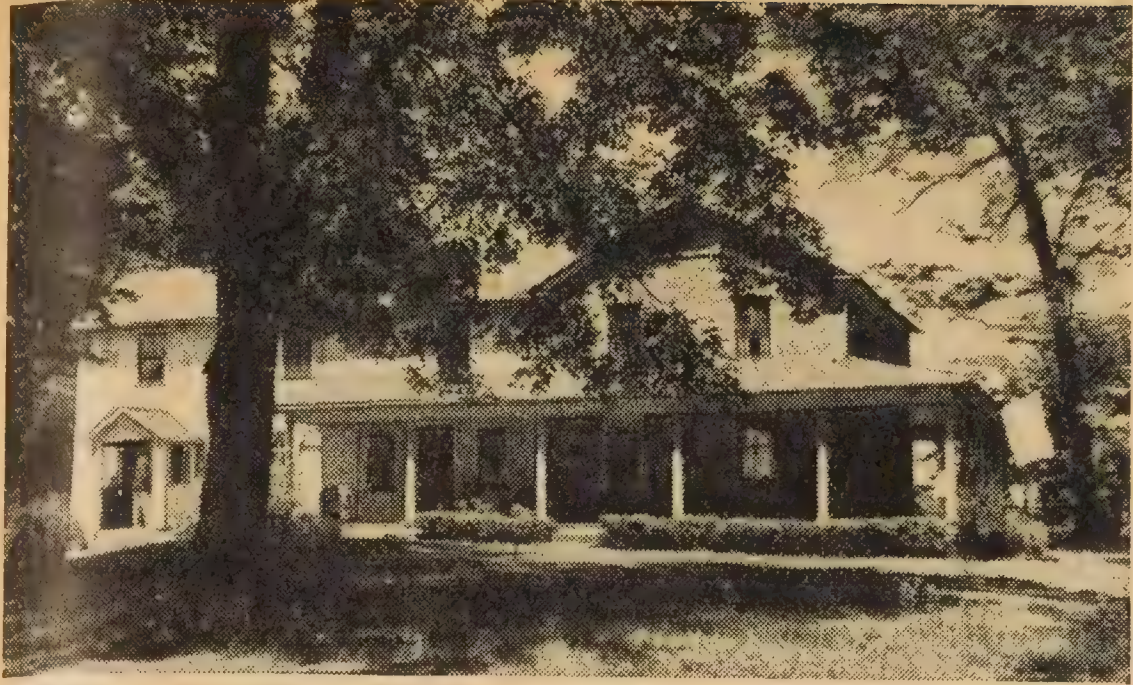


Tune in this new G.L.F. service program at 12 noon, Monday through Friday, for—
News of the World—News of the Northeast—Farm Information—Market Reports—Three Day Weather Report

WHCU Ithaca Dial 870
WSYR Syracuse Dial 570
WHN New York Dial 1050

GLF

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania—
OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, N. Y.



The attractive home on the family-sized farm of Clarence Johncox of Corfu, N. Y. Clarence is a member of the Executive Committee of the New York State Grange.

Speaking of the family-sized farm, a friend writes: "You bet the family size farm will live on. This was proven to me again this summer when I tried to use a 15-year-old boy from the city. He is a good boy, but he didn't know how to work, nor did he want to work. He had no sense of responsibility, something that almost every farm-reared boy and girl has."

Readers Answer the Question

Is the Family-Sized Farm Doomed?

(First Prize)

NO, FOR three reasons. **FIRST**, farm leaders and thoughtful persons everywhere are aware of the importance of independence in the national backbone and have willed that it be given a chance at survival. **SECOND**, in this democracy of ours, when an issue becomes articulate the right answer presently comes to the top. **THIRD**, when the way opens up, free people are not slow in taking it.

While by himself, the small farmer cannot compete with the "big boys" of agriculture, ten million of him through granges, cooperative associations, farm bureaus, State Agricultural Colleges, farm newspapers, and other organizations can and will, at least to the extent of decent survival.

He will probably never compete in a sense of living extravagantly. He will very likely have to content himself always with one house and one pleasure car, but after all, you can sleep on only one inner spring mattress at a time, and there is a great deal of pleasure and comfort to be found in one spot if that spot happens to be a well ordered country home. This is particularly true now that inexpensive electricity has been harnessed to the farmers' machines; reliable information, the result of exhaustive research and the best of American thought, has come as near as his mailbox, and excellent entertainment is no farther off than his radio dial.

Since general attention is being called to the farm situation, I feel sure that though there may be some tough going, our rural way of life will be preserved. We have democracy to thank for that.—*Mrs. Genieva B. Pawling, Cohocton, N. Y.*

FARMERS WILL MEET CHANGES

(Second Prize)

FROM a purely economical standpoint, the many family-sized farms add up to a big industry—too big a thing, housing, feeding and employing too many people and caring for them well, to have any reason to cease to exist.

These farms are manned by those who like to know they are working for themselves on the land of their

choice, men who are willing to risk time, labor and capital to make the farm a going proposition, and men of high character and intelligence who have learned through years of experience the better ways of management and living. These men will continue to learn and do more with each new development.

The number of farm boys and girls who make good on the farm and in all ways of life as well should prove the character and development value of a childhood thus well spent, living and growing with nature.

Indeed, there will be changes. Machinery must take the place of hired help. Electricity and the advantages that go with it will ease the burden of the whole farm family, making it more efficient and life more enjoyable.

As long as there are men and women who want to live from their own acres, who at the same time have the will to work, the intelligence to learn, and the understanding to relax and have fun with their children and neighbors, there will be farms and farmers for just that sort of living.

As in the past, even the best of farm folk will continue at times to cuss the weather and politics. Though cussing the weather won't help a bit, the farm vote is powerful and cussing politics may help to create a better and even more attractive farm life.—*Emily A. Pierce, Westport, N. Y.*

* * *

A MAN-SIZED JOB

THE FAMILY FARM is not doomed! Of this, I am certain. When corporations take over agriculture, the essence of life, it will be doomsday not only for the Family Farm, but for American Democracy as well.

However, I do believe that if the small farmer is to survive and be successful, he must be alert for new developments in all fields of his endeavor and be education conscious. Agricultural Experiment Stations and Extension Service Bulletins are always at his service and he should not only read, but also practice their recommendations.

This is a man sized job in itself when you consider that a farmer must have at least a fundamental knowledge of mathematics, veterinary science,

(Continued on Page 18)

COLD BY WIRE

*instead of cutting ice
and hauling it*

HAVE you ever stopped to count the time consumed in cutting, storing and hauling ice, or pumping water for milk cooling? Time that could be spent more profitably on other important farm chores while electricity takes over the job of cooling milk.

You not only save valuable time when you install an Electric Milk Cooler but you cut down rejections and you get better quality of milk—all this adds up to greater milk profits. And this time and money saving farm helper works for only a few cents a day.


Your Electric Milk Cooler will save you dollars at the cost of pennies.

Look into Electric Milk Cooling now. See your electric dealer or one of our representatives. Just one more thing. Our Rural Service Department is ready to assist you in modernizing your wiring for all farm equipment.

OPERATING COMPANIES OF

NIAGARA  HUDSON

The DELAVAL MAGNETIC SPEEDWAY MILKER



Just before milker was attached. Cow has been prepared according to De Laval Speedway Fast Milking Method. Note distention of udder indicating full milk "let-down."

Approximately 3 minutes later. Milker removed and De Laval fast, uniform milking has obtained the milk quickly and completely, saving time and labor and protecting udder health.

FAST and UNIFORM MILKING Does It!

The graphic pictures above tell the story of fast, clean and complete milking results . . . obtained with the *fast* and *uniform* milking of the De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker and the De Laval Speedway Method of Fast Milking.

Results . . . and years of experience *prove* that both *fast* and *uniform* milking are necessary to best milking results. Only the De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker provides *both* these essential qualities.

And results . . . on thousands of farms are likewise proving the value of the De Laval Speedway Method of Fast Milking—proper preparation of the cow before milking and proper operation of the milker itself.

If fast, clean and complete milking is what you want . . . please talk with your local De Laval Dealer.

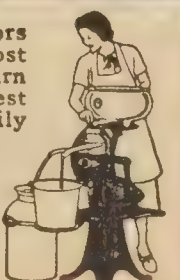
DE LAVAL STERLING MILKER

The De Laval Sterling Milker is particularly adapted for those to whom lower price is an important consideration. The Sterling Pulsator has only two moving parts, gives positive milking speed and action that pleases the cow. De Laval Sterling single or double units may also be used on any other make of single pipe line installation.



DE LAVAL SEPARATORS

De Laval Cream Separators skim cleaner, last longer, cost less per year of use and earn more. They produce highest quality cream and may easily be washed in a few minutes' time under ordinary farm conditions. Made in a wide variety of sizes and styles and at prices to meet every need and purse. Hand or motor drive.



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THE EDITORIAL PAGE

WHAT DO FARMERS WANT?

"When this war is over, will I be free to plant and grow and harvest and breed and raise and sell whatever I decide is best, and will I be able to profit or lose in proportion to my own good judgment and efficiency; or will there be someone to tell me how much of any one thing I can produce, and will he have a legal right to do so?"

I QUOTE from this letter written by John E. Cornwell to E. S. Bayard, editor of the *Pennsylvania Farmer*, because I think that Mr. Cornwell has raised the most important of all post-war questions for farmers.

Well, the war is over but already some farm leaders and organizations are pulling wires in Washington to get this or that guarantee. The American Farm Bureau Federation is out to put the government into the fertilizer business. Various other groups want to have the government establish support or basic prices for farm products. If these organizations and their leaders succeed, farmers can be one hundred per cent sure that government will also control production and that there will be a return to the unwise policy of making things scarce.

Does the American farmer want to continue under many of the regulations and the dictatorship of government bureaucrats that he has submitted to in recent years? Do you as a farmer want the government to tell you what to plant and how much? Are you willing to give, in return for government guaranteed price support, what you must give—your liberty of action? You may be sure you won't get much out of it, for in the long run good farmers would lose more in dollars than they would gain. No set of politicians or inexperienced bureaucrats is smart enough to plan and administer the economy of a great nation. It should be planned and administered by the people themselves and in their communities.

You are at the crossroads, for if you and your organizations do not break loose from government controls now, you never will. I do not believe that farmers want a regimented, bureaucratically controlled agriculture. I thought that your sons and mine were fighting to get free from these very things. I believe in the principle laid down in a recent speech by Graham C. Patterson, publisher of *The Farm Journal*, in which he said:

"Our people want a nation in which there is free opportunity to achieve and to receive the just reward for achievement. They want a nation in which there is a stimulus of competition—that tremendous driving force which compels the constant search for ways of doing things better, more efficiently, more economically. They want a nation in which government encourages initiative, energy and investment in enterprise, instead of penalizing and punishing them, because the people know from experience that these are fundamentals of a prosperous economy... They want a nation where the individual has freedom of choice to determine his future; freedom of action to pursue his chosen activity within constitutional limits."

SOME DRAINAGE PROBLEMS

ON A RECENT Saturday I spent a very profitable and pleasant afternoon walking over my entire farm with son Don and my long time friend, Professor B. B. Robb, of the Department of Agricultural Engineering at the New York State College of Agriculture.

I know of no other man in the United States who has done more to increase the interest in and enthusiasm for the proper draining of land than Professor Robb. To him more than to anyone else goes the credit for encouraging farmers to lay literally hundreds of miles of tile drain in New York State, resulting in greatly increased production of the drained land.

The land on my own farm is naturally excellent, but it lies below one of the highest hills in the vicinity, with the result that there are many wet spots where springs break out, and a large part of a big pasture on the level is more or less swampy.

By E. R. Eastman

Professor Robb is enthusiastic over what a comparatively few lines of tile drain will do for the meadows and especially for the pasture. I have in mind a program for pasture improvement, and have already started it, but Professor Robb points out with truth that the first step is to drain out the excess water. He is sure that by doing this, and with the pasture improvement program, I can use a large part of the pasture for meadow and still have more pasture than I'll need.

By the same token a moderate amount of tile drainage on the hillside meadows will just about double their value.

Last year I constructed two diversion ditches. They have worked very well so far as drainage is concerned, but I don't feel they are too practical in the middle of a large meadow.

The problem, of course, is to find the time and the money to put in tile drains. That problem will be easier now the war is over, and it is something that most farmers should consider. One answer may be for these new conservation districts to purchase ditch-digging machines which farmers can hire on a custom basis at cost prices. In any case, it seems far more sensible to me for farmers first to increase the value and productiveness of the land they already have before paying inflated prices for additional land.

We would be glad to have some letters from farmers who have had experience with draining their land, or from those who are planning to do some. What has been your experience?

A PARSON'S PONDERINGS

YOU NEVER miss the water 'til the well runs dry!" We were reminded of that proverb the day the village water company notified us that the water would be shut off indefinitely to permit repairs. Hastily we filled every available bottle and pail, nor did we forget to fill the bathtub! Into the refrigerator went water for drinking. Soon the water was shut off and we had to get along on our stored-up supply. Needless to say, we thought twice before we used any water.

We learned a lesson from that experience. Now we think often of our dependence upon others, and also of what a precious boon water is! Increased appreciation and a new sense of value were the results of that minor inconvenience.

There are many folks who are so busy with the material side of living that they never take time to value and appreciate health, loved ones, friends,

and life itself. Days speed by, and these are taken for granted. But one day they are gone, and, unlike the water pipe, they cannot be replaced. How tragically foolish, and yet so many of us are just like that.

"Swift to its close ebbs out life's little day. Earth's joys grow dim, its glories pass away." Let us rejoice and be glad in these things while they are ours. They are all gifts from a loving God to His children.—A Country Parson.

OAT EXPERIENCE COMMENTS

IN A RECENT issue I complained of poor oat yields from good land, well fertilized. I think my trouble is in using a too-light seeding of oats, but cost accounts show that oats seldom pay. On the other hand, I have a fine grass seeding which I might not have had if I had used more seed.

In response to the editorial there have been several interesting letters, two of which are published below:

WHO WANTS A BETTER OAT?

"I am sending you a few oats. I have had this seed for 44 years. The name is 'Big Four'. The official yield was 121 bushels per acre nearly 50 years ago when introduced. I have known them to yield 90 bushels per acre in Livingston County. They yielded 75 bushels with us in 1942, and they look like a 70-bushel crop this year. Who wants a better oat?"—H. B. U., New York.

The samples H. B. U. sent showed a heavily loaded stalk, extending way down on the stalk, with plenty of oats well filled.

SEEDING WITH HUNGARIAN MILLET

"I notice on the editorial page issue of Aug. 18 'Oats Don't Pay'. I think I found that to be so quite some time ago. I mean when cut for hay. They do not cure too easily, are slippery on the load, take up too much space in the mow, and the rats eat most of the oats so the cows get mostly oat straw. On this farm, Hungarian millet works better than oats for a nurse crop, is easier to cure than oats, more milk in it than oat straw. Cows like it, rats won't eat the seed heads, and in the lot it doesn't get down or lodge like oats. It works very good here."—J. A. B., New York.

What do you think?

SQUASH BUG PHILOSOPHY

MY BROTHER used to say that he never planted potatoes without there were potato bugs sitting on the fence, overseeing the job and licking their chops at the prospect of eating the tops when they came up. I was thinking about this the other day when I was dusting a patch of squash vines on a lot far from where squashes had ever been grown before.

Where did the bugs on these vines come from? What happens to the squash and potato bugs when there are no potatoes and squash? What would happen to man if there were no food for him to eat? How soon would man exist again when environment became right? Which came first, the egg or the hen? Well, I guess I am getting in too deep for me, so you tell me the answers.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

WHEN I was a boy there used to be an old, old chestnut going the rounds about a man who was trying to show an Irishman, just arrived from the old country, a new trick. The man put his hand against a tree and told Pat to hit it. Pat drew off to hit the hand, but hit the tree instead when the fellow withdrew his hand.

It was a fine trick, so Pat told a friend of his to hit his hand. No tree being handy, Pat put his hand in front of his nose. When the fellow struck, Pat got his hand out of the way, but —

The modern version of this is the following story which Curry Weatherby is telling around:

"What are you putting in your vest pocket there?" said Jones to his friend Murphy.

"That's a stick of dynamite," replied Murphy. "Every time that Riley sees me he slaps me on the chest and breaks all my cigars. The next time he does it, he's going to get the 'sprise of his life!"

LIMERICK CONTEST

HERE ARE three more winners selected from the hundreds of farm accident limericks sent in by readers for our limerick contest which closed last month. Don't forget the sense and warnings back of the nonsense in these rhymes:

There once was a farmer named Gore
Who stepped in front of his mower.
His horses, they started,
His feet and legs parted,
Now Farmer Gore is six feet lower.

—Cassie M. Langdell, Cambridge Junction, Vt.

★ ★ ★

When we tried to persuade Pa he'd "orter"
Make a test to find out if the water
Held harmful bacilli,
Pa said, "Don't be silly" . . .

We are now without Pa, Ma and daughter!

—Mrs. N. D. Houch, East Quogue, N. Y.

★ ★ ★

The arm of a farmer named Hood
Grew tired while buzzing up wood.
So he rested his paw

On the shaft of the saw.

Now he's resting his arm—but for good!

—Joseph Yager, Interlaken, N. Y.

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

EVERY farmer is naturally worrying over what war's end will mean to his business. Here are some **DOLLAR FACTS** collected from many sources:

In General

1. With less men and little machinery, farmers have produced more food than ever before in history.
2. Factory production can be turned off over night.
3. Food production cannot.
4. Reconversion will temporarily throw millions out of employment, thereby reducing buying power. Some say eight million of unemployed before spring.
5. The Army and Navy are reported to have huge food surpluses and will now stop piling it up.

On the Other Hand

1. There are just as many mouths to feed as ever.
2. A lessening demand by Army and Navy may be offset by increased shipments of food to starving Europe.
3. Failing demand through unemployment may be partially offset by consumer savings in banks and war bonds. After reconversion employment will pick up for a time.

Northeast Has Special Problems

Well over half of the income of Northeastern farmers comes from dairy and poultry products.

POULTRY meat prices will decline, probably materially. Sell culls now. Egg prices will be some lower than many poultrymen expect.

DAIRYMEN are much further out on a limb, chiefly because of government subsidies, which *American Agriculturist* has condemned from the beginning.

Subsidies May Be Eliminated

There is no definite assurance that the dairy feed subsidies will be continued very long. Secretary Clinton Anderson of the U. S. Dep't. of Agriculture has pronounced against all farm subsidies and has already proposed to beef cattle men that one-half of their subsidies be absorbed by an increase in retail prices and the other half by reducing prices of live cattle.

H. H. Rathbun, President of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, says that the League expects to petition the Secretary of Agriculture in favor of gradual reduction of subsidies and an accompanying gradual price increase.

Parity Prices Bad for Northeast

Another problem which confronts dairymen and most other northeastern farmers is that of the parity price scheme. Central West farmers and their organizations are insisting on parity prices, but such prices would be ruinous to many northeastern farmers. For example, the United States parity price for June milk was \$2.47, but New York dairymen received \$3.55 for June milk. The parity formula does not fit northeastern farming, and if used it must be amended and adjusted to our conditions in order to be fair.

Northeastern vegetable and fruit growers for the most part will receive good prices for this year's harvest, but all farmers will have to keep their ears close to the ground on their production plans for next year. There is no indication that farm production costs will be any lower. There is every indication that prices for farm products next year will be lower.

What to Do

There is no immediate cause for alarm, but different times are approaching and it is time to get prepared. Sell everything when it is ready. Don't hold. Don't buy land or anything else at inflated prices. Instead improve your own land and animals. Farm intensively rather than extensively, with fewer and better animals, less acres but higher production. Figure to cut costs of production to the limit. Get out of debt. Support your cooperatives. You will need them now as never before, for they can do many things that you as an individual can't do. Read this GUIDE regularly and all the other information you can get.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THE NEWS these days from Washington about the plans by Anderson seem worthy of a lilting verse because we know things can't get worse, and if his goals are half-way met some programs will be better yet. I read the house committee's poke at storage loss which ain't no joke, and how they recommended that the men at fault go on the mat. All loans, supports and guarantees accordin' to congressional pleas should be set forth much sooner so us farmers can make plans to grow the stuff that's needed here at home and for the boys across the foam, and make OPA ceilings fit the cost to raise and handle it.

This Albuquerque guy named Clint has set himself a painful stint, and he will need our moral force to keep him hopeful on his course, to wade thru carping howls and jeers which quickly follow claps and cheers when folks can't spend the dough they make on sugar, chicken, roast and steak. And much depends on sun and rain to get a surplus once again, but when we have a lot laid by I'd like to smack the

silly guy who spreads the fear of too much food in this here hungry interlude. So I just lean upon my fence and Clinton's good old-fashioned sense, and swill my hogs and feed my cows and echo food production vows. By dozen, bushel, quart and ton, we'll stick it out till job is done.

RELEASED
for
HOME-FRONT USE

PENCO
DDT
INSECTICIDES

THANKS to a partial release by the War Production Board, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company will soon make this sensational insecticide available for agricultural use.

Having produced DDT for the U. S. Government— for controlling the spread of louse-borne typhus in Europe and for control of insect-borne tropical diseases in the Pacific, Penn Salt is processing Penco DDT in liquid and powder forms suitable for convenient, effective use by farmers, dairymen, poultrymen and householders.

In suitable dust and spray bases, Penco DDT Insecticides will be available in increasing quantities as the demands of war diminish.



AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS DIVISION

PENNSYLVANIA SALT
MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Chemicals

1000 WIDENER BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

NEW YORK • CHICAGO • ST. LOUIS • PITTSBURGH • CINCINNATI
MINNEAPOLIS • WYANDOTTE • TACOMA

RUST AND WEAR COST MORE THAN CARE!

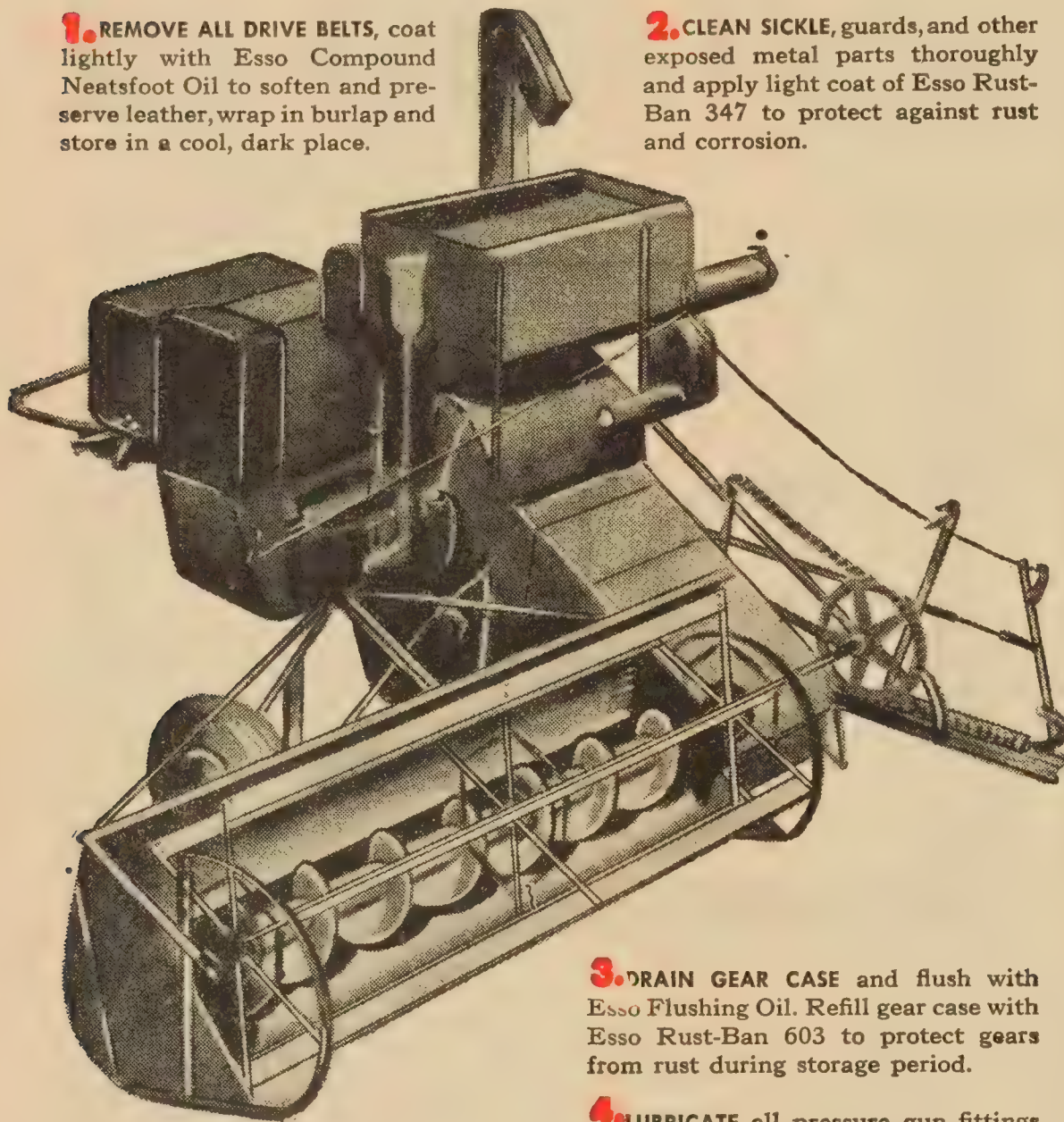
Protection against needless rust and wear costs only a few dollars. Neglect can cost you hundreds! The protection you get from Esso Farm Supplies is the result of careful engineering in the world's greatest petroleum research laboratories. You save real money when you save that equipment with Esso care!

SAVE THAT COMBINE!

Your combine is an important and expensive piece of farm machinery. Care will make it last longer, work better when you need it! Follow these simple steps when you store it for the winter:

1. REMOVE ALL DRIVE BELTS, coat lightly with Esso Compound Neatsfoot Oil to soften and preserve leather, wrap in burlap and store in a cool, dark place.

2. CLEAN SICKLE, guards, and other exposed metal parts thoroughly and apply light coat of Esso Rust-Ban 347 to protect against rust and corrosion.



3. DRAIN GEAR CASE and flush with Esso Flushing Oil. Refill gear case with Esso Rust-Ban 603 to protect gears from rust during storage period.

4. LUBRICATE all pressure gun fittings with Esso Chassis Grease to flush out dirt and to seal bearings against entrance of moisture and to assure proper lubrication.

IF YOUR COMBINE is equipped with auxiliary motors, clean the outside of each motor thoroughly with a stiff brush dipped into kerosene. Drain crankcase and flush with Esso Flushing Oil, then refill with Esso Rust-Ban 603. Run motor for not more than five minutes to circulate the rust preventive throughout the lubrication system. Stop engine and remove

each of the spark plugs and pour about one ounce of Rust-Ban 603 into the spark plug well. Before operating the motor, Rust-Ban 603 should be drained and replaced with Essolube Motor Oil.

Remove air cleaner cup and drain old oil. Refill to the proper level with new Essolube Motor Oil. Drain all gasoline from the tank and all water from cooling system.

THE PRODUCTS TO HELP YOU TO SAVE THAT COMBINE

- Esso Chassis Grease
- Esso Compound Neatsfoot Oil
- Esso Flushing Oil
- Esso Kerosene
- Essolube Motor Oil
- Esso Rust-Ban 347
- Esso Rust-Ban 603

care saves wear

ESSO

save that equipment

COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY

Green Peaches Hurt Sales

AT A RECENT meeting of farmers and grocery men at Ithaca, the statement was made that the biggest handicap in selling New York State peaches is that they are picked too green. This brought an immediate discussion of peach picking and marketing.

One fruit grower observed that a large part of the western New York crop is bought by truckers, and they insist on green peaches to lessen their losses from spoilage. Another grower observed that in recent years a good part of the peach crop has been picked by inexperienced workers, and that if the peaches were allowed to get ripe on the trees there would be a considerable amount of damage by pickers. At the same time it would be necessary to harvest the peaches in a much shorter period of time, which would take a bigger crew.

Still another reason for picking before peaches are ripe is the danger from brown rot, which develops quite rapidly when peaches are ripe and the weather is right. One man present gave the consumer's view, and stated that his wife liked to buy peaches that were not dead ripe because she could pick out the ripe ones and thus make a purchase last for several days. However, there was general agreement that much of the peach crop is picked entirely too green. Here's a problem that needs to be solved.

A representative of a chain store told of some experiments in selling tree-ripened peaches. On short hauls they were able to get the peaches from orchard to store with relatively small loss. They found that there was much less wastage in the store, and consumers preferred tree-ripened peaches. Allowing peaches to ripen on the trees gives a grower a considerable increase in weight.

Apples in 1946

A number of questions were asked concerning the effect of this year's low apple crop and the increased insect and disease damage on the apple crop in coming years. Probably we will have a big apple crop in 1946, and a small one in 1947. On the other hand, if we should have a severe winter, some trees which have been weakened by loss of leaves might be winter-killed. It will be smart management to discourage, insofar as possible, an extra big crop next year in order to prevent any increased tendency toward biennial bearing. One way to do this would be to increase the use of sprays during blossom time to thin apples.

Onions Need Price Increase

Onions also had their place in the discussion, not because there is a big crop, but because small yields are going to put a big crimp in the income of onion growers. The request has been made for higher ceilings on eastern onions under the "disaster" clause of the price ceiling law. This clause says that ceilings shall be adjusted upward when any sort of disaster cuts the crop seriously. It was understood that Congress passed this law expecting that it would be applied by regions, but the O.P.A. has ruled that it would not be applied on any crop so long as the total U. S. crop is ample. Onion growers are disgusted.

A Big Cabbage Crop

The discussion then turned to problems in marketing vegetables. One crop which offers a real problem this year is cabbage. A heavy acreage has been planted and the weather has been favorable. It was agreed that the one

thing which would do most to relieve the situation would be a supply of tin for canning kraut for home use. Steps will be taken by several farm groups to explore this possibility. Someone mentioned that less tin would be used for canning food for the armed forces, and it might be possible to release some for kraut. Grocers' shelves are bare of this product, and there is no question but that there would be a market for a lot of kraut if it could be canned.

The store men present agreed that they will feature fresh cabbage and stimulate purchases in every way they can.

Ceilings Unnecessary

No disagreement was voiced when the statement was made that ceilings should be taken off fresh vegetables. A recent check on potato prices showed that producers were getting floor prices while consumers were paying prices close to ceiling. It is an acknowledged fact that ceilings have disrupted the grading of farm products because any product, no matter what its quality, would bring ceiling prices. Discarding ceilings, it was stated, would bring better grading and in the long run would benefit consumers as well as producers. The opinion was expressed that the potato crop would not be as large as the August crop report indicated. Some of the late-growing states which have the best crop are in the Far West, and potatoes there will not compete much with those grown in the East. Much of the upstate New York acreage was planted late, there has been less than the normal amount of sunshine to speed the crop, and insects and late blight are taking their toll.

Occasional meetings for growers, storemen, college and Department of Agriculture representatives were started in New York State some years ago. They were discontinued during the war. Such meetings give an excellent opportunity to swap ideas and tackle mutual problems.



—Photo courtesy First National Stores.

Walter Hopkins, Jr., of Reading, Mass., president of the Boston Market Gardeners' Association. Walter farms about 40 acres, has 300 sash and a 24 by 50 greenhouse. He grows a wide variety of vegetables, including broccoli, cabbage, corn, tomatoes, carrots, beans and spinach, much of which is sold at a roadside stand. Walter hires many schoolboys. He believes in keeping them interested, and winds up the season with a bang-up party for the boys.

WHICH WOULD YOU CHOOSE . . .



An Extra 5¢ per Dozen on Egg Price . . . or 2 Dozen Extra Eggs per Bag of Feed ?

The first, quick, hair-trigger answer from most people would be: "Give us the 5¢ rise in price." Everybody knows what a help it would be.

But do you realize that 2 dozen extra eggs per bag of feed would boost your profits just as much? And this is a factor within your control.

Poultry keeping is a business, of converting feed into cash. Profits depend upon the *cash return per bag of total ration* that your birds consume.

Take a look at the table below. A yield of 18 dozen at 45¢ is better than 16 dozen at 50¢. A yield of 20 dozen at 50¢ is better than 18 dozen at 55¢. Or 20 dozen per bag at 40¢ is as good as 16 dozen per bag at 50¢.

Or look at it another way and note that 2 dozen extra eggs would step up your cash return per bag of total ration by 70¢ to \$1.00 or more, according to the price of eggs.

CASH RETURN PER BAG OF FEED

When Your Yield of Eggs is:	When Eggs Sell For				
	35¢ Doz.	40¢ Doz.	45¢ Doz.	50¢ Doz.	55¢ Doz.
16 doz. per bag	\$5.60	\$6.40	\$7.20	\$8.00	\$8.80
18 doz. per bag	6.30	7.20	8.10	9.00	9.90
20 doz. per bag	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00

The yield of eggs per bag of feed may vary all the way from less than 15 dozen to more than 20. Partly, it depends upon poultry breeding and management, but to a very great extent it depends upon the *quality of the feed itself*. Different feeds are widely different in their ability to yield a high output of eggs per bag.

Purina Layena and Purina Lay Chow are both designed and built to yield a high output of eggs per bag.

They've got the stuff to make eggs, and they've got it in the right blend and balance. And it is safe to say that no feeds are more famous for their performance, year in and year out, than these feeds are. The chief reason for their growing popularity is *high yield of eggs per bag*.

Give these facts careful consideration in making plans for fall and winter. Ask for these feeds by name:

PURINA LAYENA

COMPLETE RATION

PURINA LAY CHOW

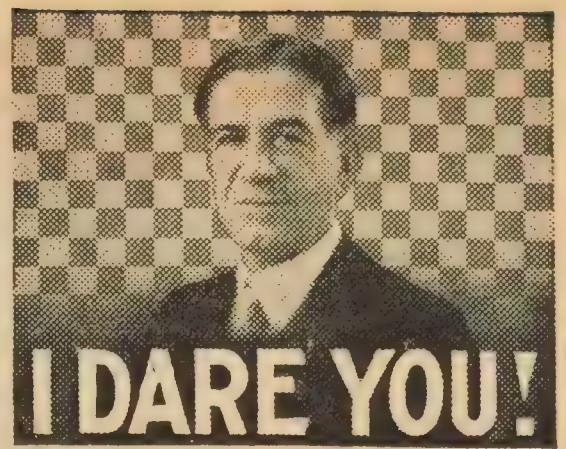
TO FEED WITH
SCRATCH GRAIN

AT THE STORE WITH

THE CHECKERBOARD SIGN

Effective, Shockless Flock Treatment for Large Roundworms

Remove large roundworms effectively, without shock to your birds. Feed Purina Chek-R-Ton to pullets the last week on range. Buy 6 pounds of Chek-R-Ton per 100 birds. Mix it with the mash over a period of 7 days. Leave the worms outdoors. Tests have proved Chek-R-Ton gets 93.6 per cent of them. Your Purina dealer sells Chek-R-Ton.



"THE WAR IS OVER
...WHAT NOW?"

How often have you and I said that "After the War" we are going to do some mighty significant things? How many good intentions were waiting to be fulfilled . . . "After the War"?

We promised ourselves in no uncertain language that "After the War" we would do this, do that. I read of a Chaplain who said in a talk to his men:

"The Captain of this ship says he is going to have a small ranch, free from foggy nights and long watches.

"Our Sergeant says he is going back to school.

"Others say they are going to spend more time at home with a closer comradeship with the children."

☆☆☆☆

Thank God the war is over. Now our programs must be adjusted. Shouldn't we do some constructive thinking about some things we should do NOW? Why wait?

This is a time to adjust ourselves to new conditions. I'm writing this message to myself. Then it goes to the printer. Then to you. Then I'll read it again and start a program to meet today's changed conditions.

Will you and I be awake to our immense Peacetime opportunities and responsibilities? Let us — each one of us — ask ourselves the question:

"WHAT NOW?"

Daringly yours,

WM. H. DANFORTH

Chairman Ralston Purina Company

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

1800 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

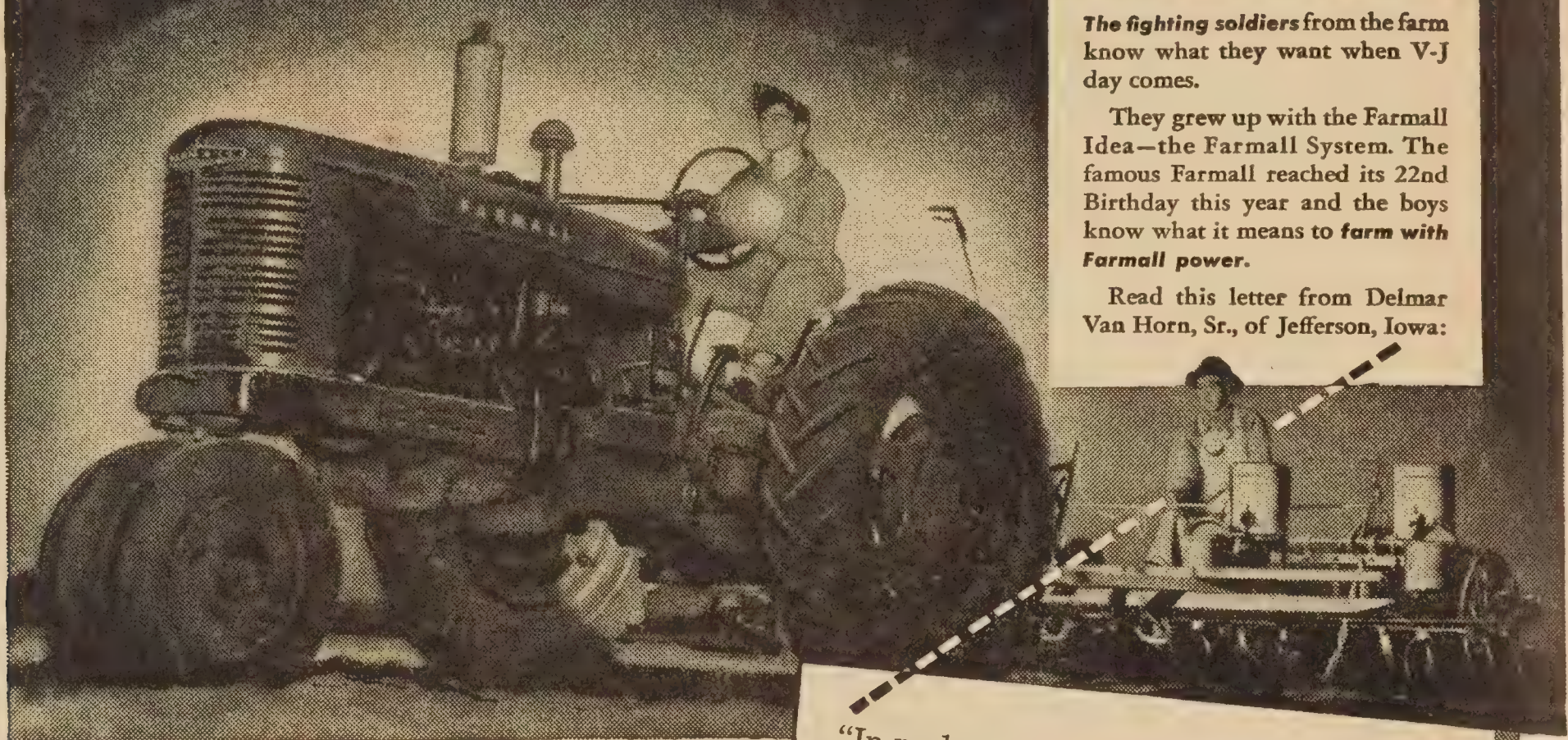
★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Cpl. Delmar Van Horn, Jr., came home in May of 1944 and helped his dad plant 380 acres of corn. In this night maneuver Delmar, Sr., is riding the planter—Soldier Delmar at the wheel.

This spring he was with Gen. Patton's 3rd Army. Next spring Delmar may be home! There are happier springs to come—and plenty of Farmall Tractors and Farmall Equipment for all.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"Like Father —Like Son"



The fighting soldiers from the farm know what they want when V-J day comes.

They grew up with the Farmall Idea—the Farmall System. The famous Farmall reached its 22nd Birthday this year and the boys know what it means to farm with Farmall power.

Read this letter from Delmar Van Horn, Sr., of Jefferson, Iowa:

"In reply to your letter, our son is a T/5 now and has been in foreign service since last September with Gen. Patton's 3rd Army. He is in the Signal Corps. What he wants to do is get back to the farm where this photo was taken.

"As my health failed me I had to give up farming and sell my equipment which was all International machines—two Farmall tractors, corn picker, combine, etc. Delmar has asked me to get the same line of equipment for him as soon as he returns home to take over the farm, when the war is over.

Sincerely yours,
DELMAR VAN HORN, SR."

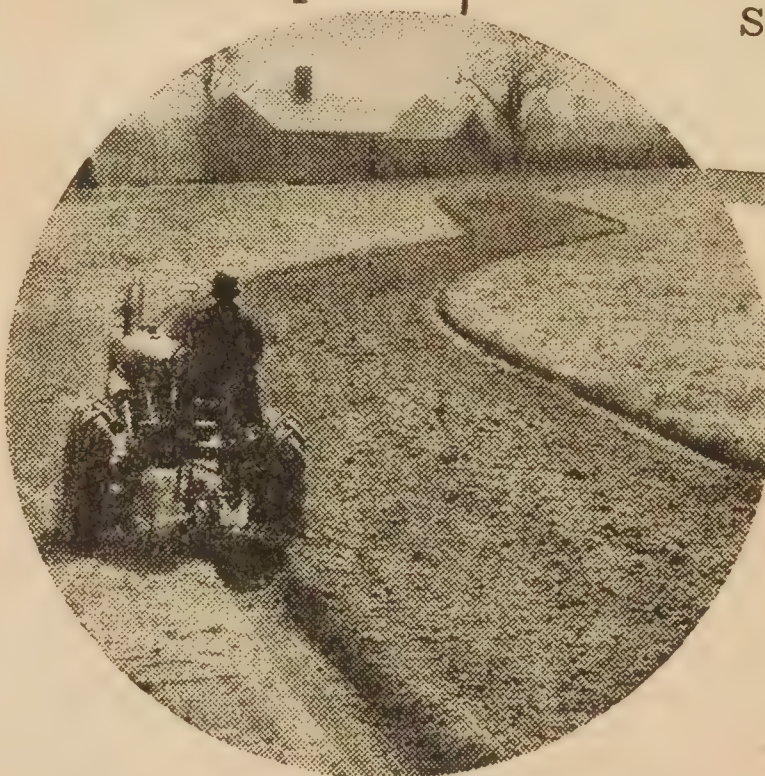
NATURE was a tough customer last spring. She kept the farmers from the fields for weeks and weeks. Just the same, another great American crop comes to harvest.

The mechanized land army advanced—led by Farmall and the Farmall System. Men and women, boys and girls, went to work, with big and small tractors and a wonderful array of tractor machines. They worked miracles, because they were a mechanized army. They swept over America, much as the Armed Forces had rolled across France and Germany—for Food, Victory, and Freedom.

* * *

Now for the farm work of fall and winter, and the happier springs to come. Count on Farmall to lead the way—Farmall in 4 sizes—the sturdy "A" and "B," the powerful "H" and "M," with specialized Farmall equipment for every crop and season.

Keep in touch with your nearby International Harvester dealer. One of these days he will have power and machines to supply you all.

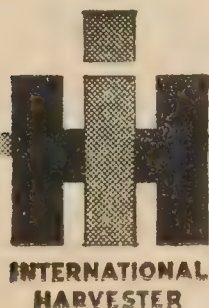


Contour Farming with Regular Equipment

If your land is rolling—farm it level on the contours. Save the soil! Your Farmall Tractor and McCormick-Deering Plows and Tillage Tools are standard equipment for terracing, contouring and strip-cropping. See your local soil conservationist or county agent, or consult the dealer about your plans and problems.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago 1, Illinois

Buy More Bonds—and Keep Them



The Farmalls are Coming Farmall Leads The Way Today

Potato Growers See New Machinery

By L. B. Skeffington

STEBEN County potato growers attending the annual field day at the farm of Edgar Thorson, Cohocton, saw some new machinery which may make postwar farming more efficient. A new digger, still in the experimental stage, was demonstrated, a jeep cavorted through various operations, and the growers heard that helicopters and fog machines may solve their spraying and dusting problems.

Dr. R. W. Leiby and Dr. K. H. Fernow of the Cornell vegetable crops department said blight started early and threatened great damage if wet weather continues. Leiby recommended regular spraying or dusting with copper compounds for blight control. Fernow said leaf hopper was the worst in 25 years and that leaf roll was prevalent. He emphasized the importance of using good seed to help control diseases.

Dr. E. V. Hardenburg said that if growers used a weeder early in the season, it would do away with much trouble. He suggested late-season cultivation with ordinary cultivator teeth on back of a tractor to control weeds without severe ridging of the rows. He said a wider and lower ridge would preserve the root system.

Mechanical Bean Picker

The mechanical bean picker is here and has been operating on the Dwight Minster farm at Scottsville. It was designed by a Niagara Falls company and put to work for a test in a 30-acre field. Normally, perhaps, it would take several hundred pickers to cover that field, but the machine is rated at being able to do the job in three days with three men. The machine is drawn by a tractor. The bean plant is uprooted by a small plow. A blower system draws the plants into a hopper, where the beans are shaken off and dropped through a chute into baskets on the side of the machine. The waste material is blown out in another direction.

This machine is not yet in production because of wartime restrictions, but a couple of them are being tried this season. Those who have seen it say that it is just another advance sign of the rapid development of new types of farm machinery. Generally this season snap bean growers have been hardpressed to get their crops in because of labor shortages. The two advantages of the

machine are described as time and labor saving, and it is expected that current experimental use will eliminate any kinks.

Orleans Farm Bureau Has Own Home

The Orleans County Farm and Home Bureau and 4-H Association has raised funds to purchase its own home and will move into it next month. It will have the distinction of being the first such group in New York to own its home. Warren W. Hawley Jr., president of the State Farm Bureau Federation, speaking at the Association's annual picnic, said this is just one more evidence that the extension associations have "dug in and found their place because year by year they become more valuable to and more appreciated by rural people."

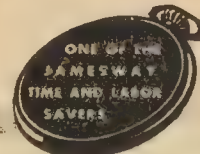
Hawley said the war years have demonstrated more than ever that farmers depend upon their Farm Bureau and upon research to help them meet their problems. He said the best proof of this has been the continuing increase in membership throughout the state. He predicted that the bureau would fill an equally valuable place in helping farmers to plan adjustments from war-time to peacetime operations.

What About Future?

Chief topic of farmers I have met recently is what effect the end of the war may have on farm prices. There seems to be general opinion that demand for practically all farm products will continue at a high level for some time, but farmers are beginning to speculate on what changes may be in order for next season's operations. So far, seasonal farm help has not been much more plentiful in spite of industrial layoffs. Dairymen don't like the idea thrown out from Washington that subsidies may be discarded by having producers absorb half of the amount and consumers the other half through increased retail stores. The trouble with this formula, they say, is that consumers will pay more, farmers will get less and be blamed for raising prices. Nor can apple growers without a crop see any point in retaining ceiling prices, except to drive the fruit into the black market.



Just a Push
Can Save a Lot of Steps!



FORKING litter into a wheelbarrow, wheeling it to the manure pile, and repeating several times a day, is a waste of time and muscle.

That's a job to give a Jamesway Litter Carrier. Then it becomes almost automatic. Less walking — shorter chore time, an easy task a boy can do — for the Jamesway Litter Carrier dumps and returns automatically.

Save Time and Labor Every Day

Few improvements on the farm can equal a Jamesway Litter Carrier for cutting chore time, not for just a few days, but every day of the year.

And it is only one of many time- and labor-savers developed by Jamesway

... equipment that will cut your chore time, often a third or more ... increase milk production 5 to 10 per cent ... keep livestock on a higher-production, more profitable basis.

See Your Jamesway Dealer

Due to war-time restrictions, production is necessarily limited, but your dealer may have some of the items you want and need. Meanwhile, write for the Jamesway Farm Building Book. You'll want a copy before you make plans for building or remodeling any farm building. Write to Dept. AG-945.

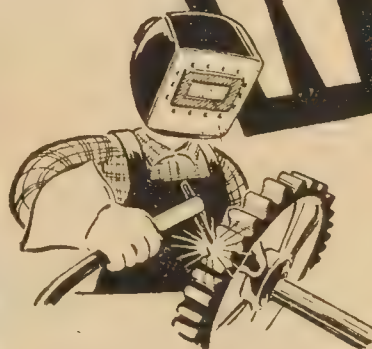
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Get your broken farm machinery back on the job quickly without even tearing it down. Just plug into the right heat tap and weld or build up worn or broken tractor, cultivator or harvesting equipment. The Marquette Farm Welder has a wide welding range (20 to 180 amps.) and will take all Farm Welding and Cutting jobs in stride. Easy to operate with no moving parts to wear out, lubricate or cause confusion.

The Marquette Farm Welder is built for R.E.A. requirements and is approved by Underwriters' Laboratories. Equipped with capacitor for High Power Factor. Immediate delivery.

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WORLD FAMOUS
INDUSTRIAL ARC WELDERS



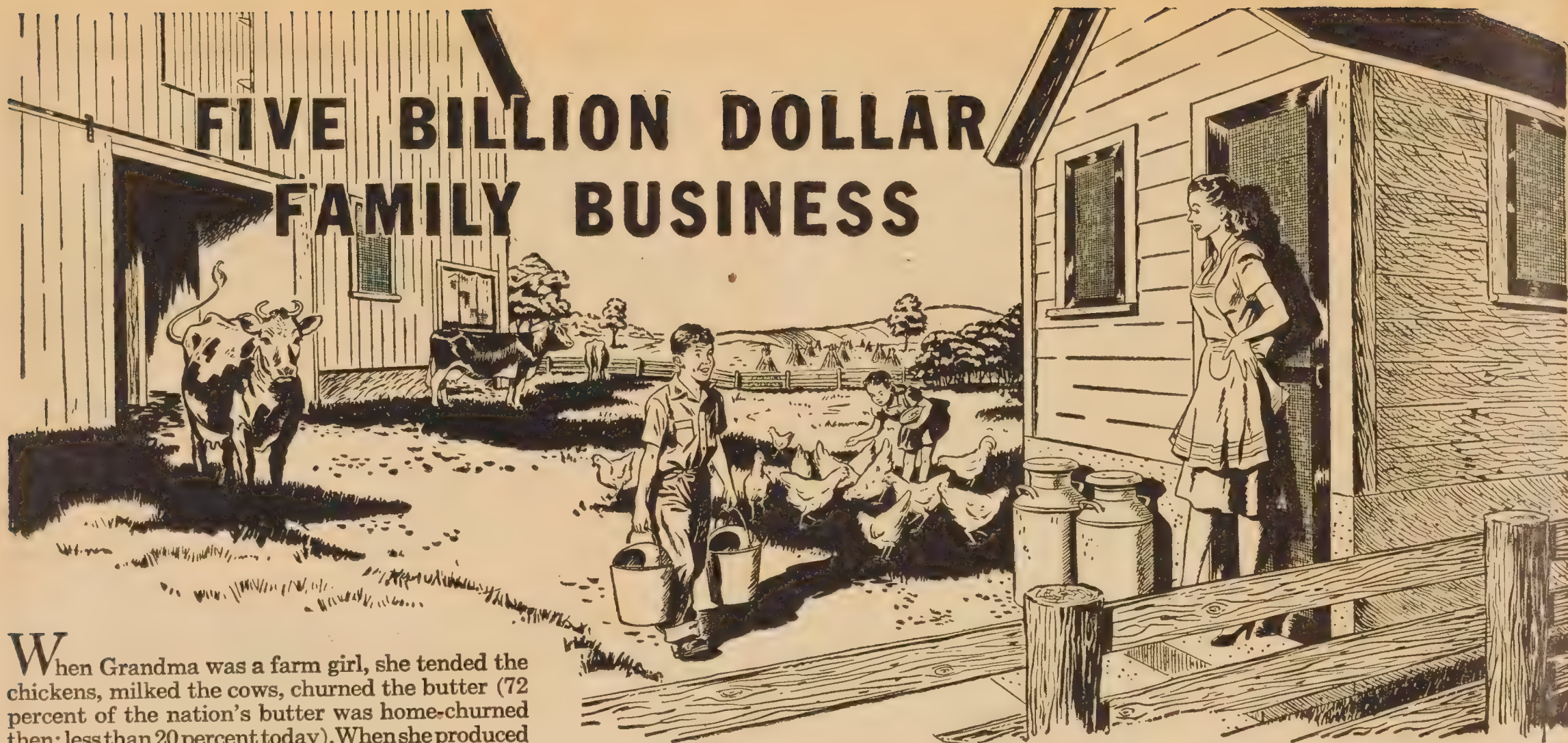
FULLY EQUIPPED
NO EXTRAS TO BUY

Farm welders



This is a Presbyterian Church near Madrid, New York. It was organized in 1819 and Rev. George Harland, the present pastor, is the fourth minister to serve the congregation. Rev. William Taylor, the first minister, served 21 years. Rev. John Morrison, who succeeded him, served for 42 years, and Rev. James Robertson, who came in 1883, was minister for 37 years.

Two Master Farmers are members of the congregation. Thomas Fife who has acted as Session Clerk for 39 years, and Murray Fisher, who is a trustee.



FIVE BILLION DOLLAR FAMILY BUSINESS

When Grandma was a farm girl, she tended the chickens, milked the cows, churned the butter (72 percent of the nation's butter was home-churned then; less than 20 percent today). When she produced more eggs and butter than the family could eat, she would trade the rest for "pin-money" or frills.

Today, Grandma's "pin-money" has become BIG money. Last year it added more than five billion dollars to the income of U. S. farmers. That's more than hogs brought in—or cattle—or sheep. Just look!

1944 Gross Farm Income

Dairy Products.....	\$2,969,000,000	\$5,264,000,000
Poultry Products.....	2,295,000,000	
Hogs.....	2,796,000,000	
Cattle and Calves.....	2,607,000,000	
Sheep, Lambs and Wool.....	450,000,000	

And believe it or not, dairy products alone returned more money to farm families than the entire corn and wheat crops combined!

Any way you look at it, cows and chickens is a great industry. It is nation-wide, too. California and Texas are crowding close on the leaders—Wisconsin, New York, Minnesota, Iowa, and Pennsylvania. From millions of small dairy herds and chicken flocks in every state, as well as from large-scale operations, comes the enormous volume of dairy and poultry products that are such a vital source of our nation's food.



LET'S KEEP THE MACHINE IN GEAR

In these days of mechanized farming practically everyone is familiar with the gears that make the wheels of tractors, combines, and other equipment go 'round. We know that should one gear be removed or get out of line—or even if a single gear-tooth is broken—the machine won't run smoothly, if at all.

It is much the same with the livestock and meat industry. The three main gears are the producer, the processor, and the retailer. When any one of these "driving gears" gets out of order then the entire industry suffers. Coordination of their interests can contribute greatly to the smooth functioning of the industry as a whole. None of us gains by insisting too vigorously that our part of the industry is the only one which has problems that matter. We gain more by trying to look at our particular problems as they affect all of us. In other words, whatever hurts or helps the producer hurts or helps the processor and the retailer also.

The livestock and meat industry is an important part of the national economic structure. We at Swift & Company believe that we can contribute most to the welfare of America—and ourselves—by promoting harmonious practical working relations between producers, processors and retailers.

F.M. Simpson.

Agricultural Research Department

Here We Are Again!

This series of advertisements is renewed in this issue and will appear monthly. We again invite you to send in good ideas which will help others in the business of farming and ranching. We will pay you \$5 for each good idea accepted by the judges whose decisions are final. And, don't forget to come in and see us whenever you are in Chicago—or if you haven't time to visit, phone us at Yards 4200, Extension 710, or write us at any time about any matter which pertains to agriculture. Remember our address: F. M. Simpson, Agricultural Research Department 128, Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Illinois.

Progress Made in "Test-Tube" Breeding

by J. W. Bartlett
Professor of Animal Husbandry
New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station



J. W. Bartlett

Artificial insemination of livestock is expanding rapidly. The first breeding cooperative using this method was started in New Jersey in 1938. Today there are over 100 such units throughout the nation. Evidence of the success of "test-tube" breeding may be found in the records of the New Jersey unit. "Artificially sired" daughters produced 14% more butterfat and 9% more milk than their dams. Another survey shows the average yield of 280 "artificial" first-calf heifers was 8,125 lbs. of milk and 324.3 lbs. of fat in 305 days. This is 22.2% more milk and 24% more fat than the average of all cows of all ages in the U. S. A.

Such records as these are common, and indicate that artificial insemination is good practice because it pays off in improved herds, lowered costs and higher production. Five points to remember are:

1. Good characteristics of proved sires become available to large groups of livestock owners. . . .
2. Eliminating the herd bull makes it possible to keep an extra female which should pay breeding costs for the herd. . . .
3. Certain diseases which might be spread by the sire are lessened. . . .
4. Examination of semen daily assures fertility of the sire. . . .
5. Participation in a planned breeding program results in a community interest in better livestock.

LIVESTOCK MOVIES FOR YOU

We will lend you films for school, church, or other farm meetings: "Livestock and Meat," "A Nation's Meat," "Cows and Chickens . . . U.S.A.," and two brand new animated movies—"By-Products" and "Meat Buying Habits." All for 16-mm. sound projectors. You pay transportation one way only. Write Swift & Company, Dept. 128, Chicago 9, Illinois.



Martha Logan's Recipe for SKILLET DINNER

Pan fry 1 lb. bulk sausage meat with 2 tablespoons onions until brown. Pour off the drippings. Add 2 cups cooked rice, 1½ cups canned tomatoes and ½ cup chili sauce. Blend well. Cover and cook over very low heat for 30 minutes. Do not raise the cover. Serve with lettuce salad and crusty bread. Serves 6 to 8.

CULL THE NON-LAYERS Now!

Hens in your flocks that are still producing eggs regularly in the early fall months are superior layers. They are the ones to save for breeding stock, writes H. L. Kempster, chairman of the department of poultry husbandry of the University of Missouri.

Mr. Kempster says it's easy to select the good layers. They are the hens with white bleached shanks and with old, frayed and brittle plumage. The slick hens with yellow legs and smooth feathers are the ones that should be used for poultry meat. They should be culled out of your flock to make room for mature, ready-to-lay pullets now on the range. As it doesn't pay to sell laying hens, try to examine all individuals in your flock carefully. A red comb and moist, expanded vent are sure signs of a layer. If the vent is dry, puckered and yellow, you may be certain that hen has stopped laying for some time.



Roy F. Guy in show ring

ROY GUY REALLY KNOWS SHEEP

When Roy F. Guy, head lamb buyer for Swift & Company at Chicago since 1931, was a lad of 17, he answered an ad in a Kansas City newspaper. That led to his first job with Swift as a \$4-a-week messenger boy. Before his

first year ended, he had doubled his salary and was getting a start in calf buying. At the ripe age of 22, Roy Guy was head calf buyer at Chicago. He held this post for 10 years and then went back to the starting line to learn lamb buying. In his 46 years with Swift, Roy Guy has bought many million lambs and judged in many a show ring. But his greatest pride is in the boys he hired and trained who have made good with the Company. "I always told a new boy to be careful in choosing his Company . . . and to stay with it," he says.

Swift & Company

UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

★ ★ NUTRITION IS OUR BUSINESS—AND YOURS ★ ★
Right Eating Adds Life to Your Years, and Years to Your Life

What's a Good Pasture Program ?

By George H. Serviss

THERE is considerable confusion these days over what constitutes a good pasture program. Many are still clinging to the thought that pasture always means permanent pasture and that improvement of permanent pasture will result in a good program. Sometimes it will, but more often than not it is just a big step forward.

A good pasture program is one that provides all of the green grass that stock can eat from the time they are turned out in the spring until they are brought in in the fall. Any combination of crops that will do this is a good pasture program. This may be an ideal that is seldom completely achieved, but it is certainly worth making a reasonable effort to attain.

Permanent Pasture Not Enough

Certainly, in the Northeast, we are going to continue to pasture cows and other livestock on much of our present permanent pasture land. There is little other use for it except to grow trees, and a good bit of it can be made to produce worthwhile pasture.

Permanent pasture land that is not plowable can be greatly improved by top dressing with lime and fertilizer. This greatly increases the carrying capacity and improves the quality of the feed. With the establishment of a higher fertility level, many weeds and low value grasses give way to Bluegrass and White clover.

Pasture in August

Bluegrass and White clover provide excellent pasturage while growth is rapid, but usually become more or less dormant for several weeks in mid-summer. Combinations of Ladino clover and tall grasses, such as Brome, Orchard, and Reed Canary, are much more productive during the mid-summer period. Farmers, too, are reporting that high producing cows milk better on Ladino clover tall grass mixtures than on even good Blue grass and wild White clover.

In planning a pasture program there

is one fact that must be considered and that is that both permanent pastures and Ladino clover tall grass pastures produce half or more of the total feed for the year in the first third of the grazing season. This proportion will vary somewhat one way or the other with climatic conditions. It can also be varied slightly with fertilizer and may vary slightly with certain mixtures, but no one has yet devised a seed mixture or a fertilizer treatment that will make grass grow at a uniform rate throughout the season. Irrigation plus fertilizer will come very close to accomplishing it, and possibly on many farms a few years hence we may be irrigating a few acres of heavily fertilized pasture to provide this needed summer grass.

In the meantime, though, let's face this problem of one half or more of our grass growth in the first third of the season. It cannot be solved by saving pasture field until the middle of July. The grass by that time is of little more value than straw for feeding. Uncut or ungrazed grass, too, is quite likely to smother out a good deal of the clover. A very early cut or grazed Ladino field can be kept in reserve for some time though, as Ladino does not deteriorate in feeding value rapidly and the second growth of the grass will not be mature enough to have deteriorated appreciably.

Hay for Grazing

Essentially the solution boils down to the fact that we must provide at least twice the acreage for our stock in the last two thirds of the season as we do in the first third. We must also realize that much of our present pasture acreage is so poor in midsummer that a cow could not fill up in a day no matter what acreage was provided. We must

hay part of our pasture acreage in the spring, or graze a good part of the aftermath on our hay acreage in summer, or we can grow an annual pasture crop like Sudan grass. It begins to look as if we will not distinguish sharply on

(Continued on Page 19)

WATCHING THE PARADE



THIS herd of Holsteins owned by Al Rider of Walden, Orange County, N. Y., has an average production of 11,000 pounds of milk a year. The picture was taken at an evening pasture meeting on Mr. Rider's farm. The cows were back in the pasture, but when the crowd streamed up the side hill to see an excellent field of Birdsfoot Trefoil, the cows came on the double-quick and lined up along the electric fence to watch the parade go by.

It takes good cows to average 11,000 pounds of milk, but good pasture and hay help. Mr. Rider also has a sizeable poultry flock, and his pastures get heavy applications of poultry manure. They show it. Recently he moved the herd

to a new pasture that had had a rest, and daily production rose from 14,010 pounds to 16,030. Cows in the Rider herd giving 30 pounds of 3.5% milk on pasture get 2 pounds of grain plus a pound of grain for each additional 2½ pounds of milk produced per day.

The Birdsfoot Trefoil meadow cuts 3 tons of hay per acre per year, and this is the fourth year that the field has been in hay. It is top-dressed every year with superphosphated manure. Mr. Rider has a field of Ladino which he uses as a range for growing pullets. The meeting at his farm was held July 26. The range had been clipped about four weeks previous, and had a beautiful second growth of Ladino.

"Low-Vacuum Hinman

Responsible For

HIGH PRODUCTION

of Our Championship Brown Swiss"



Report Forest H. Foutz & Son, owners
MAYFAIR BROWN SWISS FARM, Parker, Indiana

"We like our Low-Vacuum Hinman very much and believe it responsible for the high production we are obtaining from our championship Brown Swiss.

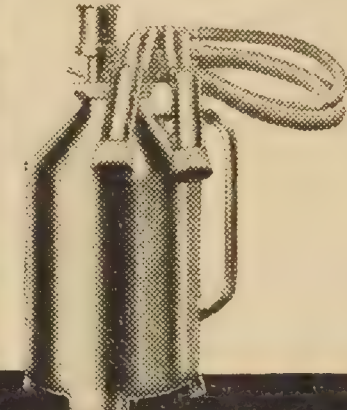
"O.D.'s Cinderella's Nancy 80513, a 4 year old, has just finished a record of 19,368 lbs. of milk, 719.7 B.F. on 2X milking. This cow was Grand Champion at the Indiana Brown Swiss State Show this year over 78 other contestants. Four of my cows took 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th in the 500 lb. B.F. Class at this same show. All this production was on 2X milking.

"Then we have the only cow classified 'excellent' on her mammary system in Indiana in 1943—Kings Beauty's May 89990. The Low-Vacuum Hinman certainly gets the results on her. This should give you a good picture of why it's safe to use the Hinman on udders like these.

"Of course, there are other reasons why we wouldn't be without our Hinman. Our son, 13 years old, operates the milker as well as I do. It milks fast and dry, handles and washes easily."

*These are extracts from a letter sent us by Mr. Foutz. A copy of his letter will be sent to anyone interested in Hinman performance.

Hinman Milking Machine Co., Inc.
Oneida, N. Y.



HINMAN Low-Vacuum MILKER

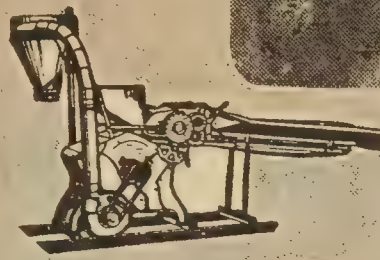
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with fruit buds, ready to bear next summer. Write for FREE CATALOG. STERN'S NURSERIES, Dept. W, GENEVA, N. Y.

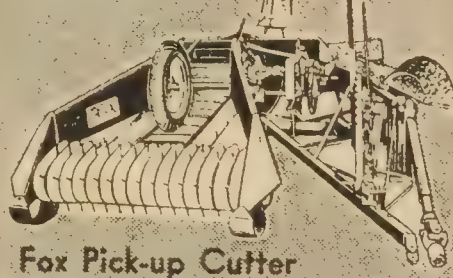
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Replaces muscle power with much greater engine power—helps you do the job quicker and at a saving. Whether the work is plowing, cultivating, harvesting, processing, hauling, or storing, we can supply you with up-to-the-minute machinery to meet your exact needs. Frick Branches and Dealers handle Rosenthal husker-shredders, Fox silo fillers, Frick threshers, peanut pickers, and balers, the full line of Minneapolis-Moline farm equipment, also implements and supplies, in addition to the equipment illustrated. See your nearest Frick man today. Branches at Canandaigua, N. Y., and Easton, Pa.

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POU LTS that start with a mash containing **DIAMOND CORN GLUTEN MEAL** have an advantage over less favored birds.

They're well on their way to being well fleshed tender birds which will bring top prices from satisfied customers.

For studies at the University of Wyoming, show that **CORN GLUTEN MEAL** is a protein concentrate which produces . . .

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Carry your birds through to market with a growing mash fortified with **DIAMOND CORN GLUTEN MEAL**.



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Plan Your Future Security Today

Shortages of materials and manpower limit the production of silos in 1945. Demand for Craine Silos continues to exceed supply. Many dairy-men prefer a dependable Craine because they know these high-quality, trouble-free silos are a secure investment for the future. They give years of *extra service*. Because Craine makes all popular types of silos, their broader sources of supply give you a better chance to get a silo to meet *your* particular needs. Plan your future security today. A post card will bring you full information.

CRAINE INC., 915 Pine Street, Norwich, N. Y.



CRAINE *better built* SILOS

Question Box

I am planning to set out a few fruit trees for home use. Would it be better to do it this fall or to wait until spring?

There are advantages and disadvantages to each method. If you set them this fall, we think it should be done soon so that the trees can get established before winter. If they do get well established you will gain something by setting them out this fall. However, rather than plant them late in the fall, we think that you would be wise to wait until spring, but in the spring you should set them out just as soon as the ground is workable.

* * *

What is the pregnancy period for dairy goats?

Most goats will drop kids in 150 days, with some variation of between 145 and 155 days.

* * *

How can we figure the amount of butter that a can of cream should produce?

You cannot do this without knowing the butterfat test and the weight of the cream. Good butter contains about 19% water, salt and other solids, so 100 lbs. of 4% milk should produce approximately 5 lbs. of butter.

* * *

Will cows produce appreciably more milk when they are fed silage as compared with feeding them the same amount of nutrients in hay?

Some tests have shown that where the cows can get all the water they want they will produce about as much milk from good hay as they will where both hay and silage are given. That assumes, of course, that the hay is of first quality. Of course cows like silage and this might induce the cows to eat more total feed.

* * *

How can I get some idea of the value of some standing timber which I would like to sell?

It is generally agreed that much standing timber has been sold for less than it is worth. There are men who make a business of estimating timber for a fee, and if you can hire such a man it is likely that he will save you far more than his fee. It is possible to learn how to estimate timber, but it takes time. There is a bulletin called "Log Scaling and Timber Estimating", (J-39), by James D. Pond, which may be obtained by sending ten cents to the Department of Extension Teaching and Information, Roberts Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

* * *

In a recent article, I found some reference to work units on farms. Will you explain what is meant by this term?

"Work unit" is a term that is used by farm management professors. A farm work unit could be roughly defined as an average day's work. The term is very helpful in figuring labor efficiency. For example, here are some work units as figured by the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management of Cornell: Grade dairy cows 15 (this means that, on the average, it takes 15 days of work a year to take care of a cow); purebred dairy cows 17. If grade "A" milk is produced, add one unit per cow; heifers and bulls 2; hens (per 100 birds) 20; pullets raised (per 100 birds) 5; brood sows 3; other hogs 0.5; ewes and bucks 0.5; lambs fattened 0.15; corn for silage 3.5 per acre; corn for fodder 3.0; corn for grain 6; small grain threshed 1.5; small grain cut for hay 1.5; hay (per cutting) 1; potatoes 8; cabbage 9;

(Continued on opposite page)

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Increased milk production is just one result of pasture fertilization. Make a test on your pasture! Apply Armour's **BIG CROP Fertilizers** of the analysis recommended by your County Agent, and watch for these benefits: Improved quality and quantity of milk and meat, with lowered cost per gallon and per pound! Extra weeks of grazing, spring and fall! Better animal health, growth, reproduction! Rich hay crops! Higher fertility, increased value of pastureland. Better profits.

PROVED FOR PASTURES AND OTHER CROPS

Under pastures and other crops, Armour's **BIG CROP Fertilizers** have proved reliable, hard-working, and economical. They are the wise choice for intensive pasture cultivation that pays biggest profits! See your Armour Agent for your needs.



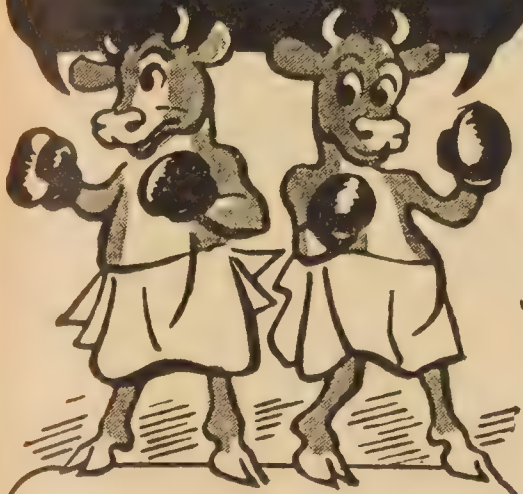
USE ARMOUR'S UNDER WHEAT



Use Armour's **BIG CROP Complete Fertilizer** for greater yields of finer quality. Order now from your nearby Armour Agent!

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DOUBLE PROTECTION!



KILLS AND REPELS! SANILAC Cattle Spray

Herds get long-lasting protection with each spraying! Takes only 1 to 1½ ounces per cow. Won't burn or blister hide, stain or gum hair, or taint milk, when used as directed. Specially developed by Socony-Vacuum Research Laboratories to both kill and repel horn flies, stable flies and other infectious insects.

Helps keep your herds healthy and producing more milk! Helps you get more milk profits!

Available in 5, 14 and 55-gallon drums, and in 1-gallon cans. Insist on Sanilac Cattle Spray and other top-quality Sanilac farm products listed below.



SANILAC Farm Products



Sanilac Cattle Spray
Sanilac Harness Oil
Sanilac Axle Grease
Sanilac Hand Separator Oil
Sanilac Insect Spray
Sanilac Compound Neatsfoot Oil
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beans (field) 3.5; peas (canning) 2; apples 9; non-bearing orchard 2; work off farm (per day) 1; maple syrup (per 100 gallons) 19.

By listing the livestock and crops on your farm, you can easily figure the number of work units on your farm, and this, divided by the number of people working on the farm, will give the work units per man per year. On a number of New York farms where records were kept, the average work units per man were 238. By unusual efficiency some men were able to increase this figure considerably.

* * *

What amount of shrinkage can we expect when we butcher a cow for beef?

The figure will vary within narrow limits, usually being less for beef breeds than for dairy breeds. The weight of the meat will be right around 50% of the live weight of the animal.

* * *

When information becomes available, I hope you will give us a story in American Agriculturist as to how the cattle in the Channel Islands survived the German invasion.—F. H. L., New York.

We have heard indirectly, and not too officially, that the situation in the Channel Islands is not as bad as expected, but that there has been quite a depletion on the Continent. We have written to all the dairy cattle breed associations and have had replies, and in each case they admit that information is a little vague, but that the general opinion is that there is not going to be any considerable market in Europe for dairy cattle.

* * *

My sweet corn has some rather large growths on the ears and tassels. What causes this, and is it something which is carried in the seed?

This sounds very much like smut, which is a disease, but one which is not carried by the seed. The disease is spread by wind, and no completely effective control program has yet been found. It is a good idea to cut out these smut bolls and burn them, but this will not necessarily control the disease unless everyone in the neighborhood does the same thing. This disease is usually more prevalent in a hot, dry summer.

—A. A.—

In a recent issue I saw the question about how to get rid of rats in the attic of a house. I know a good way, and that is to build a large wire box or cage, and put a ferret into it. I think you will find that the strong odor from ferrets in the pen will scare the rats away. Ferrets do not have to run loose through a building to destroy rats. Rats are afraid of ferrets. I hope this suggestion will help some readers.—K. R., New York.

RUSTLING IN REVERSE

In these days of meat shortage and revival of cattle stealing, owners of farm livestock have become particularly watchful of their pastured herds. All suspicious noises at night have obviously aroused farmers' apprehensions. One nocturnal "Rustler" scare in eastern Massachusetts recently had a surprise ending.

One farmer, upon hearing unusual commotion in his pasture, checked up but in the dark of the night was unable to find out just what had happened. Imagine his surprise next morning to find four head of steers added to his herd in the pasture. They were western stock, shipped here for fattening, and during night had broken out of temporary confinement and decided to herd up with the other animals in the pasture.—W. E. Piper.

MODEL C TRACTOR



SELF-GREASING!



Nature equipped Mrs. Duck with an oil sac for lubricating her feathers. Even better than the duck's built-in system of extracting the oil and distributing it with her bill, the Allis-Chalmers Model C tractor is automatically greased all the time!

The Model C has special Sealed Reservoirs, packed with grease at the factory. Most of them require no further attention. All grease fittings are eliminated. The daily greasing chore is no more.

Ten minutes greasing time saved daily totals up to a month in the life of the tractor... enough time for a vacation you've hoped for all your life. Hundreds of pounds of grease saved will help pay for that trip you have planned.

Here's real peace of mind, too... a tractor you can forget to grease and no harm done. Grit can't get in, nor can bearings run dry.

The Model C is quality-built to keep rolling longer, smoother and more economically than tractors of the past. It promises a new experience in comfort, convenience and better living for family farms everywhere.

★ INSTANT HYDRAULIC LIFT

★ POWERHOUSE ON WHEELS

The last word in hydraulic control design—a single master control for TEN different implements. PICK-UP PLOW operates close to fence, ideal for small farms or heavy soil. Lights, starter, wide cushion seat are standard Model C equipment.

A real heavy-duty tractor engine, designed for work. Ruggedly built, engineered for heavy loads hours at a stretch. Cool-running wet-sleeve alloy cylinder liners are removable. A few dollars gives you practically a new motor. Pull-type plow for larger farms and medium soils.



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★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

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Offers for sale both Carnation and Pathfinder bred bull calves from high record Carnation daughters. Sires, Carnation Homestead, Hazewood, Pioneer Pathfinder Fobes. A few choice heifers to freshen this fall.

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100 Head Choice Young HOLSTEIN COWS AND BIG HEIFERS TO FRESHEN AUG., SEPT., OCT., NOV. HEIFERS MOSTLY CALF VACCINATED.
Oswald J. Ward & Son, Candor, N. Y.
PHONE—3V.

HOLSTEINS: 18 years in D.H.I.A. has helped herds in this county. A few cows and heifers for sale. Will also have some real bull calves.

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PHONE—GROTON 28F21.

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closely related to **PEERLESS MARGO** 1013 lbs. fat Jr. 3 yr. old; **PEERLESS SIBYL** 874 lbs. fat Sr. 3 yr. old; **ROYAL LENDA** 1109 lbs. fat Sr. 4 yr. old, and from dams with records up to 809 lbs. fat Sr. 3 yr. old.

ALSO A FEW HEIFER CALVES.

TARBELL GUERNSEY FARMS

SMITHVILLE FLATS, NEW YORK

Young Guernsey Bull—with the size, production, type that will please you. Langwater and Butterfat blood lines. Herd approved and accredited. Complete pedigree sent on request.

WYCHMERE FARM, ONTARIO, N. Y.

REG. GUERNSEY BULL: born October 28, 1944. Sire is grandson of Foremost Prediction A.R. Sire's dam has record of 15,361 lbs. milk, 735 lbs. fat Cl. AA. Dam is 10,181 lbs. milk, 583 lbs. fat Cl. GG, daughter of Broadland Baron A.R. junior champ '35 National Dairy Show.
HARRY SYMES & SON, WALWORTH, N. Y.

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Due in August and September.

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T.B. AND BLOODTESTED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.

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Fancy Dairy Cattle: 200 to 500 cows and heifers on hand at all times.
Horses: 50 to 100 high class mated teams, singles, seconds and saddle horses.

E. L. FOOTE & SON, INC.

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Close and Fresh Cows: Every animal personally selected to build customers' good will. No cash needed. No sales on Sunday.

State Dairy Cattle Co., Inc.

B. N. Millard, Pres., Ithaca, N. Y. R.D. 5, Phone 2015

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REGISTERED SHORTHORNS

(Beef type). Bred cows and heifers. Popular bloodlines.

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REGISTERED 2-YR. OLD HEREFORD HEIFERS. HORNED AND POLLED. ALSO YOUNG BULLS.
Can ship any State.

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ROADS END, CHERRY PLAIN, NEW YORK.
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70 HEAD OF COWS AND HEIFERS WITH 35 CALVES AT FOOT.

ALSO ONE REGISTERED HERD BULL.

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FOR SALE:

2 Rams 2 yrs., 3 Rams 1 yr.;
2 Ram Lambs, four Ewes from
2 to 4 yrs. old. Hampshire Sheep.
Dorset Sheep, 1 Ram 2 yrs., 1 Ram, 1 Ram Lamb.
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EVERYTHING IS REGISTERED OR CAN BE.

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LARGE REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS.
Guaranteed to please as they have for the past 15 years. Will ship express collect.

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REGISTERED DORSET RAMS

Shipped on approval. Send for photographs. VERY REASONABLE PRICES.

JAMES S. MORSE, LEVANNA, N. Y.

REGISTERED SUFFOLKS,

Ram lambs and yearlings from sons of imported sires. Also choice breeding ewes.
Churchside Farm, Lunenburg, Ontario, Can.

FOR SALE: A CHOICE LOT OF SHROPSHIRE AND SUFFOLK YEARLING RAMS.
They are good rugged fellows ready for service. Come see them.

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A few nice young pigs 6 wks. old, \$12.00 each, 7-8 wks. old, \$12.50 each. Chester & Yorkshire, Berkshire & O.I.C. crossed. Kindly send deposit of 25% with order. Balance shipped C.O.D.

Chester Whites or Berkshire & Chester Cross 6 to 7 wks. old \$8.50 ea.; 8 to 10 wks. old \$9.00 ea. Will ship any number C.O.D. or send check or money order. Inoculated if desired—75c extra. Buy pigs that live and grow.

WALTER LUX, 44 ARLINGTON ROAD, WOBURN, MASS.

Bred Sows and Gilts—35 Head.
BLACK POLAND CHINAS AND SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS FOR FALL LITTERS. ORDERS TAKEN FOR FALL PIGS. ALL PUREBREDS.
C. W. Hillman, Vincentown, N. J.

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PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS

Beautiful, intelligent, real quality and breeding. Males \$25.00, Females \$20.00. Unpedigreed Males \$12.00 up, Females \$6.00 up.
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BEAUTIFUL TRICOLOR ENG. SHEPHERD DOGS. 3 months; also pure collies, tan and white, well-marked. All parents guaranteed heel drivers. Farm raised, vaccinated. Males and Spays \$15.00. Females \$10.00. Also watch dogs \$10.00. Inquire. We have one coon hound, one foxhound, a few rabbit dogs left.
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FOR SALE: PUPPIES

COLLIES, SHEPHERDS, SHEPHERD-POLICE Crossed, heel driving instinct. Males \$12.00, Females \$8.00. One litter St. Bernard-Newfoundland crossed \$15. each.
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PUPPIES AND GROWN DOGS. THEY HUNT—PLUS QUALITY.
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TEL. CENTER BRUNSWICK 22F31.

AKC COCKER SPANIELS \$25.00 EACH OR RAISE ONE ON "MY PUPPY PLAN"
Collie-Shepherds, English-Shepherds, Collies and St. Bernard-Collies. Prices reduced—overstocked.

EDNA GLADSTONE, ANDES, NEW YORK

FARM DOGS, WATCH DOGS, PETS.

A few Beagle, Spaniel-Beagle pups, fine Rabbit and Bird dogs. \$5.00 up.
Stamp for dog book.

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MALE GERMAN SHEPHERD

Extra good watch dogs, \$25.00. English Shepherd, year-old farm and watch dog, \$25.00. Female Beagle, ready to start, \$10.00. Beagle Pups. Started rabbit hounds, \$15.00. Trained rabbit and foxhounds.
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FERRETS:

Fine gentle rat and rabbit hunters with a reputation and guarantee behind them. For pictures and details write

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PEONIES—DOUBLE FLOWERED.

ROSE, WHITE—TWO \$1.00.
Plant now for spring flowering.
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Certified Cornell No. 595 Wheat:
a new white wheat, superior to Yorkwin in stiffness of straw and more resistant to loose smut.

CERTIFIED WONG WINTER BARLEY—
THE WINTER BARLEY THAT STANDS UP.
SEND FOR PRICES.

Harwood Martin, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

Certified Wong Barley and Certified Cornell 595 Wheat now available.
EGG AND APPLE FARM,
TRUMANSBURG, N. Y. BOX A.

Certified 595 Hybrid Seed Wheat.

VERY STIFF STRAW.
EXCELLENT VARIETY FOR COMBING.

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CERTIFIED WHEAT, CORNELL 595,
STIFF STRAW, HIGH YIELDING STRAIN, SUPERIOR TO OTHERS.
APPLETON BROTHERS,
R.D. 3, CANANDAIGUA, NEW YORK

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GOSS—CANASTOTA CO.

HAY SHIPPERS.

CANASTOTA, NEW YORK

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THE WHITE EGG FARM

LEGHORNS—NEW HAMPSHIRE
N.Y.-U.S. PULLORUM CLEAN.

Write for folder.

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Brooks Poultry Farm—N.Y.-U.S.
PULLORUM CONTROLLED, NO REACTORS. LARGE TYPE LEGHORNS THAT PRODUCE 95% LARGE EGGS. WRITE FOR CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST.
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N.Y.-U.S. APPROVED WHITE LEGHORNS, REDS. They Live—They Lay—They Pay. Pullorum Free. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Details on request.

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MAPES

RED-ROCKS, ROCK-REDS & NEW HAMPSHIRE
make outstanding layers of large eggs—and rapid growing broilers, roasters, or capons.

Write for folder and price list.

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R.O.P. OFFICIAL BREEDING.
500 BIRDS TRAPPED, YEAR AROUND.
Circular on request.

C. & G. FARMS, Ballston Lake, N.Y. Route 5.

Pedigreed White Leghorn Cockerels
FROM OUR FINEST MATINGS. HALF AND FULL GROWN. WE ARE RAISING 500 TO SELL BETWEEN NOW AND DECEMBER 1st.
BABCOCK POULTRY FARM, R. D. 3, Ithaca, N. Y.

Walter Rich's Hobart Poultry Farm
LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY.
Our circular shows you the type of bird it will pay you to put in your laying house next fall.
WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

CASTER'S PARMENTER REDS

and **ROCK-RED CROSS.**
Known for exceptional livability and consistent production. Circular available.

RED-W-FARM, Box W, Wolcott, N. Y.

ADVERTISING RATES

Northeast Markets Page.

This classified page is for the accommodation of Northeastern farmers for advertising the following classifications: **LIVESTOCK**—Cattle, Swine, Sheep, Horses, Dogs, Rabbits, Goats, Mink, Ferrets; **FARM PRODUCE**—Field Seeds, Hay and Straw, Maple Syrup, Honey, Pop Corn, Miscellaneous; **POULTRY**—Breeding Stock, Hatching Eggs; **EMPLOYMENT**—Help Wanted, Situation Wanted; **FARM REAL ESTATE**—Farms for Sale, Rent or Wanted; **FARM EQUIPMENT**—For Sale, Wanted.

Advertising space is limited to the following units: one inch deep one column wide at \$6.00 per issue; one-half inch deep one column wide at \$3.00 per issue. Copy must be received at **American Agriculturist, Advertising Dept., Box 514, Ithaca, N. Y., 17 days before publication date.** No Baby Chick Advertising accepted on this page. Flat charge of \$1.00 will be made for box numbers. Issues are published 1st and 3rd Saturdays of each month.

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RICHQUALITY LEGHORNS REDS

OUR 35th YEAR.

12000 BIRDS.

One of New York State's Oldest and Largest Breeding Farms. Write for Catalogue.

RICH POULTRY FARMS

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THE MCGREGOR FARM

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—50 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN BREEDING PROFIT-PRODUCING BIRDS. WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER.

The McGregor Farm, Box A, Maine, N.Y.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE: 213 ACRE DAIRY FARM

on main highway. Good buildings. All modern conveniences, gas & elec. Full line farm machinery, 32 head of cattle. Will sell with or without stock & tools. Write **Earl M. Atwell, Wellsville, N. Y., R. 4.**

EMPLOYMENT

WANTED: Women or men with farm experience for Dairy Herd Improvement Association Supervisors. Write to DAIRY RECORDS OFFICE, Wing Hall, Ithaca, N. Y., for information about Training School to be held Sept. 10-22, 1945.

HELP WANTED: SINGLE MAN,

experienced, reliable, for general farm work on a thoroughly modernized New Jersey Dairy farm with pure bred stock, three miles from Flemington, N. J. \$125.00 monthly plus board and private room with shower. Every second Sunday off. We want a good job done in return for good treatment under best of living conditions. Give age and full information in first letter.
Box 514-CF, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, ITHACA, N. Y.

Help Wanted: Single Man or Boy

out of high school to work on dairy farm. Must have references. Use milking machine. Good hours, wages \$65.00 to \$100.00 a month. Yearly employment. Every other Sunday off. Write **BOX 514-YC, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, ITHACA, NEW YORK.**

EXPERIENCED HERDSMAN

To take full charge of high grade herd and build up to pure bred. Good working and living conditions. Salary commensurate to ability. Apply in writing, stating qualifications to: **MR. HOWARD L. AMES, MASONIC HOME, UTICA 2, N. Y.**

When writing to advertisers, be sure to mention **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.**

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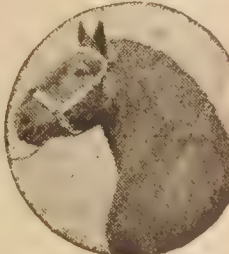
Farm chunks 1250 to 1500 lbs.; heavy drafters 1600 to 2500 lbs.; Percherons, Belgians. Singles, matched pairs or carload whatever weights and colors required. Quick shipment, main line railways.

All-purpose saddle horses for general use, also fancy three and five-gaited. Cow ponies neck-rein broke; Hunters and Golden Palominos.

Large ponies Welsh and Hackneys; large, medium and very small Shettlands, solid colors and attractive spotted; shipped singly in crates by express. How old are children you want pony for?

Your entire satisfaction fully guaranteed.

Howard Chandler
CHARITON, IOWA



FALL COWS

Fall cows can be bought cheaper now than at trying up time. With beef prices good, and a large selection of cows to pick from you can save money by acting now! We will finance your purchase of cows and farm machinery through authorized dealers on liberal terms.
Write today for full particulars.

EQUITABLE CREDIT CORPORATION
Specialists in Livestock and Farm Machinery Financing.

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MILKING SHORTHORNS FOR 4% MILK & GREATEST SALVAGE VALUE

Official as well as "on the farm" records under average farm conditions prove that Milking Shorthorns are best all-round breed! Produce 4% milk and have greatest salvage value of all milk breeds! Get the facts—FREE! Or read **Milking Shorthorn Journal**. Trial subscription six months 60¢, one year \$1.00.
MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY, Dept. AG-5, 609 West Exchange Ave., U. S. Yards, Chicago 9, Ill.

ANCHORAGE FARMS
Cobleskill, N. Y.

★ Registered Herefords
★ Registered Corriedales

Breeders of uniform purebred livestock. Inquiries and visitors always welcome.

Relieve Sore Shoulders

Keep horse at work

The best way to keep bruises, strains, swellings from causing expensive "lay-up" is to attend to them right away with Absorbine.

A stand-by for over 50 years, Absorbine is used by leading veterinarians to help prevent such congestive troubles from becoming permanent afflictions. By speeding blood flow to injury it helps carry off congestion. Absorbine rubbed on swelling usually relieves soreness in a few hours! Absorbine costs only \$2.50 for a long-lasting bottle. When Absorbine works to clear up injury, as it has on many others, you'll agree Absorbine is worth many times its cost. At all druggists. W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

Absorbine

ROYALTY

FROM THE HERDS OF

Dutchess County



ABERDEEN ANGUS BREEDERS' SALE

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24th, 1945

PINE PLAINS, N. Y.

50 SHOW HEIFERS

Representing the best the County Produces. For catalog, write

MYRON M. FURST, PINE PLAINS, N. Y.

125 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Wednesday, SEPT. 5

184th in nationally known auction series

AT EARLVILLE, MADISON COUNTY, N. Y.

- 70 Fresh and nearby springers
- 20 Young cows and first calf heifers, due in early fall.
- 10 Bulls of all ages.
- 25 Young calves, majority heifers.

These cattle are strictly healthy for T.B., for Bang's, for mastitis, and many are Bang's Vaccinated.

Patronize this reliable 23-year-old Holstein market. Breed Registered Holsteins to meet the strong competition of the future. Sale starts at 10:00 A. M., lunches served, trucks available.

Bring your friends. This is a meeting place of all Holstein breeders and leading dairymen of the East. Comfortable seats in a large sale auditorium. Ladies welcome. Now that gas rationing is over, see the country and enjoy the sale.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS

Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

FENCING FOR YOUR FARM

Poultry Fencing, Poultry Netting, Welded Turkey Wire, Cello-Glass, Steel Fence Posts, Field Fencing, Barbed Wire, Electric Fence Controllers, Chestnut Post and Rail Fencing, Cedar Hurdle Fence, Cedar Posts. Literature FREE. ARNOLD-DAIN CORPORATION, Dept. A, Mahopac, New York

LITERATURE FREE

For HOOE ROT Use

Dr. Naylor's LINITE

Easy to apply—Prompt in action. For Hoof Rot, Canker, Thrush. 12 oz. bottle \$1.00. At your dealers. Or by mail, postpaid.

H. W. NAYLOR CO., MORRIS, N. Y.

Warm Buoy Electric Stock-Tank Heater

Economically and automatically heats any average-size tank. Temperature adjustable. New principle, grounded, safe. NOW available

\$1875

GENERAL FARM APPLIANCE CO. Chelsea, Mich.

DOWN THE



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

JAPAN is through. Most of the world will be observing Thanksgiving Day every day with our food, and we can be thankful for that, too. The food producers of America will have done more for a lasting peace if they can carry this load than all other groups put together. If they fail, peace fails, and a more dangerous situation arises than organized warfare.

Many old-timers, good solid men with years of experience, have already begun talking of "surpluses", "unemployment", "price breaks", and "depression". No young man and no returned man that I have talked with seems to think anything of the sort. This may be only the optimism of youth, and maybe something deeper—i. e. confidence in themselves, in the brain power of their generation, and the feeling of tremendous things they have already accomplished and the power to continue to accomplish tremendous things.

YOUTH VERSUS AGE

With war's end, these two philosophies of what is to come are sure to prevail, one pulling against the other. History and personal experiences are with the old men. Accomplishments in this young country are with the young men; for in spite of all the "experiences" of the older men, 150 years has brought us from the "Daniel Boones" to a rich, productive, prosperous, educated land of plenty.

Production and then more production has done it, not always at a profit; sometimes over periods at a loss, but more and more production has eventually solved many problems, and I believe it always will. International food outlets to such countries as India and China and probably transportation changes (freight planes)—in fact, all economic advancement—hinge on increased production.

Livestock and livestock feeds are no exception. We know there is a world shortage right now of such foods. We know there is an unlimited need for them if only markets and transportation can be built up as fast as we can build up production.

MAINTAINING PRODUCTION

Yes, war prices and war demands are over, I hope forever, but if every farmer cuts down production, cuts wages, cuts improvements, and sells less, this country is well on its way to real trouble. For example, the national debt can never be handled with "cut down" production.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We certainly agree with "Doc" that a policy of "making things scarce" is wrong. But we are also sure that the time is here when all wise farmers should watch their step about extending operations. There never was a time in history when "ups" were not followed by "downs", when war was not followed sooner or later by hard times, and farmers were always the first to get hurt.

For livestock men there is nothing in the picture to justify cutting down on breeding stock, on feeding operations, on dairy herds, or any other sound livestock operation, and this can well include pastures, hay, and small grain rotations.

We are fortunate that at the end of five years of this thing, livestock numbers are really short as compared to population increases. Also, I believe we can look forward with great relief to less government foolishness and, let us

(Continued on Page 16)

The Vermont Jersey Cattle Club Annual Autumn Sale

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1945

AT HARTLAND FAIRGROUNDS

E. M. GRANGER, JR., Auctioneer.

60 HEAD OF REGISTERED JERSEYS—Perhaps the greatest consignment sale ever held in the Northeast with a majority of the cows being just ready to freshen at or near sale time. Bred heifers in calf to great sires, heifers ready to breed now, calves of great promise.

Most of the cows have records either Register of Merit, HIR, or DHIA. Some have Silver Medals. Eight of them are sired by AJCC Superior Sires. Many more by "Tested Sires". Many of them classified as high as Very Good. You'll be pleased with the number and quality of their records. Included is a most remarkable heifer due October 10 with her second calf. She is Intervale Standard Roxy, "Very Good" and a 2 yr. old record just made of 621 lbs. fat (actual) on 2x 305 day basis. Her sire is a "Very Good" Superior Sire from a "Very Good" world record dam. Also there is a honey of an open heifer by High Lawn's great Superior Sire, High Lawn Torono Siegrid, and with a maternal line just chock full of medal records. Three daughters of a Superior Sire recently sold for \$2000.00 and one in calf to another young bull recently sold at auction for \$1750.00.

From Brigham Farm come two daughters of Sybil Ashburn Baronet Owl, Superior Sire, and with Ton of Gold dams and grand dams. And, also, a heifer due with her first calf with the top of the 1944 sale, Pinelawn Carrie, for her grand dam. And a host of others just as good as you can see by reading the catalog.

Only one bull, ten months old, but he has for his paternal brother the only bull of the breed to win his Medal of Merit with his daughters milked twice daily, Marge's Golden Chief. His grand dam is the great Sybil Tessie Lorna.

SHOW IN THE MORNING WITH IRA G. PAYNE, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB, AS JUDGE.

Catalog mailed ONLY ON REQUEST to George Ricker, Groton, Vt.

Eastern New York DISPERSAL

Registered
75 HOLSTEIN CATTLE
Sat'y, Sept. 15 at 11 a. m.

FRANCIS RYAN

sells his well-known, high producing, richly bred, outstanding herd. All free from blemishes. At his farm 1 mile south of

VERBANK, DUTCHESS COUNTY,

midway between Millbrook and Hopewell Junction, 12 miles northeast of Poughkeepsie, New York.

Practically every animal negative from calfhood vaccination and eligible for interstate shipment.

Owner has other business interests and is compelled to retire from dairying.

15 yearling heifers, well grown, good condition, beautiful individuals of Winterthur breeding.

22 heifers coming with 2nd calf, due in fall and early winter. A daughter of Dean of the Pearls, \$7700 bull, and a daughter of Dunloggin Eminent.

Health of herd in charge of the well-known veterinarian, Dr. Stringham, since it was founded. Only 3 animals above 5 years of age.

IT'S A HERD PAR EXCELLENT.

Detailed catalogs at the ringside.

Sale held in a big tent.

FRANCIS R. RYAN, P.O. BILLINGS, N. Y.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS

Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

EFFECTIVE Treatment for Chronic MASTITIS

Due to Streptococcus Agalactiae

The active agents in Mam-O-Lac destroy streptococcus agalactiae, the cause of most mastitis troubles. Mam-O-Lac is effective in the majority of such cases. Write for details. Kansas City Vaccine Co., Dept. 19A, Kansas City 15, Mo.

MAM-O-LAC Formerly Strepto-Lac
(TYROTHRICIN)

BIG NEW ENGLAND AUCTION

MONDAY & TUESDAY, SEPT. 17-18

123 DAIRY CATTLE

T.B. Accredited, Bang's Vaccinated and negative, eligible for New York State or any New England State.

MALNATI BROTHERS

At ASHLEY FALLS, Berkshire Co., Mass. On Route 7, ten miles south of Great Barrington, Mass.

First Day—Sept. 17—67 REG. HOLSTEINS

Herd average for past 7 years, 403 lb. of fat. 18 due through September to December. Some fresh. 27 OPEN HEIFERS, ALL GOOD AGES.

4 BULLS, including the famous CAPTAIN POSCH, a son of General Posch, and proven. 17 daughters selling. A November 1944 daughter of Montvic Lochinvar out of a 604 lb., 4.2%, 2 time dam.

Second Day, Sept. 18—56 GRADES.

including 43 high grade Jerseys, virtually purebreds. Many fresh and heavy springers.

SALE STARTS AT 12:30 EACH DAY.

MALNATI BROS., Owners, ASHLEY FALLS, MASS.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS

Sales Mgr. & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

HOLSTEIN AUCTION

A SALE OF RICH POSCH AND RAG APPLE BRED CATTLE.

FRANK C. McLEAN & SONS

FRIDAY, SEPT. 7th, STARTING AT 12:30 P. M.

in a tent at the farm on Route 12, four miles south of

Greene, Chenango Co., N. Y.

15 miles north of Binghamton.

50 Registered HOLSTEINS

T.B. ACCREDITED, BANG'S VACCINATED, BLOOD TESTED.

Offering includes the famous show bull and proven sire, PRINCE KEVIN POSCH, a son of General Posch out of a 856 lb. 4% dam with 992 lb. fat record full sister.

31 daughters and 16 animals bred to him. Among them are 14 bred to famous Broome-Tioga Artificial sires.

10 unbred yearlings and 7 heifer calves.

12 daughters of the proven sire, SIR OSWALD POSCH, noted son of General Posch out of an "Excellent" cow with 889 lb. of fat. Records up to 530 lb. of fat, 2 time.

2 daughters of Fairview Montvic Chieftain, son of a World's record cow.

14 fresh and close springers. Every animal traces directly at least once to Johanna Rag Apple Pabst. All are rich in the famous Posch blood. Herd made 600,000 lb. in 1944. The highest producing herd in 12,000 producers.

FRANK C. McLEAN & SONS, Owners, GREENE, N. Y.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS

Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

For Hardy Grazers

Ayrshires make most 4% milk from an acre of grass

Write for literature and list of breeders near you with stock for sale

Ayrshire Breeders' Ass'n., 85 Centre St., Brandon, Vt.

RAISE AYRSHIRES

AYRSHIRE AUCTIONS

DELAWARE COUNTY SALE

TUESDAY, SEPT. 11th, AT DEE GOULD FARM, 1/2 mile west of SOUTH KORTRIGHT, N. Y.

40 COWS AND BRED HEIFERS

Majority fresh or due near sale date.

All cattle T.B. and Blood Tested.

AYRSHIRE SALES SERVICE, Box 85, Brandon, Vt.

AYRSHIRE AUCTIONS

WILLIAM AND HARRIET BURNS, CARTHAGE, N. Y., R.D. 1.

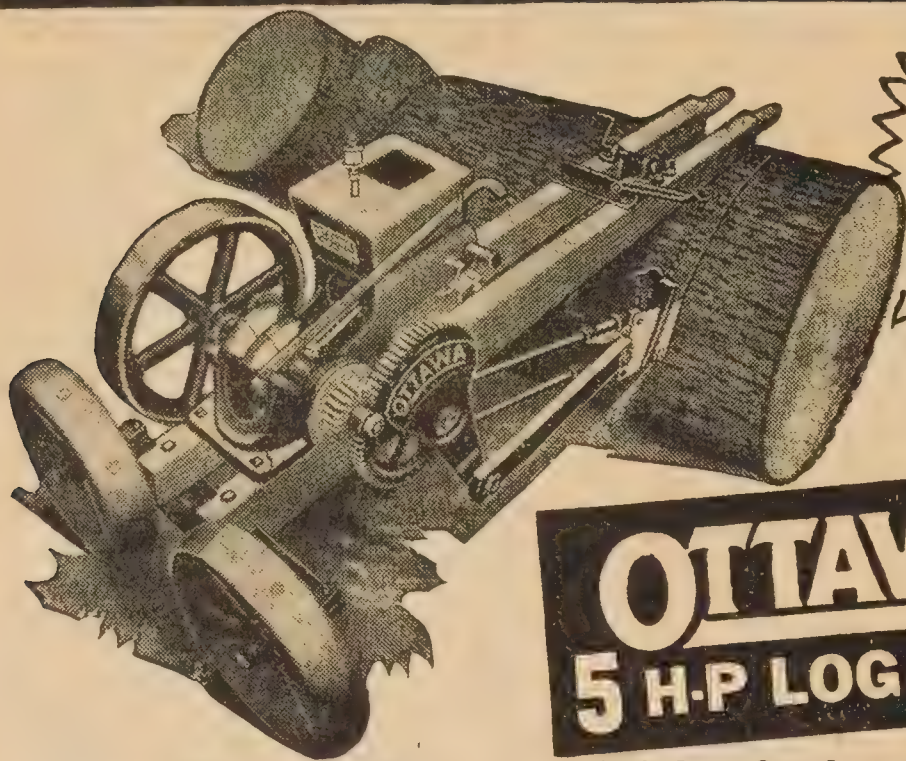
THURSDAY, SEPT. 13, 1:00 P. M.

A Top-Farmer-Breeder's Herd. 22 head due to freshen between August 15 and September 30. Herd T.B. and Bang's Accredited.

AYRSHIRE SALES SERVICE, Box 85, BRANDON, VERMONT

MOVING? So that you will not miss a single issue of the American Agriculturist, send your old address as well as your new one to American Agriculturist, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Big Demand for Wood! Prices Never as High! QUICK PROFITS with OTTAWA



Burns LOW COST KEROSENE (or Gasoline)

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These 250 turkeys are growing into meat on the farm of Walter Doane of Apalachin, N. Y. Purchased on May 22, heat for brooding was supplied by a kerosene-burning hover. Turkey mash was fed for 8 weeks, and pellets and scratch grain will be fed until they are marketed.

This is the first year turkeys have been raised on this farm, but we were told that there are about 30,000 turkeys within a radius of 15 miles of this farm.

"Blue Comb" Threatens Pullets

THIS is the time of year when poultrymen start worrying about blue comb or "pullet disease," as it is sometimes called. Here are the symptoms: It usually affects pullets just as they start to lay, but may be found in older hens. The first observable symptoms are that the combs of a few hens will change to blood red, and the birds look sick. They stop eating, more combs turn red or blue, egg production drops, and some birds die. In some cases mortality runs as high as 50% to 60% of the flock.

At one time it was thought that the disease was caused by eating newly-threshed wheat, but this idea has been pretty well disproved. No one seems to know the exact cause, although some believe that it is caused by a virus, an organism which cannot be seen even with a microscope.

Just about a year ago we gave you some suggested treatments as outlined by J. C. Huttar, one of our poultry contributors. For your information, we are repeating them just as they appeared last summer:

There are at least two treatments which have been tried and found effective in farm outbreaks of Blue Comb, and a third has been used successfully in the laboratory by Drs. Jungherr and Scott of the Connecticut Agricultural College.

TREATMENT No. 1

When the very first symptoms are seen, flush the birds by putting one pint of molasses in each gallon of drinking water for a day.

The same day feed a crumbly wet mash which is made up of 40 pounds of bran, 40 pounds of ground oats and 20 pounds of molasses mixed with water. Feed this 3 or 4 times a day for 3 or 4 days. Feed a little less scratch grain during these 3 or 4 days, but leave the dry mash before them as usual. The wet mash may be put right on the dry mash. When the birds pick up in their dry feed consumption, you can be pretty sure that the trouble is about over.

TREATMENT No. 2

Scratch grain should be fed sparingly. A crumbly wet mash, consisting of 40 parts molasses and 60 parts regular mash, should be fed for 3 hours every other day for a week. All feed should be taken away from the birds for two hours before the wet mash is offered.

TREATMENT No. 3 (Jungherr-Scott)

Feed dry mash and scratch grains as usual but the mash should contain

1½ % muriate of potash. This mash should be fed for one week.

Use only one of these treatments and not all three!

—A. A.—

FORCED MOLT

Is it a good idea to force hens into a molt during the summer, so they will lay more eggs in the fall?

Some commercial poultrymen in the West have adopted this practice, but it has not been widespread in the East. There is no question but that a molt can be forced by withholding mash for several days and, if necessary, cutting down on the hens' supply of water.

—A. A.—

DOWN THE ALLEY

(Continued from Page 15)

hope, toward its complete elimination from our personal business and affairs.

We can also be thankful for another wonderful growing year. In the past month everything everywhere has grown so fast and so well that it has practically caught up with the late start it got this spring. There will be no shortages this winter unless they are man-made.

—A. A.—

N. Y. S. NEW LIVESTOCK IMPORT REGULATIONS

C. Chester DuMond, Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, announced on August 23 that new regulations relating to the importation of livestock into New York State become effective immediately. The new regulations supersede previous orders relating to the importation of cattle and to special permits. They are based on a uniform plan recommended by livestock officials and breeders of the New England States, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York. New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut have issued new regulations based on the uniform plan.

The new regulations are designed to give better protection to the state's livestock and to facilitate the movement of livestock among the states. Previous rules applied only to cattle for dairy, feeding or breeding purposes. The new order also includes sheep, goats and swine. The order is aimed to control tuberculosis, Bang's disease and scabies in cattle, scabies in sheep, scabies, tuberculosis and Bang's disease in goats, and cholera in hogs. The order also clarifies the status of animals vaccinated against Bang's disease. Copies of the complete order are available from the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets in Albany.

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FARM FREEZER FACTS and FANCIES

By ARLENE NUTTALL

I'M PLANNING to try out a new idea in freezing peaches this fall, and that is the use of ascorbic acid (vitamin C) to prevent "browning." I have been finding out about how to do it, and it's really very simple and costs only 1 or 2 cents per pint extra. In addition to preventing discoloration of the fruit and the accompanying change of flavor, it increases the vitamin C content of the peaches. I'm anxious to try this, and I think you will be too.

Here are directions for doing it which I got from Dr. Frank A. Lee of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva:

First, before buying the ascorbic acid from your druggist, determine just how much syrup you use on a pint of peaches, so that you can have the druggist weigh out the exact amount of ascorbic acid you will need. Figure it this way. You will probably use between 5 and 6 ounces of syrup on a pint of peaches. For each pint of peaches you should use 2/10 of a gram of ascorbic acid. For example if you plan to do 10 pints of peaches at a time, and you use 6 ounces of syrup per pint, you will then require 60 ounces of syrup and 2 grams of ascorbic acid.

Make your syrup up a day ahead of time and keep it in the refrigerator. Have your druggist weigh out exactly the number of grams of ascorbic acid in proportion to the number of pints you are planning to do.

When you are all set to go, work fast. Make a solution of the ascorbic acid by mixing it with water, probably 1/2 ounce will do it. Shake the solution to be sure all the powder is thoroughly dissolved. Add this solution to your syrup and mix well.

Put the required amount of syrup in each container and slice your peaches directly into the syrup. (Prepare your peaches according to directions in N. Y. State Food Commission Leaflet No. 49, entitled "Freshen Your Menus With Frozen Fruits.") Seal the packages as quickly as possible. Then shake each package to be sure the syrup gets to each slice of peach. Freeze with the least possible delay.

WARNINGS

1. Make up just the amount of syrup you will need.
2. Do NOT add ascorbic acid to your syrup until you are ready to use it.
3. Do NOT make ascorbic acid into a solution with water until you are ready to use it. In either case, deterioration sets in and your results would not be satisfactory.
4. Be sure to use 2/10 of a gram of ascorbic acid to each pint of peaches.

I'll be interested to know whether you try out this new idea in freezing peaches. Write me c/o American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

—A. A.—

EGG CANDLER AIDS CANNERS

Timely tip from New Hampshire Extension Service to home canners is that an egg candler may be used effectively to find cracks and defects in glass jars. Jars can be easily examined for flaws which might cause cracking in the process of preserving. If no candler is available, a frosted electric lamp bulb may be used in a dark room as a substitute.—W. E. P.

A REDUCTION THAT ISN'T A BARGAIN



Calcium Supply Adequate



Calcium Supply Inadequate

Calcium Deficiency Can Wreck Poultry Profits

The first effect of a lack of calcium in a hen's feed is a decrease in the weight of the eggshell. Thin-shelled, unmarketable eggs are more than a temporary hole in profits. They are danger signals of a calcium deficiency that must be made up promptly or egg production may stop soon.

Make sure your hens are getting the best possible calcium supplement for profitable egg production. An adequate quantity of calcium carbonate in the diet of laying chickens helps in obtaining the maximum production of firm-shelled, marketable eggs.

LIME CREST CALCITE CRYSTALS provide an excellent source of calcium and fill all grinding needs. Lime Crest Calcite Crystals also contain minerals known to have important nutritional value: Manganese, which aids in the building of sound eggshells, and in maintaining the health of the laying hen; iron and copper, which help to protect birds against a form of anemia.

Get a supply of Lime Crest Calcite Crystals TODAY and avoid a REDUCTION that isn't a bargain. Free samples, information, and the name of the Lime Crest dealer nearest you will be sent to you upon request—a penny postal card will do.



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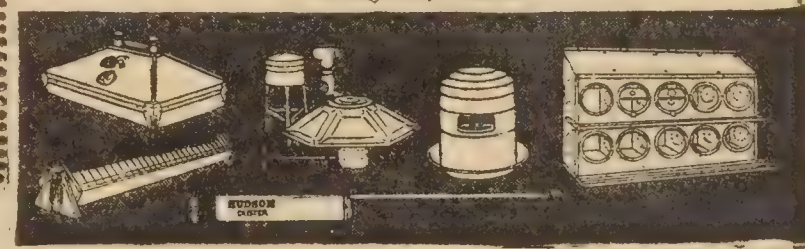
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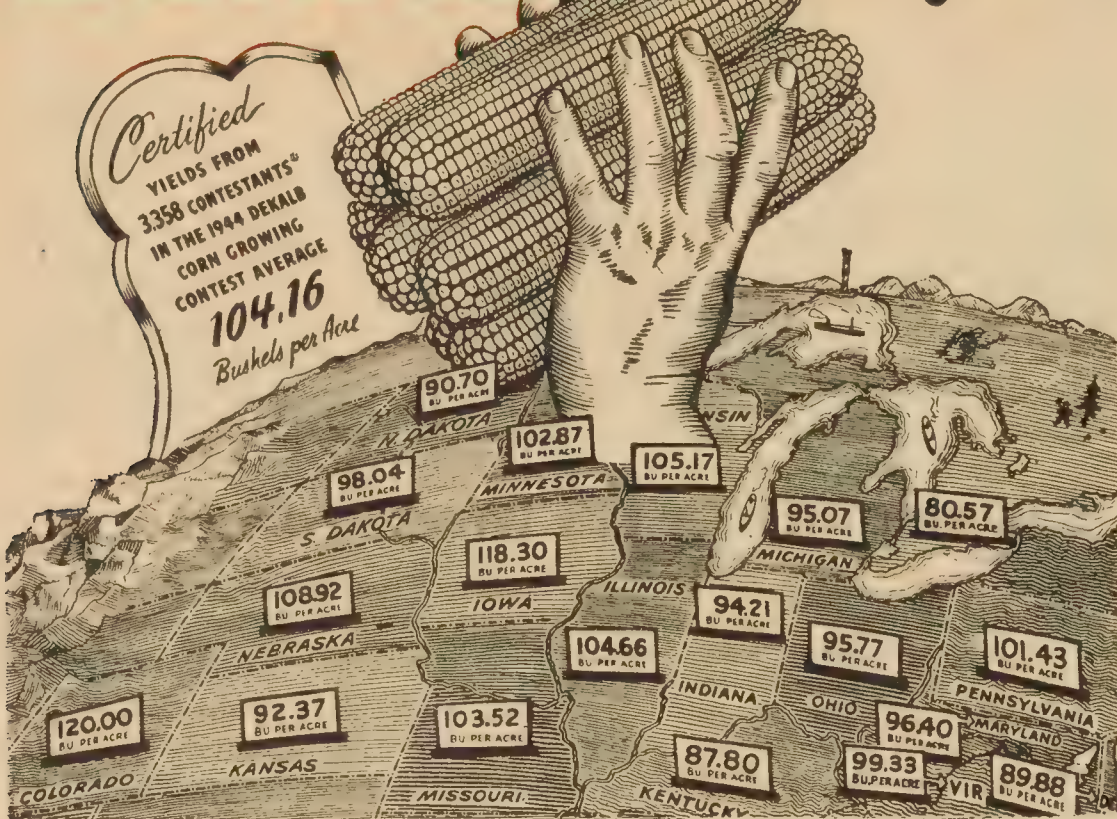
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Frank Smith of Springfield Center, N. Y., mowing an excellent field of Ladino clover. Frank has sheep, beef cattle, and some fine milking Shorthorns. He has a first-class permanent pasture which he has improved mainly by spreading manure.

Readers Answer the Question

(Continued from Page 3)

chemistry, soils and agronomy, to name a few.

Cooperatives will be a "must" in the way of life for the Family Farm. Sharing equipment and labor, preserving and marketing foods, cooperation will answer many problems.

Modern farm machinery will help eliminate the labor problem. By combining wheat, for example, the crop may be harvested with less help and in less time than it once required. Other labor saving inventions and devices that are on the horizon will also be a boon to the farmer. Farm children will continue to help lighten the load of the most independent and democratic family on earth.

Labor unions and corporations will be trying continually to break down resistance, but the farmer will think twice before he relinquishes his independence. The Family Farm is the heart and soul of America.—Mrs. Alva S. Baker, Jr., Albee Farm, Marriottsville, Md.

The cow-milker could not shovel the manure. The teamster could not pitch hay. The whole labor situation would become ridiculous.

Large farms work well when millionaires wish to reduce their income taxes but seldom otherwise.—A. H. de Graff, Adams Center, N. Y.

FROM THE YOUNGEST CONTESTANT

I AM ten years old. I live on a small-sized farm. I think the small-sized farms will live on. They can get on better than the large-sized farms. The small-sized farms can exchange tools with the neighbors. We have a tractor, and do custom work for others. The large-sized farms need to hire men which are hard to get, and also very expensive. The small-sized farms do not have to. We have 180 acres of land.—Doris Kirk, Candor, N. Y.

HERE TO STAY!

THE family-sized farm is not doomed. It is the life blood of an industrious and independent America. It is here to stay.

Keeping only as many animals and acres as he himself can tend, the small farm owner is the only independent farmer. His big-time competitor, dependent on labor, is up a stump when labor departs. But come labor problems, war or marriage to take his help, the small-time farmer is safe. He can do the job himself.

If he wants extra cash, there is plenty of off-the-farm work. Trucking, tractoring, road patrol, gristmill, store and factory jobs, to say nothing of helping his fellow farmers.

From 14 grade cows last winter, this writer produced more than 400 pounds of milk daily, hauled approximately 50 tons of grain a week for the local mill and got his own breakfast and supper to boot.

For haying, spring work and silo filling time, he hires help or swaps work with other small time farmers, usually his over-the-hill neighbor, who works

(Continued on opposite page)



Whenever you see this button on a man's coat lapel, you know immediately that he has been in the armed services but has been honorably discharged.

(Continued from opposite page)
winters in a city factory and whose wife and four small children help with chores and milking.

These are not isolated cases. They are not unique. These Vermont men are but two of the countless small family-sized farm owners, who can give up outside work at the drop of a hat and personally do all the work on their family-size acreage.

And come hell or high water, strikes or shortages, upped ration points or no points at all, the family-size farm owner can independently produce food, fuel and shelter for his own family and a lot of other folks, too.—Roy Rounds, Jericho, Vermont.

LARGE FARMS LESS EFFICIENT

HAVING lived on a family-sized farm all of my twenty-one years, I certainly call it a slap in the face to be told that this type of existence is doomed.

It seems to me that large farms are the more wasteful of the two and are apt to suffer more crippling losses at a time they can be least afforded. From the standpoint of the North Atlantic farmer, the family-sized farms are more diversified in nature, whereas, as a general rule, the larger farms raise not more than two main crops, or maintain but one type of livestock.

As the present season has proven, many large farms are suffering from a serious lack of manpower, whereas the small farm carries on efficiently in spite of labor scarcities. The unfavorable weather this year has affected the large orchardmen to a serious degree, with the deficit side of the ledger predominant. Here again the small fellow will come out on top because he has some other cash crops and livestock.

From the standpoint of the children's welfare, how much better off they are living on a farm that requires their attention. Many city cronies sit idly by and say the farm child works too hard in early life. Please take notice of the difference a decade or even half a century later, and see who is worth more

physically, morally, spiritually and financially.

I am writing this in an endeavor to reduce my emotions without wasting verbal energy talking to some opponent of small business which includes the family-sized farm.—Harold W. Souther, Livermore Falls, Maine.

WORKING TOGETHER

I BELIEVE the family farm is not doomed. Nowhere today, except on these individually owned and operated farms will you find families—mother, father, and children together—in clean, healthy surroundings, planning, working, and accomplishing for the good of each and all. They are not peasants. They are alert and intelligent, free to develop their own ideas and methods. An unbridled mind creates.

Of course machinery is necessary and expensive, but in purchasing such the farmer learns to spend wisely and save systematically toward some definite goal. With machinery properly cared for, wise planning and management, this size farm can produce both crops and financial returns sufficient to make the family comfortable.

Today the farmer has the aid, for very small cost, of good magazines, radio, 4-H, Grange, Farm and Home Bureau, artificial breeding associations, cooperatives, and many more. His boys and girls can own something. There is pride and satisfaction in ownership. They grow up learning by doing, often finding failures and disappointments in their path, but knowing the true value of the dollar and the appreciation of work well done.

These farms will endure because of these farm families—their roots are deep in the furrow they turn. They believe in their business and are confident in its future. They feel secure and that feeling keeps them close to the Creator of all things fine and beautiful. In America these honest folk have made the family-sized farm a haven of peace and happiness, and I firmly believe generations yet unborn will preserve it always,—the finest spot on earth.—Linda M. Jones, Cornwall, N.Y.

What's a Good Pasture Program?

(Continued from Page 11)

many farms between hay and pasture land in the future, but will use fields interchangeably to take best care of the needs of the stock for the particular season.

To make much of our pasture acreage worth haying in the spring, we must improve it. Fertilizer is always essential for improvement; lime usually is, and seeding to a Ladino clover tall grass mixture is desirable whenever it is possible to prepare a seed-bed.

We must, too, get the right kind of plants into our meadows if we are going to secure summer grazing from

them. The old Red clover, Alsike clover, and timothy mixture is entirely unsatisfactory for such a purpose. Alsike clover and timothy usually produce no aftermath worth mentioning and Red clover aftermath comes on too slowly. Besides neither Red clover nor Alsike can be depended upon for more than one year.

Ladino Lasts

We need more perennial legumes like alfalfa and Ladino clover and more grasses like Brome in our meadows. Ladino may not be perfect, but it has wide adaptation, recovers quickly after grazing or mowing and might well be included in practically all seeding mixtures that will be used at all for grazing. Whether or not it should be included in a mixture with alfalfa that will be seeded on good alfalfa land and will be harvested only for hay is open to argument. Since really good alfalfa soil is not overly plentiful in the Northeast, Ladino might well go into most hay mixtures.

Birdsfoot trefoil shows considerable promise as a pasture and hay legume. The chief stumbling block to its more widespread use is the shortage of seed of the desirable strains. It is also a rather tricky crop to establish. The problems involved in getting a stand will probably be solved quicker than problems of seed production.



"I tried, but it wouldn't fit the other way!"

DINO on the FARM



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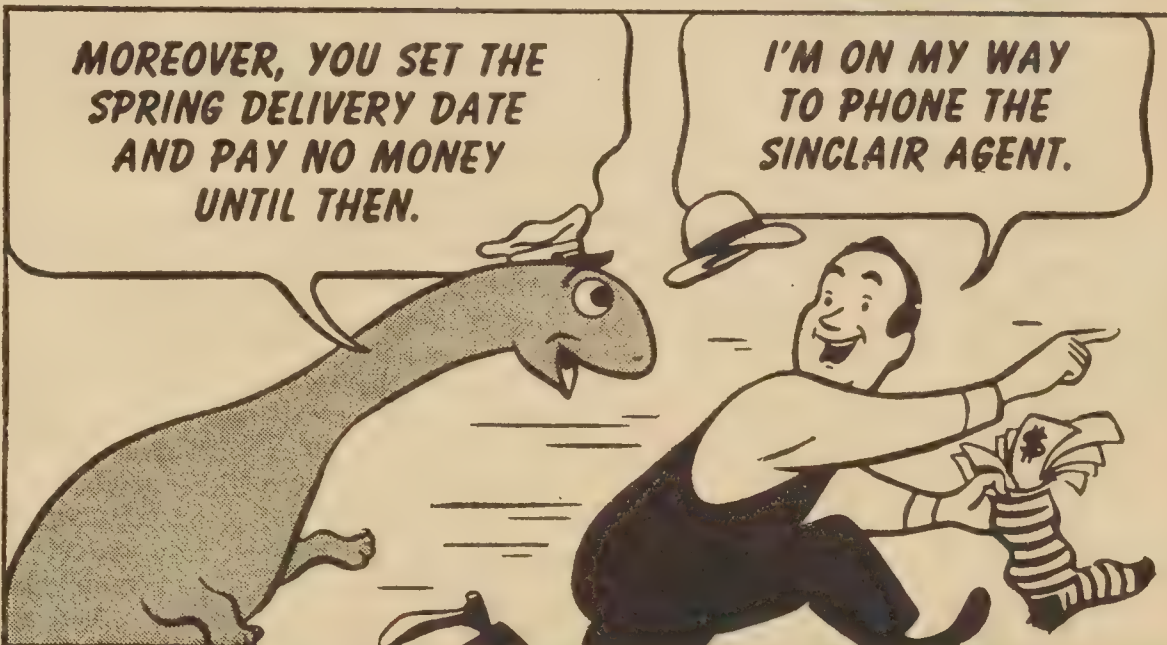
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FREE BOOK and Price List

How to Can or Freeze Chicken

THE SAME treatment is given a chicken, up to a certain point, whether it is to be canned or frozen. The preliminaries are:

Withhold food, except water, for 18 hours prior to killing. Kill; bleed freely.

Scald for 30 to 60 seconds in water 128° to 132° for roasters and fowls, 125° to 128° for broilers; remove feathers.

Chill. If chicken is to be canned, this may be done by holding carcass under cold running water to remove body heat or by submersing in a tub of ice water for an hour or so. If chicken is to be frozen, refrigerate overnight.

Singe; remove pinfeathers; clean

By MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

be canned together. Livers tend to darken other meat and lend an undesirable flavor.

If fat is canned, put it in smaller containers than for chicken.

Rinse meat thoroughly with cold water; drain.

Pack for canning or freezing as directed.

CANNING

PACKING THE CANS

Use clean, hot pint or quart jars; place a good, wet rubber ring on each



cessing at a temperature less than that reached in the pressure cooker.

FREEZING

FRYERS OR FRICASSEE

Cut up as directed above. Set aside the bony pieces for making broth. Select the pieces desired for freezing, wrap in moisture-vapor-proof paper, seal and place in stockinette or in a freezer bag. Label and freeze at once.

ROASTERS

Remove head, shanks and oil sac; draw the chicken, making the cut in the abdomen as small as possible. Remove most of the body fat, which tends to become rancid. Be sure to remove lungs completely. Wrap giblets in moisture-vapor-proof paper and insert in cavity of bird. Wrap bird in moisture-vapor-proof paper or place in a freezer

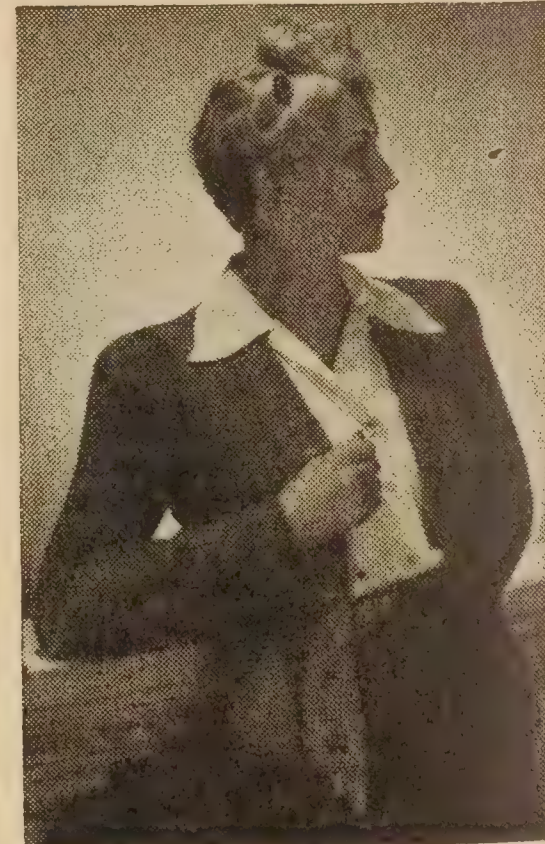
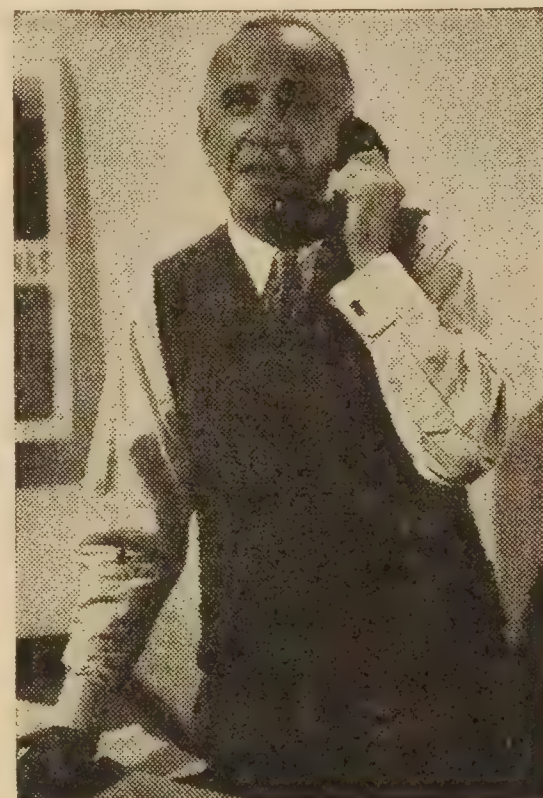
To remove leg, cut skin between body and thigh of chicken and bend back until the hip bone snaps. The same method for cutting up either frying or fricasseeing chickens may be used for both canning and freezing. See directions on this page.

BROILERS

Remove head, shanks and oil sac; cut bird from neck to rear along the backbone; remove entrails; place halves together with two pieces of paper between halves; wrap in moisture-vapor-proof paper, seal and place in stockinette or freezer bag. Label and freeze at once.

To freeze all birds, place promptly in the freezer at 0 degrees F. or lower.

BEAT JACK FROST!

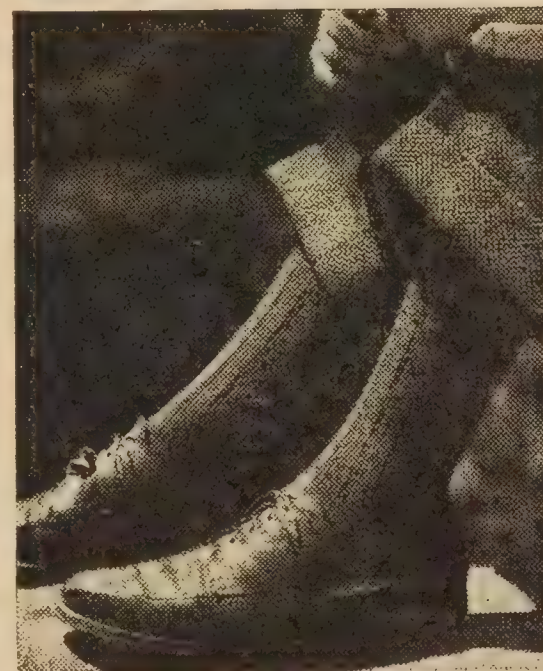


Warm sweaters and socks will be appreciated more than ever this fall and winter. Here are three attractive knitted items which will help you beat Jack Frost:

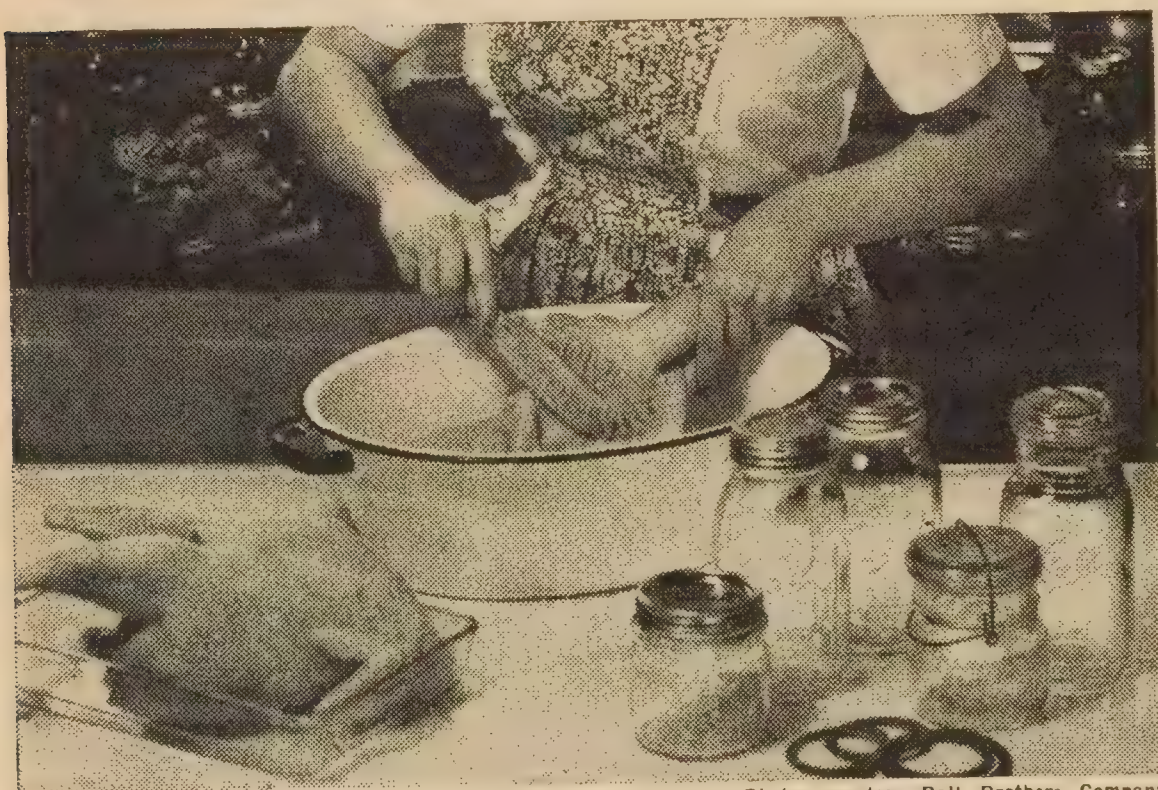
(Above): Smart, simple sweater (PK600), ideal for your own use or for a gift to some loved one.

(Above left): Dad will appreciate this good-looking sleeveless sweater (No. 383).

(Left): Socks like these are sure to please (No. 368).



TO ORDER: Send three cents each for instruction leaflets telling how to knit these useful, attractive articles. Address Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Be sure to give key number of article when writing.



—Photos courtesy Ball Brothers Company.

Use a very soft brush or clean cloth for washing chicken.

skin thoroughly with warm water and mild soap, using a brush if necessary. Rinse well. Handle carefully throughout to avoid bruising or breaking the skin.

CUTTING UP A CHICKEN

The same method may be used to cut up either fricasseeing or frying chickens for freezing or canning:

Pull out tendons of older birds by slitting skin on under side of shanks, then inserting a finger or clothespin and pulling out each of the nine tendons.

Remove shanks; remove oil sac.

Cut around vent so that it hangs free.

Remove head and neck; pull out gullet and crop.

With paring knife and thumb, work flesh off the wishbone and remove the bone.

Remove legs and wings.

With tin snips or kitchen shears cut from pelvic bone near vent through flesh and ribs to wing joint; repeat on other side; separate back from breast, making two large sections; remove all organs; separate heart, liver and gizzard from other entrails, carefully cutting away gall bladder from liver; cut through gizzard just to inner sac, and remove sac whole if possible; cut through skin and flesh on both sides of breast bone, cutting the large piece in half if necessary; separate thighs from drumsticks; remove "oysters" on each side of backbone with thumb and finger; cut or chop off wing tips

Make broth of necks, backs and wing tips.

If a large number of chickens is being canned, hearts and gizzards may

be canned together. Livers tend to darken other meat and lend an undesirable flavor. If fat is canned, put it in smaller containers than for chicken. Rinse meat thoroughly with cold water; drain. Pack for canning or freezing as directed.

PROCESSING

Have one to two quarts of water boiling in the pressure cooker, put jars in, adjust lid, leaving petcock open until steam has issued from it for 7 minutes. Close petcock, bring pressure to 15 pounds and hold it there 60 minutes for pint jars, or 80 minutes for quarts. Soup stock requires 40 minutes for pints, 45 for quarts.

In case a boiling water bath is used, keep water at least one inch above tops of jars and count time when water resumes active boiling; allow 3½ hours for either pints or quarts of chicken, 3 hours for soup stock.

At end of processing time, remove jars and complete seal. Cool, label and store in a clean, cool, dark and well-ventilated place.

Caution: Before using or tasting chicken canned in the boiling water bath, boil ten minutes. This destroys toxins which might result from pro-



WOMEN in your '40's

Do these symptoms betray your age?

Often many women between the ages of 38 and 52—are shocked to realize they are in the class commonly known as “middle-age” with its annoying symptoms which so often betray their age.

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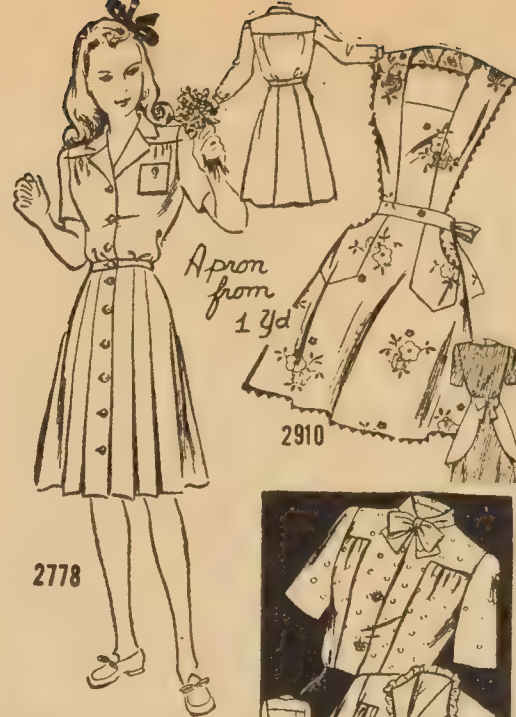


2928

PANDA 2857



2741

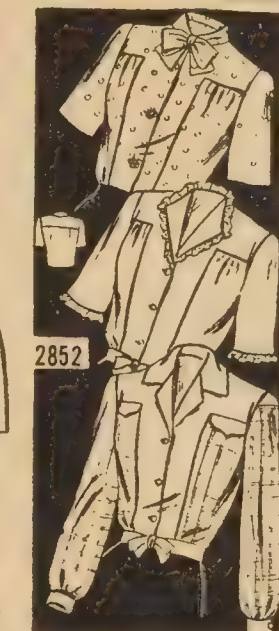


2778

SKIRT FROM 1 YARD



2837



2852

Forward into Fall

No. 2932 includes easy-to-make jumper, very becoming in its soft, simple way, and the dainty blouse. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 2 3/4 yards 39-inch for jumper; blouse, 1 1/2 yards 39-inch.

No. 2970. Charming wrap-around housedress comes in sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, dress, 4 1/2 yards 35-inch, 2 1/2 yards ruffling.

No. 2928 has generous, prettily-swinging pleats, yet has front buttons which make ironing easy. Sizes 6 months, 1, 2 and 3. Size 2, dress and panties, 1 1/2 yards 35-inch fabric.

No. 2857 is a lovable stuffed panda that comes in only one size. Easy to make.

No. 2741 has a tricky side-closing to distinguish this princess. Sizes 8 to 16. Size 12, 2 3/4 yards 35-inch.

No. 2778 provides the simple shirt-waist classic, that go-everywhere necessity. Sizes 8 to 16. Size 12, 2 5/8 yards 39-inch.

No. 2910. One yard of fabric makes this spic 'n' span apron, so good for your own use or for that gift you plan to make. Sizes, small, medium and large.

No. 2837. Make this practical skirt from a pair of old trousers or from 1

yard of 54-inch fabric (for 28-in. waist). Waist sizes are 24 to 32.

No. 2852 presents a wonderful selection of blouses! Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, bow blouse, 1 3/4 yards 39-inch; with ruffles, 2 yards 39-inch; tailored blouse, 1 3/4 yards 39-inch, 1 yard contrasting.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern number and size clearly and enclose 15 cents in coins for each pattern wanted. Address Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12 cents for our new Fall and Winter Fashion Book OR send 25 cents for book AND a pattern of your own choosing.

—A. A.—

THOSE GREEN TOMATOES

Every year frost catches some green tomatoes; this year is one time when even the green ones should be saved. Here are some good ways of utilizing them:

SOUP

4 or 5 large green tomatoes 3 cups hot milk
1 quart hot water 2 tablespoons butter
1 teaspoon salt Salt
4 crackers rolled fine Pepper

Chop green tomatoes fine, leaving skins on; boil 20 minutes in the salted water. Add the cooked green tomatoes and liquid to hot milk, stirring constantly. Add butter, salt, pepper to taste. Add rolled crackers. Serve immediately. Serves 6.

STEWED

6 green tomatoes Pepper
1 tablespoon minced onion 1 tablespoon sugar
1 teaspoon salt 1 tablespoon fat

Remove stem ends and quarter medium-sized green tomatoes; add onion, cover, cook until tender, 20 to 35 minutes. Season with salt, pepper, sugar and fat. Add 1/2 cup soft bread crumbs before serving or top with toasted bread cubes. Serves 6.

FRIED

6 medium-sized green tomatoes 1/2 teaspoon salt
1/4 cup bread crumbs or flour Pepper

Slice tomatoes about 1/2 inch thick. Mix the fine dry crumbs or flour, salt and pepper and dip tomatoes in the mixture. Cook in a small amount of fat until brown on both sides. If desired the tomatoes may be dipped in beaten egg first, then in the flour or bread crumbs before cooking. Serves 6.



THE STARS ARE OUT

By Orrissa M. Rines

"The stars are out," you often said, With a final look as you went to bed. Though a tropic sun is burning bright, Slumber deep with your cross of white, For the stars are out above your head With snowy stripes and bars of red.



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MODEL 420

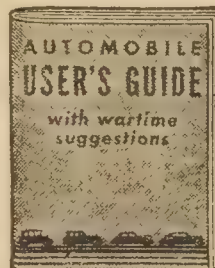
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Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

OVERNIGHT the atomic bomb cancelled out post-war planning and plunged the country into the realities of building a permanent peace.

Agriculture Hard Hit

Of all the major interests in the United States, agriculture is the least cohesive and the least prepared for the rapid adjustments which are ahead. Unlike labor and industry, which have definite programs and well laid plans for advancing their selfish interests, farmers have no overall plan for the protection and development of their homes and business.

Of course this will be denied by the national farm organizations. Close examination of the programs of these organizations, however, will bear out the statement. *Agriculture has no overall plan of action.* Instead, various segments of it have programs which represent the selfish and often competing interests of whatever area at the moment is most vocal and most powerfully represented in farm organizations or in Congress.

A Common Program

Any program which can be supported by all of American agriculture must be simple and deal only with fundamentals. Such a program is possible. *Every farmer and every farm organization in the United States should unite in a drive to put the American people on a diet of milk, eggs, and fresh fruits and vegetables.*

If subsidies to consumers are necessary at times to make such a diet available to all the people, they should be withdrawn from such negative schemes as the ever-normal granary and applied to the diet of consumers. The surest way to protect the kind of economy we fought a war to maintain and the only way to maintain family farms in America is for American agriculture to convert roughage and cereals into high grade food; and for the American people to eat the best possible diet America can produce.

The quickest way to bring about communism in this country is for our people to be reduced to a fare of bread and beans.

MILK PRODUCTS IN THE HOME

Because cream, buttermilk, skim milk and whey are often not available in farm homes, their food value is not realized. Let's take a look at the food value and possible uses of these milk products.

Cream and butter carry a lot of vitamin A and energy. Cream for coffee, fruit, and cereal, whipped up for desserts and used to enrich cottage cheese

adds real food value to a diet as well as a lot of taste appeal.

Buttermilk also could well play a greater part in meal planning. It is rich in milk sugar, protein, and minerals. With the addition of soda in recipes, buttermilk can be used in batter or dough for cookies, hot breads, doughnuts, and cakes. With baking powder for leavening, along with soda, it can replace sour milk in pancakes, doughnuts, and hot breads. Many families relish buttermilk as a cold drink.

In skim milk is found the same proportion of milk sugar as in whole milk. Protein, calcium, and phosphorus also are present. A good product is obtained when skim milk is used in cocoa, breads, pies, puddings, pancakes, cakes, scalloped dishes, soups, and cream sauces.

The protein content of cottage cheese is high and this product made from skim milk makes tempting salads, side dishes, puddings, and a meat substitute when used with peanuts in a baked loaf.

Whey retains most of the milk sugar and albumin of the original milk and some milk salts. Because of the albumin, whey tends to spoil quickly and should be handled accordingly. With lemon or orange juice and sugar added to whey, a nourishing drink can be made for between-meal snacks and appetizers. Whey is recommended for baby formulas to replace the water usually added. Just before serving, whey can be mixed through cottage cheese to moisten it.

SUDAN GRASS

After last summer's disastrous drouth when at Sunnysables even our best ladino clover pasture dried up, I started hounding the experts at Cornell to get their best ideas for pasturage in a dry year.

Among them, they had three suggestions: Birdsfoot trefoil, alfalfa, and sudan grass.

Since our trefoil experience at Sunnysables has not been too productive and because it would take at least a year to establish alfalfa pasture even where alfalfa can be grown, we decided to plunge on sudan grass.

We put in approximately 50 acres at about corn planting time, and as luck would have it we hit a season with a well distributed rainfall. In fact, none of our pastures has browned up this summer. This means we have yet to test sudan's drought resistance. On the

other hand, we have made certain observations about the crop which will guide us in the future.

SOWING THE CROP

We sowed the recommended 30 pounds of seed to the acre. The seed we sowed was listed as having an 85% germination. Either because it did not germinate as well as guaranteed or because the recommended rate of seeding was too light, we were not satisfied with the stands we got for grazing. On the fields which headed out, the sudan seems to be thick enough but it is pretty coarse.

Our plans for next fall call for cross-drilling a few trial pieces and putting on at least 20 pounds of seed each way.

As we were correctly advised by the college authorities, sudan grass starts slowly and is very susceptible to cold, wet weather. We made the mistake of disregarding this fact and sowed part of our sudan too early the way the weather turned out. As a consequence, weeds got a pretty good start on some of our pieces before the sudan began to grow. On one of these pieces, after the sudan was grazed off, we clipped the weeds and they have not made much headway since.

Next season we shall be sure the ground is warmed up before we sow sudan grass. Unless the ground is warm, time of sowing means very little as to when the grass will be ready for grazing.

GRAZING SUDAN

The best information we could get about when to graze sudan was "to let it get as big as possible before turning in on it." In other words, to hoard it. From our experience in a wet year this advice is not quite right. Next year we shall turn in on sudan grass whenever the stand gets well above our knees whether we have other pasture available or not. We shall do this for two reasons:

(1) No other pasturage will make as much milk as sudan.

(2) It appears that the way to get the most out of sudan is to keep grazing it off and to keep it from heading out. Of the sudan we used for grazing, at least 25 per cent of it this year came along so fast that it headed out and was done producing forage long before it should have been. Unless they are forced to eat it, dairy cows (at least our cows) don't seem to care much for headed out sudan.

SUDAN FOR SILAGE

We expected the 50 acres of sudan we put in to furnish supplementary hot dry weather grazing for approximately 100 head of cattle. The way the season turned out, we didn't need this supplementary grazing. We therefore let two pieces, totaling 15 acres, head out. These we are going to

put in the silo in the next few days. The sudan on these pieces is better than six feet tall and it looks like a problem to harvest and get it to the silo. According to the best experience available to us, we are going to try cutting it with a grain binder. We shall chop it up as fine as possible for silage.

A MILK MAKER

We have had ample pasturage all summer. Much of the time our cows have had all they could eat of our tall-pasture mixture (alfalfa, brome grass, and ladino). It has been our experience, however, that there was a difference of about five per cent in daily milk yield in favor of sudan whenever our cows grazed on it. The procedure we finally developed is to keep the cows on sudan nights and on our tall-pasture mixture and permanent pasture daytimes. We have found fencing a sudan pasture a very simple problem. There's nothing else in the world a cow wants to leave a sudan patch for.

BEEF FROM GRASS

We are beginning to sell individuals out of the carload of steers we wintered on my son's Chisum ranch in New Mexico. When these steers were bought on December 4, 1944, each one was weighed and branded with a different number. Our purpose in doing this was twofold: (1) We wanted to observe how important type was in getting gains, and (2) we were interested in how the steers did individually and collectively, both in New Mexico and after they were shipped up here to Sunnysables.

Unfortunately, not all of the numbers on the steers were burned deeply enough, and the steers can't now be identified. We are going to get exact weights, however, on enough of the steers so that we believe we shall have some worth while information.

Take Number 5, for example. When this steer was delivered to the Chisum ranch on December 4, he weighed 485 lbs. In the 140 days he was on this ranch, he gained 161 lbs. or an average daily gain of 1.15 lbs. against an average daily gain for the lot of 1.21 lbs. Shipped up here to New York State weighing 646 lbs., he weighed 830 lbs. 117 days later, which is an average gain of 1.57 lbs. per day, during which period he had to stand and make up whatever weight he lost from the six-day shipment from New Mexico here. Combining the New Mexico and New York State gains, steer Number 5, in the 257 days I owned him, gained 345 lbs. or 1 1/4 lbs. per day—a gain made entirely on New Mexico and New York State grazing with a little second quality alfalfa hay fed in New Mexico during the peak of the winter season.

(See page 17 for "Farm Freezer Facts and Fancies.")



This picture [➤] might be entitled "How Not To Do It". It shows four of our cows grazing their way into a patch of sudan grass which has just been opened up to them. This grass is headed out and has gotten too tall and too coarse to get the most out of it. In a few days of warm, rainy weather, sudan grass on rich land will grow right out of control.

Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE.

BAD NEWS FOR THIEVES!

It takes hard work and money to raise cattle or chickens. When a man goes out in the morning and finds some sneak thief has stolen them for black market meat, it affects his pocketbook and his disposition. Who can blame him if he waves his arms and yells, "Why don't the blankety-blank police do something about it?"

They will do something about it if you will help. They may not catch the guilty party, but they will do their best. Your first job is to notify them and to give them all possible information.

To encourage our readers to jail cattle thieves and chicken thieves, and to convince thieves that odds are all against them, *American Agriculturist* is offering substantial rewards for the giving of information that jails a chicken thief or a cattle thief for at least 30 days. Complete rules governing these rewards have been printed frequently. (See the August 18 issue of *American Agriculturist*.) When cows or chickens are stolen from your farm, write immediately to *American Agriculturist*, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y., and give us the details.

—A. A.—

"CHARITY"

"A few days ago a man called on us saying he was collecting money for an orphanage in St. Paul, Minnesota. He said that he lived in Albany. We gave him \$3.00. He seemed to be in a hurry and later we became suspicious."

This case sounds very suspicious and we are checking further. In the meantime, I suggest it is only fair to ask such a man for identification papers and make a record of his car license number.

This may be a case of a man who was merely making up a good story and is collecting money for his own use. The orphanage he mentioned is conveniently distant so it takes time to check on it. In any event, this house to house soliciting is a costly method of collecting money in small sums, and I doubt, even if there is such an orphanage and this man is representing them, that any big percentage of the money will ever reach them.

—A. A.—

WHEN?

"Last December we were invited to a cooking utensil demonstration in a friend's home. A few days later, a man called on us and we gave him an order for a complete set. He assured us that they would be delivered in February or soon after, but they were not. This man has taken a lot of orders in this neighborhood, and no deliveries have been made."

We have checked on this agent. He has a regular job but he sells cooking utensils on the side. Contracts, we were informed, contain no delivery date and were not numbered. We are not giving the agent's name and address on the assumption he will make good. Obviously, it is risky to sign a contract to pay money where no delivery date is specified. It would appear that according to the contract, the manufacturers can take all the time they want.

—A. A.—

LOST CASH

"I sent an order for some goods enclosing a check and some cash. The company mixed it up some way and say they will send my order with a C.O.D. charge for the amount of cash, for which they did not give me credit."

Unquestionably, this was an unintentional error on the part of the company. It is risky business to send cash in a letter. Better stick to money orders or checks.

GOOD YEAR

"Solution 100"

GETS MORE TRACTOR WORK DONE PER HOUR!

Put "Solution 100" into *any* tractor tire—regardless of brand — and you get more traction, more drawbar pull, far less slip, *more work done per hour.*

Why? Because this Goodyear method of liquid inflation fills *any* tractor tube 100% with calcium chloride solution instead of air — gives you heavier, better-distributed, easier-handled weight *right inside the tire.* Fact is, even Goodyear Sure-Grips — world's greatest traction tires — do more work faster when inflated and weighted with "Solution 100."

Ask your Goodyear Farm Tire Dealer to pump "Solution 100" into all your tractor tire tubes. It's the one-shot service that's quickly done, costs little, gives you a work-output bonus the year round.

8 BIG ADVANTAGES WITH "SOLUTION 100"

1. **MAXIMUM TRACTION**—less slip, more pull, with less fuel.
2. **MORE WORK, LESS EXPENSE**—saves tire, tractor and equipment wear, gets more work done per hour.
3. **CONSTANT INFLATION, NO PRESSURE LOSS**—gives top performance because tires remain properly inflated year round, in storage or use; non-freezing.
4. **PRESSURE BUILDS UP AS LOAD INCREASES**—provides automatically adjusted pressure for varying loads.
5. **INCREASED DRAWBAR PULL**—up to 500 lbs. more with no wheel weights.
6. **MORE COMFORT, LESS BOUNCE**—maximum weight cuts rebound and bounce, provides smoother ride, less fatigue.
7. **LONGER TIRE LIFE**—tread wear is much less because of minimum slippage, constant correct pressure.
8. **LESS CARE AND ATTENTION NEEDED**—eliminates need to check and inflate tire frequently and to change pressure for various jobs.

TOPS IN TRACTION

Goodyear Sure-Grip tractor tires and "Solution 100"—world's greatest work team for tractors and implements!

Sure-Grip—T.M. The Goodyear T. & R. Co.



UNADILLA SILOS

Choice of Leading Dairymen
UNADILLA SILO CO. Box B UNADILLA, N. Y.

MOVING? Be sure to send your old address as well as your new one to *American Agriculturist*, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

DWARF FRUIT TREES

Many of them bear fruit the first year planted. Write for FREE catalog.
STERN'S NURSERIES, Dept. W, GENEVA, N. Y.

New OTTAWA WOOD SAW

For Tractors
Makes wood sawing fast, easy. Cuts enough wood to pay for itself quickly. Easily moved while attached. Big blade, free details.
OTTAWA MFG. CO.
W931 Oak Ave., Ottawa, Kans.

LOW
PRICE

**★ Reduce Subsidy
Payments Gradually . . .
★ INCREASE MILK PRICES
to Make Up the Loss . . .**

**That's the Dairymen's League Plan
FOR POSTWAR RECONVERSION
on the Farm**

MILK SUBSIDIES—introduced to stimulate the production of milk badly needed for the war effort—are expected to end soon after the defeat of Japan. To avoid hardship, the subsidy payments must be reduced gradually and, as reduction is made, the price of milk must be raised to equalize the net return to farmers.

That is the basis of a recommendation made to the Directors of the Dairymen's League by its new president, Henry H. Rathbun. Said Mr. Rathbun: "The cost of producing milk will continue high for a long time. The only way farmers can produce the volume of milk and dairy products needed by the public is to receive fair prices. Not to increase milk prices as subsidy payments are withdrawn would cause economic distress among dairy farmers and seriously threaten the public's food supply."

Timely Action Shows How League Bridges Gap

Between World Events and Local Thinking

Issued two days before the first atomic bomb dropped on Japan, Mr. Rathbun's statement revealed the feeling among League Locals and on League dairy farms that subsidy payments should end with the end of the war . . . and that to avoid a serious effect on the individual producer, the end should come while the demand for milk is high and the price is strong. Reflecting the consensus of opinion of the membership on the subsidy question, Mr. Rathbun's statement anticipated the coming crisis in the war situation and made its appeal for gradual reduction of subsidy payments almost at the very minute that the surrender move was coming to a head.

It is such close timing . . . backed by the unified thinking of a great number of producers in the milkshed . . . that adds power and effectiveness to the activities of the League. In every crisis, the interests of League farmers are ably represented. And because the League acts in the interests of all dairy farmers, regardless of their organizational affiliation, League alertness and timing benefits the entire milkshed.

The fight to protect the market for milk and milk-products is one that should enlist the support of dairymen everywhere. We members of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association invite all other dairy farm organizations to join with us in an attempt to encourage higher milk prices to producers.



Published by THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

THE FARM CREDIT BOARD

"Takes Steps"

By E. R. EASTMAN

IN THE 28 YEARS since the Federal Land Bank of Springfield was established by the Federal Farm Loan Act and the beginning of the National Farm Loan Associations, the Bank has made more than 50,000 long-time mortgage loans on northeastern farms. On top of that the Production Credit Associations, started in 1934, have made over 35,000 short-time loans to farmers.

If we add to this total the work of the Intermediate Credit Bank in helping to raise the funds to finance short-time loans, and the credit that the Bank for Cooperatives has furnished to cooperative organizations, we begin to get some grasp of what Farm Credit means to northeastern farmers. And that is only in one district. There are twelve such districts in the United States.

I like to think of this service not in terms of dollars and cents but rather in terms of human happiness and what it has meant to thousands of farm folks in enabling them to continue business on the old farm, to educate their boys and girls, and to give the whole farm family some of the things that make life worthwhile.

But in spite of this splendid record of service, for years it has been plain that there is still plenty of opportunity to improve the machinery of Farm Credit, and that those who are thoroughly familiar with that machinery are in best position to adapt it to new conditions and even better service. In fact, it is a credit to Farm Credit leadership in the national central office, at Springfield, and in the local associations that so much has been accomplished with the original set-up.

In the first place, the Farm Loan Associations have never been adequately financed.

As soon as any National Farm Loan Association ran into hard times with even minor difficulties and with just a few bad loans, the stock of its borrowers began to decline and the Association became impaired or crippled, many to the point where they had to quit business. Through no fault of their own, few Associations have ever been able to build up adequate financial reserves. The result was that many of these Associations had to discontinue business, and farmers and their

families who had worked for years to pay off their mortgages were disappointed to find that their stock was worth little or nothing. At the same time, the plan of operation was such that the Land Bank itself has been able to build up fine reserves and surpluses. For some time it has been apparent that part of these Land Bank reserves should have been used to help the local Associations.



As a result of this unforeseen condition, on August 24 of this year there were only 74 National Farm Loan Associations in District No. 1 covering these northeastern states which were unimpaired, while 81, or over half of the total, were impaired.

The second big problem was that the local Associations never had enough control and responsibility. They were cooperative in name but not in principle or practice, because most of the work and the control centered at Springfield and in the central office at Washington, and more recently in Kansas City.

The third Farm Credit problem was that there was not enough coordination and cooperation between the Federal Land Bank and the local Farm Loan Associations on one side and the Production Credit Corporation and Production Credit Associations on the other. Although both were part of the Farm Credit system under the same national central office and District Board of Directors,

yet too often they operated as independent units, sometimes with actual competition. What was very wrong from the farmers' standpoint was that farmers who wished to get both long and short-term credit would sometimes have to chase around a county to find a Farm Loan office in one place and a Production Credit office in another.

For several years the Board of Directors at Springfield and the national central office have recognized these problems and the need of correcting them. Finally the members of the Farm Credit Board determined to take the bit in their teeth, and as the New England Yankee used to say, to "take steps". More than two years ago the Board asked two of its members, the late Dean Carl E. Ladd and Ralph Graham, to visit National Farm Loan Associations in several sections of the United States in order to see what other Farm Credit districts were doing to solve fundamental problems and increase the service to farmers. This committee reported that

THE FARM CREDIT BOARD OF SPRINGFIELD. Left to right around the table: Warren Hawley, Batavia, N. Y., President New York State Farm Bureau Federation, farmer; Jacob Blakeslee, Newton, N. J., farm leader, farmer; Everett Carr, Hope, R. I., large dairyman; Allen Gillett, General Agent Farm Credit Administration, Springfield, Mass.; E. R. Eastman, Ithaca, N. Y., Editor of American Agriculturist, farmer; Marcus L. Urann, South Hanson, Mass., General Manager Cranberry Cannery, Inc., largest cranberry cooperative in the world; Julian Thayer, Rockfall, Conn., poultryman and dairyman; and J. Ralph Graham, Boscawen, N. H., farm leader, long-time farmer.

some other districts had made real progress and were far ahead of us here in the Northeast.

After months of thorough study and discussion, the Farm Credit Board of Springfield laid out a course of action and instructed the personnel to proceed to carry it out. This plan and these instructions included:

I. ADEQUATE FINANCING OF THE NATIONAL FARM LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

1. To do this the Board has declared a dividend from its own (Turn to Page 23)

Grass Is Your Cheapest Feed



Fertilize Pastures and Meadows This Fall for More Feed Next Fall

ON GOOD PASTURE a cow can make 40 pounds of 4% milk on 7 pounds of grain per day. On poor pasture her grain requirement jumps to 14½ pounds.

The best way to insure abundant pasture and hay next year is to top-dress pastures and meadows this fall. Materials are available and the land is in good shape. Fertilizing now will give the grass a head start, help prevent winter killing, and conserve valuable top soil by reducing wind and water erosion. It means more grass in the pasture next spring and more hay in the mow next fall.

An excellent top dressing fertilizer for all grasslands is farm manure reinforced with superphosphate. Five tons of farm manure with 250 pounds of 20% superphosphate is equivalent to 500 pounds of 10-15-10 fertilizer. Few farmers have enough manure to cover all the crop and pasture land that requires fertilization.

Here are some suggestions for fall top-dressing

when superphosphated manure is not available:

1. Alfalfa, Ladino clover and permanent pastures where clover predominates—top-dress in fall with 300 to 500 pounds of 0-19-19 or 0-20-20 or 400 to 700 pounds of 0-14-14.
2. To insure early grazing on pastures where there is more grass than clover and to supply enough phosphate and potash to stimulate the clover—apply 400 to 500 pounds of 8-16-16 or 700 pounds of 5-10-10 this fall. Treating ¼ to ⅓ acre for each cow this way each year is a good program.
3. To get the most possible feed per acre from grassland and for early grazing—apply 300 to 500 pounds of 10-10-10 this fall and each year.
4. To increase the yield of timothy that will be kept down for only one more year and for early grazing on pastures treated with phosphate and potash, top-dress this fall with 100 to 200 pounds of ammonium nitrate or twice as much nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia or cyanamid.

NEWS NOTES

LESS PROTEIN IN DAIRY FEEDS

In order to supply the 100,000 tons of dairy feed which G.L.F. patrons need this month and next, a reduction from 18% to 16% in the protein level of dairy feed shipments from the G.L.F. mills is necessary.

The reason for this is that, war or no war, the demand for protein continues to outrun the supply. The mills cannot get enough soybean meal, gluten feed, distillers grains and the like to meet patrons' orders at the 18% protein level.

When corn again moves to market freely, so that starch mills can resume shipment of gluten feed, when distillers get corn and renew shipment of distillers grains, when the soybean harvest starts moving through the oil mills, there promises to be some relief from the present tight protein situation.

In a card to G.L.F. dairymen, J. A. McConnell, General Manager, says, "I hope that by November 1, G.L.F. can resume shipments of higher protein dairy feeds. Every effort is being made to achieve this."

☆ ☆ ☆

SILO FILLING TIME

Due to late planting, the date of corn harvest for many farmers this year will be determined by the date of the first hard frost. But on those farms where corn will mature in time to give the grower some leeway, George Serviss, G.L.F. Agronomist, recommends that the corn be cut after the ears have reached the glazed stage. This stage gives the greatest yield of nutrients per acre and the best silage. Care should be taken, however, not to let the corn ripen to the point where it is so dry it will mold in the silo.

The World at Noon



Whitney Tharin, right, Washington Bureau Chief of Agricultural News Service, interviews Nathan Koenig, who grew up on a poultry-truck farm at Freehold, N. J., and now is first assistant to the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, on "The World at Noon," new G.L.F. radio program.

"The World at Noon" news of the World, the Nation and the Northeast, and what it means to the 20,000,000 people in G.L.F. territory—is presented at 12 noon, Monday through Friday over Stations:

WHCU Ithaca Dial 870
WSYR Syracuse Dial 570
WHN New York Dial 1050

Other stations will be added, as time becomes available.

GLF

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania—
OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, N. Y.

10,000 QUARTS OF *Blueberries*

FOR THE past four years Leslie Curtis has worked in a war plant, and in the meantime Mrs. Curtis has supervised the work on their 100-acre farm at Gilford, New Hampshire. Not the least of her responsibilities has been the picking and sale of blueberries in their three 15-acre blueberry pastures. Each year one of these pastures has been burned over in the early spring, when the ground was moist and growth would be stimulated after the burning. This is the standard practice of those who own blueberry pastures in New England, as the bushes bear more heavily, with larger berries the next year after they are burned.

Mr. Curtis, on his time off, takes charge of this burning with the help of the local fire department. But when picking time comes Mrs. Curtis is in charge, hiring youngsters from the nearby towns. The berries, being so large and thick on the bushes, they are picked with short-handled, long pronged rakes, looking much like dustpans with teeth, in much the same manner as cranberries are picked down on Cape Cod. The teeth are drawn up through the bushes and the berries caught in the pan.

Mr. Curtis has designed a machine to winnow the berries which has an automatic basket filler. When one basket is filled another moves in automatically. Mrs. Curtis ships the berries by truck to Boston every day and in a good year ships as many as 10,000 quarts for the season.

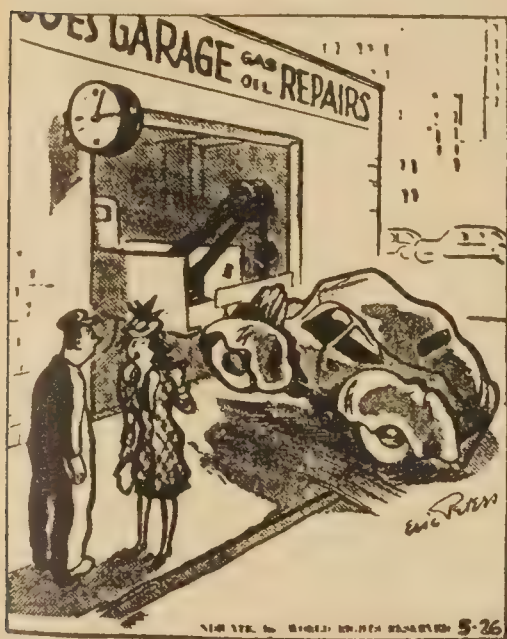
—A. A.—

FARMING IN A CELLAR

One of the most novel and profitable small farms in the country is conducted in the depths of a cellar in the heart of Chinatown Boston, by Harry Yen, an enterprising young Chinese. There, under an old red brick tenement house, he raises bean sprouts, that succulent, mineral-rich shoot that goes into the making of chop suey and chow mein for the restaurants of the city.

Yen gave up his laundry business to engage in this large scale venture in Mung bean sprouts, installing a heating and industrial hot water system to carry on the culture, which has made him the Bean Sprout King of New England. Eventually he hopes to branch out from his restaurant trade to supply groceries, for the sprouts make an excellent salad vegetable.

The Mung beans, looking like dried peas are planted in galvanized cans, which are filled half full of the beans placed over a cement trough and periodically doused with water. Within five days the beans have swelled up to the cover of the can to the amount of 70 pounds, ready to be eaten. The space occupied for the underground farm supplies five tons of sprouts every five days, all of which is sold in advance.



Firestone *Hydro-Flation*

Assures ★ GREATER TRACTION
★ BETTER CLEANING
★ LONGER TIRE LIFE
★ EASIER RIDING

THE Firestone method of putting liquid into pneumatic tractor tires of any type or make, to give them extra weight and extra performance, is known as Hydro-Flation.

Firestone Hydro-Flated tires give greater traction because the liquid weight forces the tread bars to bite deep into the soil and get a better hold. They clean better because the extra weight increases flexing action of the tires. They last longer because they don't slip and spin, and because an air cushion is left

to absorb sharp impacts that otherwise might damage the cord body. Tests prove that liquid-weighted tires should always have an air chamber.

To liquid weight tires, Firestone has developed a new electric Hydro-Flator which puts the right amount of liquid in your tires in a few minutes, right at your own barn. Call your Firestone Dealer Store, your Firestone Store, or Implement Dealer and arrange to have your tires Hydro-Flated for maximum performance.

For the best in music, listen to the "Voice of Firestone" every Monday evening over NBC network.



FIRESTONE PUT THE FARM ON RUBBER

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

FARM LABOR SITUATION IS WORST EVER

THE END of the war has made the farm labor situation much worse instead of better at a time when extra help is needed by farmers to harvest their crops. Hundreds of farm workers, particularly those who are 26 or over, who were deferred in order to help produce food, have now quit their farm jobs because they no longer fear the draft. Thousands of other workers now being discharged from war plants will have nothing to do with a farm job, preferring to loaf around or burn up the roads with unrationed gasoline and accept the \$21 per week Federal unemployment insurance. To aggravate the situation, President Truman is trying to get the insurance raised to \$25 per week.

Even with the prices of farm products what they are now, how many farmers are there who can afford to pay \$21 per week, to say nothing of \$25, and the privileges that usually go with a farm job?

In *Kernels, Screenings & Chaff* in this issue, Ed Babcock suggests that farmers must improve their tenant houses and other living conditions for their hired men. Of course, I fully agree with that if—and this is important—the prices of farm products are maintained at a level where farmers can compete with a constantly increasing cost of labor.

Another answer to the farm labor problem—one which will not help the situation this fall, but will on a long time basis—is more and more farm machinery, with every kind of labor-saving device.

RELEASE SERVICE MEN NOW

FATHERS, mothers and wives are demanding that the Army release now, not a year from now, long time service men who have served either at home or overseas. These boys have done their share and more. They have given years of the best part of their lives to their country. They have lost those years from their careers, and from their homes and families. Most of them are no longer boys. The President, Congress and the military are going to find that the American people will get tough about it if long-time service men are not released—and soon. The War is over.

The people realize that some occupation troops are needed, but they feel that the Army is holding on to more than is necessary. The places of those that are needed should be filled by younger men. They will not be in danger, they will gain some worthwhile experience and education, and they have more years to spend than the older veterans.

MAKING FARM MACHINERY LAST

MY SON DON and I have been acquiring considerable experience in the operation of farm equipment. Out of this experience I am very sure of several conclusions:

The first is that it takes much skill to get the most out of any modern, complicated piece of farm machinery. For example, a lot of men criticize the buckrake. Well, there are buckrakes and buckrakes, some better than others, but I believe that most of the success or failure with them rests in the operator himself.

In keeping farm machinery in repair and on the job, it is most important to soak the grease and oil to the equipment all of the time. Every bearing should be gone over at least every day, or sometimes oftener until you can actually see the grease come out around the bearing. Oil should be changed frequently. When dirty it is gritty and wears the parts.

Another important point in the care of farm machinery is to keep nuts screwed up tight. They need going over frequently.

Then the extra time taken to put the machine under cover every time when you stop using it is time well spent in having it free from rust and ready to go the next time.

By E. R. Eastman

Still another suggestion is to read frequently the directions that go with the machine.

When you stop to recall that it takes almost as much to equip a farm nowadays as it does to buy the farm itself, it is plain why taking care of the machinery pays big dividends.

OPPORTUNITIES IN COUNTRY LIFE

THE LATE Carl Ladd and I often visited about the problems which will arise from the decentralization of the cities to the country. Both of us agreed that fewer farmers will be needed than ever before to raise food. This war has demonstrated that. With less machinery and less men we have raised more food than ever before.

So the farms just cannot absorb a large number of the returning soldiers who want to become farmers, and certainly there is no place in farming for inexperienced men from the cities. Nevertheless, there is a big opportunity in country life in non-farming activities. With better transportation, millions of men from the cities can live in the country, have a small garden and work at a city job.

Then there is an opportunity for skilled men to live in the country or in the small villages and provide all of the services that modern society needs. For example, every community needs a good radio man. The need of properly servicing all of the new electrical gadgets will employ several men in each community. The increasing number of complicated farm machines will give full employment to several men in each locality. All of these services will require dealers and stores to furnish supplies in every village. After the war there will be a big job of road building and repairing, employing men who can live on a little country place or in villages.

Each of you who read this will think of other possibilities for country employment, all of which will give men who love the country an opportunity to live there, establish homes and raise families, without trying to become farmers.

IS IT WORTH WHILE?

I LIVE on a straight stretch of state road and have plenty of opportunity to notice the rapid speeding up of automobile traffic since gasoline rationing was removed. It seems that the older and more battered the car is, the faster the driver steps on the gas.

As a result of this faster driving there is a death and injury toll listed in every newspaper in every sizeable community every day, and the week-end toll is something especially to think about. Take a trip of any length anywhere and count the number of people beside the road trying to fix an old car or a tire. And then think what would happen if they had been driving fast when the car broke down or the tire blew out.

Look at the picture at the bottom of this page. The man under the sheet was driving too fast, lost control on a curve, his car hit a tree and he was



See editorial on this page entitled "Is It Worth While?"

killed instantly. Fast driving is bad at any time. It is particularly bad when almost all of the cars and tires are as old as they are now. Is the suffering and sorrow worth the price of a few extra minutes?

A CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION

WHAT BETTER present can you make to a soldier or to anyone else at Christmas or any time than a good book? Realizing this, relatives and friends of soldiers are buying copies of E. R. Eastman's farm novel *TOUGH SOD* to give to soldiers and other friends. Hundreds of letters have been received from both country and city readers telling how much they have enjoyed this story about country folks, their lives and their problems.

Long evenings are here now and there is more time to read. Send \$2.50 to *American Agriculturist*, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y., and a copy of the book will be sent postpaid.

DOZENS OF WEEDS

AS I CONTEND with weeds on my own place and see them increase year after year across the whole Northeast, I wonder what is the final answer to the growing weed problem. This year we had a beautiful piece of second cutting clover and ladino, but the quality was reduced because there was considerable Queen Anne's Lace, a weed which is getting worse on thousands of farms each year. So far, yellow rocket has not bothered on our farm, but it is becoming a very bad weed in many sections of the Northeast. These are but two examples of the dozens of weeds with which farmers contend, and there are many new ones every year.

The worst spreader of weeds is farm manure. I don't like to top-dress a good meadow with manure because I know I am sowing a heavy crop of weeds. Yet we must use manure.

Perhaps one control for weeds in cultivated crops is chemical sprays which kill the weeds but not the crop. Such a spray is already being used to kill weeds on carrots.

Some of you farmers have learned how to control weeds. How do you do it? In order to pass on some helpful experience on weed control, *American Agriculturist* will pay \$1 for every letter giving actual experience which we have space to publish. Address letters to *American Agriculturist*, Weed Control Department, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

FRRIEND F. J. STABLEIN of the Ethyl Corporation writes:

"... I am even getting to be a little 'chestnutty' myself and am enlisting in your great army of collectors."

Then he sent me the following chestnut, which he says he stole from a Philadelphia newspaper:

A speaker from the city was giving a lecture. A farmer in the audience named Gold thought he'd heckle the speaker, and asked him how he would pronounce "Mac Hinery". There were roars of laughter when the speaker from the city pronounced it as a name, instead of as "machinery".

But the speaker soon got back on Farmer Gold. He said:

"Here's a mathematical problem for you. A farmer had five pigs and three pens: Have you got that?"

"Yes," said Gold.

"And he had four barrels of swill," he went on.

"Have you got that down?"

"Yes," said Gold again.

"Well, how does it taste?"

* * *

Ed Babcock surely started something when he told the story about me in his *Kernels, Screenings & Chaff* in this issue. Just watch this page next issue.

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

WHEN can I as a farmer or a homemaker buy the equipment and supplies that I have been short of for a long time? What about quality and price? Answers to questions like these are just as important in a dollar guide as information on when and how to sell farm products. So here are some of the answers collected from several authoritative sources:

In General

You will be able to buy first those supplies whose manufacture requires least plant reconversion. For example, GASOLINE. No reconversion was required, so there was plenty of gas immediately following end of war.

TIRES will be available in a few weeks also, because plant reconversion is unnecessary, but there will not be enough tires at first to supply huge demand. Also, they will be synthetic until we can start importing natural rubber again. Tires for tractors and farm equipment are already unrationed.

WHAT ABOUT PRICES? OPA wants to hold prices at prewar levels, but manufacturing costs are up. Labor costs are highest ever and likely to go higher. Farm labor will continue scarce and high. Prices of supplies and equipment for both farm and home will be above prewar levels.

QUALITY of some newly manufactured peace time products may not be as good as prewar until manufacturers can correct minor problems. It will help to prevent inflation and make for a regular flow of goods if everyone does not rush to buy during the first few weeks after stuff is available.

Feeds

SUPPLY: Biggest WHEAT crop ever, but small carry-over. CORN excellent crop if frosts hold off. OAT and SOYBEAN crops are good. PROTEINS ARE VERY SCARCE.

DEMAND: Feed demand is tremendous because of almost record number of livestock and poultry and favorable ratio between livestock and poultry prices and prices of feed. Feed prices are relatively low. Look for no decline.

There is plenty of HAY, but much of it is poor quality, necessitating dairy feed with as high protein content as you can buy if you have poor hay.

Farm Machinery

Probably plenty for next year's operations.

Automobiles and Trucks

Soon coming off assembly lines, but demand will be tremendous. You can probably buy an automobile or truck early next year if you can prove need.

Farm Equipment and Supplies

MILKING MACHINES AND COOLERS: Available now or soon.

QUICK FREEZERS will soon be on the market, but prices and quality will vary until competition brings them into line.

LUMBER: In great demand and hard to get.

PAINT: It should be possible to buy prewar quality paint by next spring.

Household Equipment

In general, manufacture is being rushed, but again demand is the largest ever. Look for many items in a few weeks, but expect to wait several months to get heavy equipment where manufacturer had to reconvert from war work.

SUGARS and **FATS** scarce and hard to get. Rationing will continue for some time. Most of us eat too much sugar anyway.

MEATS: A normal supply before many weeks.

RADIOS: Some but not enough before Christmas.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



I FEAR the bugs both day and night and shudder at their appetite as they get busy on my crops and chaw 'em all from roots to tops, and no relief that I can find will take them varmints off my mind. I tempt them with a poison mash and get no beans to cut and thresh; I battle them with arsenite and more come back the second night. No matter what new thing I try, them worms and beetles multiply—and all my farm is overrun in spite of sprays and dustin' gun.

There's just one ray of hope for me since science has found DDT, and as I see them hoppers jump I plan to give 'em all a bump, and apple worms and tater bugs may get a shot right in their mugs, and cattle flies and lice and ants will get a swift one in their pants. But science says it's hard on bees that fertilize my apple trees and may cause harm to certain plants, a not too happy circumstance; so I'll be patient till we see just how to use this DDT. The many tests now under way will give the answers one fine day, then when the army gets enough I'll be prepared to buy the stuff to put the bugs where Hitler is and end their buzz with this here bizz.

when the army gets enough I'll be prepared to buy the stuff to put the bugs where Hitler is and end their buzz with this here bizz.

KEEP PRODUCTION UP!

Use feeds scientifically fortified with



On feed tags look for "D"-Activated Animal Sterol, originated by Du Pont.

FACED with drastic shortages of all meat products, the nation's housewives have logically increased their use of eggs and poultry meat.

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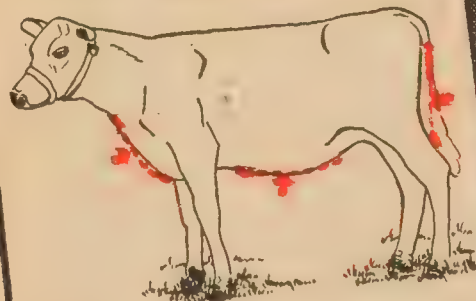
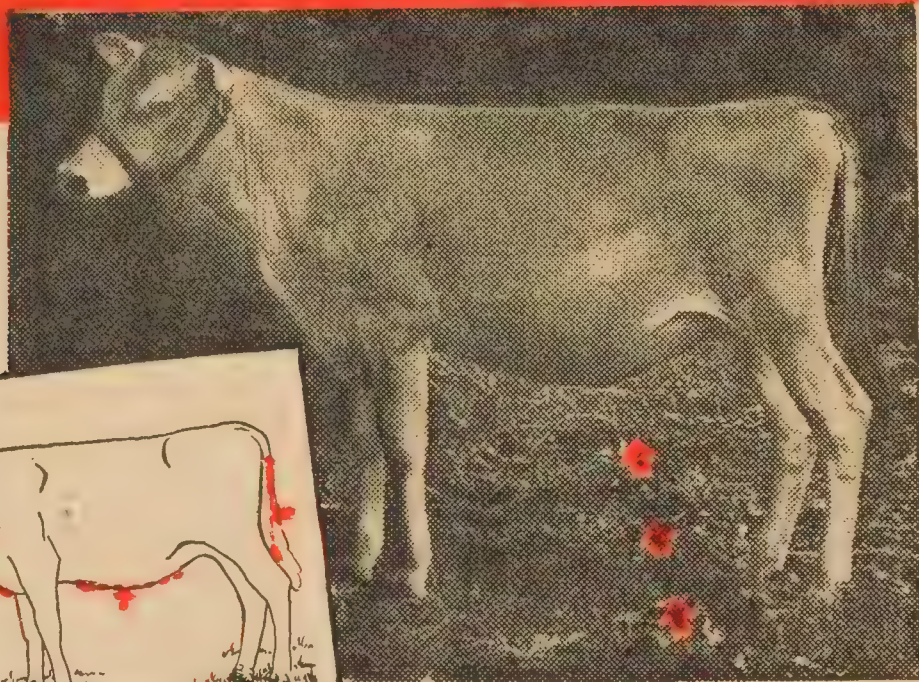
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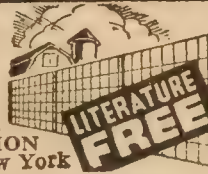
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The attractive farm home of A. E. Albert.

Spuds on Massachusetts Hill Land

By Paul Work

WHEN the Massachusetts Federation of Vegetable Growers' Association held its summer field meeting August 8, the procession rolled back into the hills west of the Connecticut River and they found top notch potato production, about 1,200 acres, on cheap land that had been neglected for years.

A. E. Albert grows 500 to 600 acres for table stock on these hill lands—finding both soil and climate better than in Maine, whence he hailed some 8 years ago. The cool climate is good for storage nor does it cost so much to move the potatoes to market as from Maine. The soil is called Worthington loam, is somewhat stony, but the surface soil is 18 to 24 inches deep. Yields run 350 to 400 bushels per acre and a field run of better than 95% of U. S. No. 1 is not unusual.

Katahdin is the leading variety but Sequoias and Sebagos are also grown. Net necrosis prevents the growing of Green Mountains.

The Trexler seed cutter is used and works well except with varieties that have few eyes. Rows are 34 inches apart and seed is used in abundance, 25 to 30 bushels per acre, with pieces

of bags until the pile on the lower floor of the storage is high enough for them to roll without bruising. A conveyor is being installed at the lower level for easy removal.

The five vegetable growers' associations of Massachusetts are now well or-



A big compact low-cost storage, now three years old, is a feature of the Albert potato farm. It holds 14,000 bushels down stairs, but I did not find out the capacity for the second floor. Trucks drive in on the upper level from the other end and potatoes are taken out at the lower level at the other end. The wall is of stone and well banked.

ganized in the Massachusetts Federation of Vegetable Growers' Association with James Wrest of Danvers as President, George Porter of Agawam Vice-President, and Walter Piper of Boston as Secretary-Treasurer.

—A. A.—

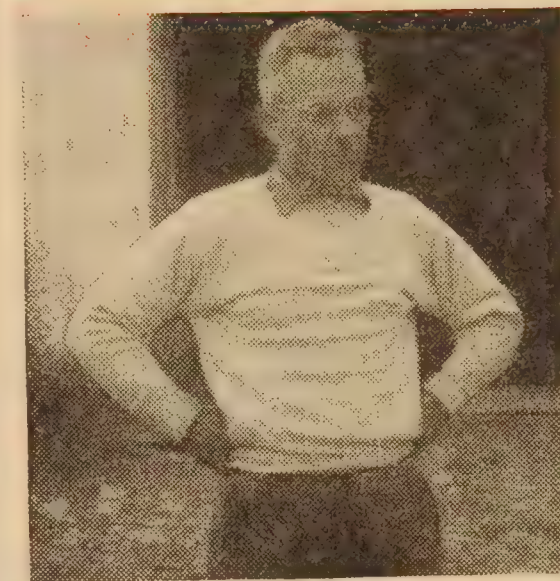
FRUIT-BUYING HABITS

Here are the results of a little experiment in buying habits of housewives. Just as an experiment, a retail store tried several methods of selling some extra-fancy McIntosh apples.

First, a nice display was put right between two displays of oranges. The apples were labeled "29c a dozen." Right back of them was a box of apples labeled "4 pounds for 29c." Over a period of several days, practically no one bought apples by the dozen, but many bought them by the pound, even though the store had carefully figured the prices so that they were equal.

Then the apples offered for sale by the dozen were removed, and in their place were put some two-quart baskets. Again the price to the housewife was exactly the same as those displayed either by the pound or by the dozen; but now buyers neglected the box of apples and instead purchased them in the two-quart baskets.

While no exact records were kept, the store men estimated that about as many apples were purchased as oranges. Here is something for fruit growers to think about. It is not enough to grow good fruit. It is necessary that it be displayed and sold in a way that pleases the customer.



A. E. Albert, a former Maine potato grower who found a farm in the Massachusetts hills.

only 6½ to 7 inches apart. A two-row picker planter takes care of 18 to 22 acres a day. Seed is not treated but dusting or spraying is faithfully followed. Dust is satisfactory for insects but spraying seems a little better for disease. There is little aphid trouble, therefore little virus disease.

There seems to be no law against growing potatoes on the same ground year after year. Rye is planted on about 75% of the potato land, some is seeded to clover. A ton per acre of 5-10-10 fertilizer is applied in bands and there is no sidedressing.

Potatoes are picked in baskets, hauled in barrels. A hydraulic lift on the truck with two men loads 52 barrels while four men load 20 barrels by hand. Potatoes are slid down through a tube



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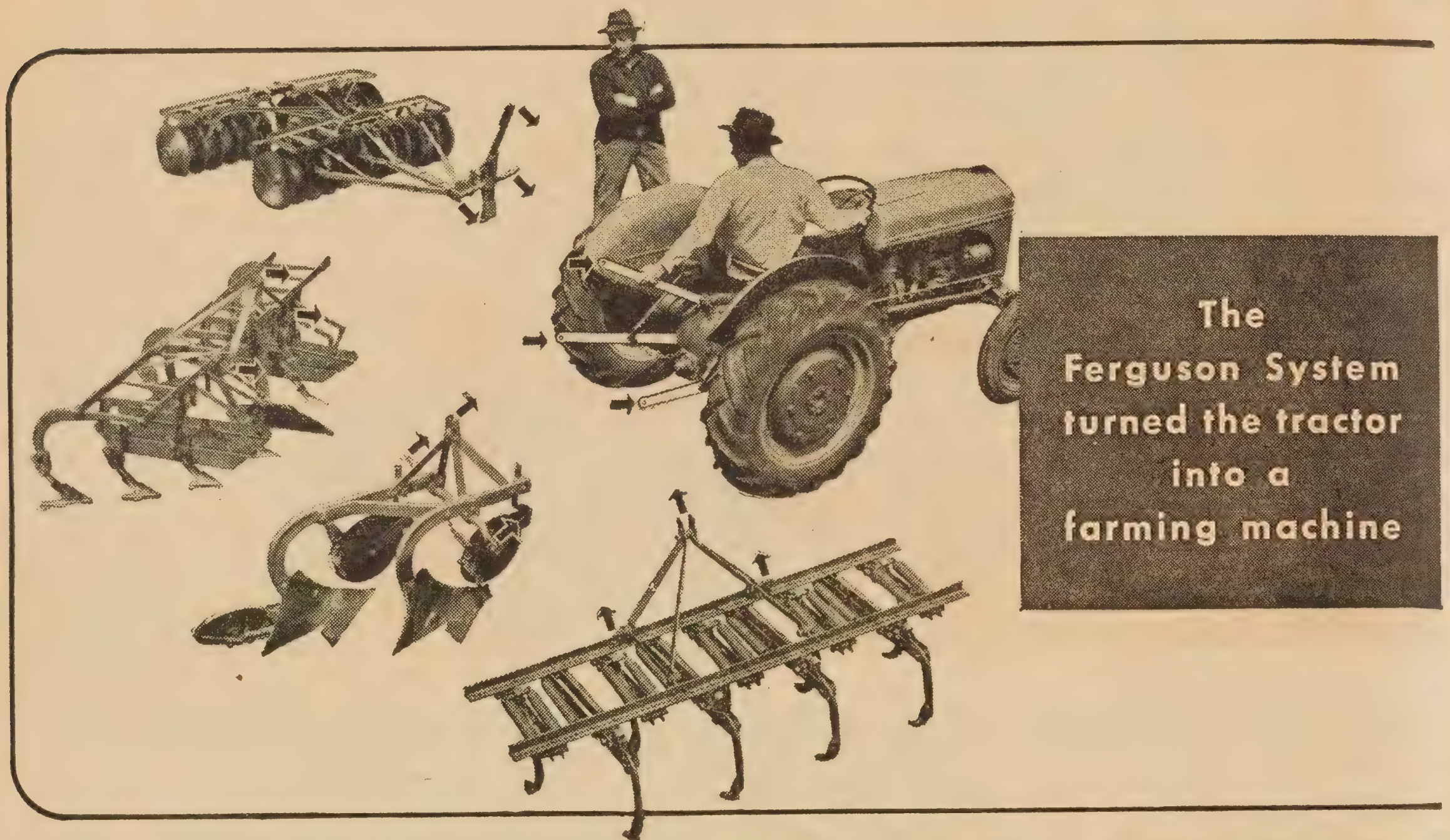
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The Disc Harrow, Cultivator, Plow and Tiller, shown in the above picture, are implements in the modern sense. With the Ferguson System, each in its turn, when attached to the Ford-Ferguson Tractor, becomes a self-propelled and automatically-controlled implement.

It's easy to see how self-propelled and automatically-controlled implements get work done faster, and take the drudgery out of field work.

But that is only one of the many advantages of the Ferguson System. At the right are four more advantages which make the Ferguson System the outstanding news in every farming community.

See for yourself how you can do your farm work faster and easier. Follow up this one-minute demonstration on paper with a demonstration of the Ferguson System on your own farm.



1. Implements attach in 60 seconds or less! No need for wrenches, no nuts to tighten, no parts to lose.



2. Attached implements go backward as easily as forward! No "jackknifing"—no time lost in tight corners.



3. Finger tip control permits a child to do a strong man's work! No heavy levers, no ropes, no cables.



4. Front and rear wheels can be quickly spaced to fit any crop! No adjustments needed in steering mechanism.

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DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Question Box

If you know of some permanent way to eliminate sumac, won't you tell us about it? We have so much of it around here. We have chopped it out, but two stalks always come up where one grew before.

Prof. W. C. Muensch of the N. Y. State College of Agriculture says: "As far as I know, no 'fool-proof' method has been developed for eradicating this pest. The usual method is to pull the plants out either with a team or tractor. It is true that if nothing else is done, sucker shoots will come back from the roots. It will require follow-up work to destroy these. I have seen pastures which have been grazed closely by goats or sheep, or even cows, for two summers with good results so that practically all the sumac was killed out by keeping the field closely grazed. Of course, before this method can be used, the large sumac should be cut close to the ground.

"Among the chemicals, sodium chlorate and ammate if sprayed on new growth are fairly effective. I have been told by several people who have tried to use 2,4-D that this chemical has not proved very efficient for the control of sumac."

* * *

Can you tell us how we can get rid of English sparrows which roost in great numbers in the ivy on our chimney? We don't want to tear down the ivy, as it adds greatly to the appearance of the house, but on the other hand the noise caused by the sparrows is very annoying.

We talked with Prof. A. A. Allen, head of Cornell's Department of Ornithology. He tells us that the Department did considerable experimenting on this problem a few years ago, and here are two methods which worked quite successfully:

1. Make a large square (about 15 feet square) of cheesecloth. After dark, when the birds are roosting, use this as a net to catch them in by dragging it down over the ivy and catching the birds as they fly out against it. This is for use if you want to kill the sparrows.

2. If you have a garden hose, turn it on full strength against the ivy after the birds have roosted in the evening. This may have to be done several times before the sparrows are discouraged from returning.

* * *

I bought some rose bushes. The first year they had beautiful blossoms, but this year the roses are entirely different. Can you tell me what caused this?

It sounds as though these roses sent out shoots from below the point where the roses were grafted. It may be that the original top is entirely dead. If so, pull up the bush; otherwise, cut off all the shoots that come out below the graft.

* * *

Where cows are classified for breed type by a committee, does the classification they assign to an animal stay with the cow for her whole lifetime?

Not necessarily. Where cows are classified, they are given a rating of "excellent", "very good", "good plus", "good", "fair", or "poor". Frequently the herd is classified again, and the ratings given to various individuals may be changed. In the first place, it is generally agreed that it is more difficult to classify young animals than old ones. Therefore, the class given to a young animal is quite likely to change, often for the better, as she gets older. Then, too, classification is a matter of judgment, and if the ani-

mals are judged by different committees, their personal opinions necessarily enter into the matter. Having your herd classified gives you information about types which should be helpful in planning your breeding program.

* * *

As a new garden enthusiast, I am confused by the great number of diseases and insects I read about, not to mention the dozen or so different spray materials for their control.

Most insects that trouble vegetables can be divided into two classes. One damages the plant by chewing, and can be poisoned; the other drills a hole into the plant and sucks out the juices. These cannot be poisoned, but are killed with something that kills by contact. In a garden, it is not essential that insects be controlled as fully as

they are by commercial vegetable growers, yet without any attempt to control, some insects (for example, the bean beetle) will ruin a crop. Fortunately, there is a spray material available to home gardeners that controls a good many insects, both chewing and sucking. This product is rotenone. Bordeaux mixture is the common spray for a number of diseases that affect the tops.

* * *

Is there any evidence to show that artificial breeding of cows actually improves production?

Raymond Albrectsen of Cornell tells us that in New York there are now 120 cows which were artificially bred on which they have records and also records of their dams. These 120 cows have produced an average of 12,168 lbs.

of milk and 442 lbs. of butterfat. They average 331 lbs. of milk and nearly 28 pounds of butterfat more than their dams. The improvement came because the bulls used for artificial breeding were excellent bulls.

Of course, we cannot expect this amount of improvement in all cases, but the figures are encouraging and show excellent production results.

* * *

We planted some sugar beets for the first time this spring, but do not know how to extract the sugar. Can you tell us how it is done?

We referred this question to Prof. Frank Bussell of the New York State College of Agriculture. He replied that the extraction of sugar from beets is a complicated process adapted for commercial production only.

Within the breed.. **A GOOD BIG COW**
is better than
A GOOD LITTLE COW

**FEED
FOR SIZE..**
*whether you
prefer..*

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MATURE COW, 1,000 LBS.*

The Guernsey



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The Ayrshire



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For plenty of rich, body-building, milk-producing grazing and hay, top-

dress grass sod, before the ground freezes, with 500 to 1,000 pounds of **7-7-7 FERTILIZER** per acre, or equivalent amounts of **10-10-10** or other top-dressing grades depending upon your State Agricultural Experiment Station recommendations.

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Milt Thomson of Walton, Delaware County, N. Y., (left) and County Agent Clarence Denton inspecting a field of cauliflower on Mr. Thomson's farm. In order to bleach the heads, the leaves are tied up as soon as the head begins to form. To determine when the head is ready for market, a different type of string is used for tying heads each day. Then, when men go through the field to cut the heads, they can tell at once what time has elapsed since the head was tied. As you can see from the picture, there is going to be an excellent yield from this field, and prices this summer have been favorable.

When Mr. Denton arrived at the Thomson farm, Milt was cutting oats to put into the silo. For the past two years he has cut the green oats by binder and has hauled them to the cutter by truck. He finds that this method takes considerably less labor than it does to cut the oats with a mower.

Six-Day Market Week is Back

A LAST-MINUTE report states that, as a result of a government request, the 6-day week in the New York City fruit and vegetable market was reinstated September 1. The decision was reached by a committee after word that union officials had agreed to work 6 days with over-time pay on Saturday. The report made no mention of the situation in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, but it seems probable that they will take the same action.

The announcement came as a surprise. Some doubt is being expressed as to what extent buyers will patronize Saturday's market, and if they do not, the subject may be re-opened. Farm organizations have strongly favored a 6-day market, believing that a 5-day market would result in food spoilage. Following a survey of the situation, Secretary of Agriculture Anderson backed them up.

—A. A.—

A WORKING GUEST

Dear Mr. Eastman:

In your book "Tough Sod", you devoted the early part of Chapter VII to a potato digging contest involving the relative merits of a fork or a potato hook. Apparently, at the time of the contest, mechanical diggers were in the experimental stage. They sure have come a long way since that time.

Two weeks ago I was spending my vacation near Mattituck, Suffolk Coun-

ty which is in the center of the Long Island potato country. Being a farmer by birth and by heart, I had more fun on the farms and in the potato houses than I had at the beach. I am enclosing a picture of some pretty fine equipment which I had the pleasure of riding, one afternoon, not as a passenger but as working guest, picking weeds, vines, stones and clods from the conveyor. I still have all my fingers.

The farm and equipment are owned by Mrs. Mary Doroski, Main Road, Cutchogue, Suffolk County, N. Y., who appears at the left in the picture. The driver and young man in the middle are Mary's sons. The boy handling the bags at the end of the conveyor is a sixteen year old Bayonne, New Jersey high school student and the straw hat covers a neighbor's head.

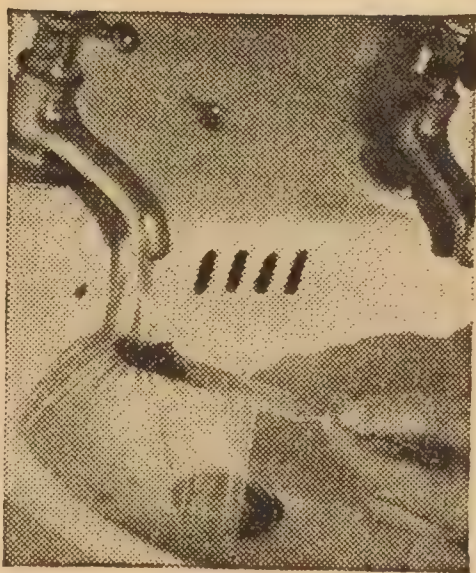
The field we were working on is approximately a half mile square and the yield was tremendous. In the two days previous Mrs. Doroski delivered sixteen tons to the graders at the Long Island Railroad.

When the potatoes are dug, the fields are immediately cleaned, disced and planted to cauliflower which matures in late October or early November. The plants are doing fine with no indications of any blight, at present, and prospects good for another bumper crop. These Long Island farmers certainly utilize their valuable land. They farm in a big way. —Ralph S. Carmichael.



Digging potatoes on the Doroski farm at Cutchogue, Long Island.

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WATER TEST

Run water forcefully over a dab of Gulflex Chassis Lubricant. See how it resists this washing action, and clings to the metal. That's how Gulflex Chassis Lubricant clings to bearing surfaces even in driving, splashing rain, or when farm machinery is operated over muddy fields or roads. It stays in place and lubricates longer.

HEAT TEST

When the weather's so hot you can "fry an egg in the sun," chassis bearings are apt to be even hotter than that because they develop their own heat. Gulflex Chassis Lubricant S is made especially to resist heat—so it won't drip away like candle grease; won't run out of bearings heated by the sun and superheated in operation.



SHOCK TEST

Even a good solid blow will not shatter the protecting film of Gulflex Chassis Lubricant, will not make the lubricant spatter. That's why you can count on extra protection from Gulflex even under the jars and jolts of rough roads or plowed fields. Here's a product that can really take it in your kind of service!

COLD TEST

Gulflex Chassis Lubricant W likes cold weather. This ice test gives you the idea—but, even in coldest winter weather, this product doesn't shrink from its job; doesn't lose its lubricating quality. Depend on Gulflex Lubricants to combat friction, to stand up in any weather and under tough operating conditions.



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Gulf Transgear Lubricant E. P.	Gulf Electric Motor Oil

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Wanted—A Ton More Milk Per Cow

SOME time ago I visited a number of young dairymen who are students in high school departments of vocational agriculture. These young men had been keeping records on cows and they knew the average production of their herds. I asked each of them about production records, and then inquired what average production they thought a herd should have in order to be profitable.

The answers made quite an impression on me because every boy thought that production should be about 2,000 lbs. a year higher than the present production of his herd. If the average was 5,000 lbs. a year, he thought it should be 7,000; if it was 7,000, he thought it should be 9,000; if it was 9,000, he thought it should be 11,000. These young men are on the right track. The desire to produce something better is one of the things which make life interesting and a business profitable.

I was interested to find also that these young men had a pretty good idea of the three steps they would have to take to get the increased production they wanted.

First is breeding. Some of the boys belong to an Artificial Breeding Association, and in this way have the use of sires with production backing far better than they could get in any sire they could afford to buy. When they do buy sires they know what to look for. They want a bull whose close relatives all have production records considerably better than the average in their own herds. They are not interested in a bull whose pedigree may boast a show winner several generations removed.

The boys realize that a lot of the guesswork has been taken out of buying herd sires. The best buy is still the bull who is old enough to have a number of daughters with production records, in which case of course all available records should be studied, not just one or two of the best. Buying a young bull is more of a gamble, but one from a family of consistently high producers is pretty sure to have daughters with better production than their dams.

The second step is weeding. In this connection, however, the young men understand that while culling can increase the average production of the herd, it can never make any individual cow better.

The third step is feeding. It is generally agreed that thousands of cows on dairy farms would produce more milk if they were more adequately fed. The basis of any cow's ration is roughage. Most of the young men I visited are interested in improving pastures,

growing more Ladino clover, and in cutting hay early. They realize that roughage, particularly pasture, is the cheapest feed, and they want their animals to eat roughage up to the limit of their capacity. Once this is done, a good grain ration can be profitably fed in liberal amounts, according to an individual cow's production.

—H. L. Cosline.

—A. A. —

FAT RECORD OR MILK RECORD?

"Some time ago you had an article entitled 'Good Cows Plus Good Feed' and under that a paragraph called 'Buying a Bull.' I thought it was a fine and helpful article. It brought to my mind a question which, however, is not directly connected with the article. In our experience with buying bulls for our herd, so many breeders have merely told us that such and such a dam gave so many pounds of fat, and those same breeders have had and still do have a good reputation for integrity and honesty. To me and many other dairymen getting their living out of dairy farming, a fat record means nothing without a milk production record.

"Why is the habit of giving a bull's family history (or a cow's) in terms of pounds fat only so universal? I am interested to know what others have to say.

"We have operated our farm continuously for 65 years, ever since my grandfather started his own milk business. Eight years ago we started to raise our own replacements, and when we started to look for better bulls we ran into the fat question. Some breeders were 'taken back' when we asked for more detailed information. We had then and still have only grade cows. Four years ago we started to keep individual production and butterfat records. In the eight years we have been raising our replacements we have raised our yearly average per cow 10 pounds per day at 4% B.F. This is taking the average of our whole herd, which includes Guernseys and Holsteins about evenly mixed, and about a quarter more of Brown Swiss. It now numbers about 210 milking cows, and with the heifers and 8 bulls about 420. When the vaccination of heifers against Bang's disease became practical, we went into it. We now have 60 milking heifers Bang's free and, more important, they are immune.

"Because of our experience I can support your article 100%. Keep up the good work. I am also keenly interested in your articles on mastitis."

—Henry Becker, Roseland, N. J.



New State Soil Conservation Committee for New York, with several farmer-members appointed by Governor Dewey, are shown here in its first meeting held at Cornell University. Left to right around the table are James Hazlitt of Hector, vice-chairman; Robert J. Howard of Sherburne; I. B. Stafford, state conservationist, Ithaca; D. Leo Hayes, executive secretary, Ithaca; Leon Benjamin, chairman, of Cuba; Hugh Wilson (partly hidden), extension soil conservationist and advisor, Ithaca; Howard Klingaman, representing Percy Duryea, state conservation commissioner; L. R. Simons, Director of the state extension service; and J. D. Amele of Williamson. H. J. Evans of Georgetown, C. Chester DuMond, state commissioner of agriculture and markets, and Dean W. I. Myers, Cornell, are not shown.



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By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

"Win the war" has been so fundamental in all our lives that the let down is evident everywhere, even on our markets. Without this driving force, even our peace celebrations seemed empty, and yet so full of happiness. We are filled with an awe of the future: we hesitate to take on the unknown. We always knew we would win the war, but the powers and the new forces seem almost overwhelming. We know that peace is going to be a mighty struggle, and we just cannot decide how and where to begin.

I believe this has hit all of us; anyway it has hit our livestock situation. Some men are marketing almost impetuously. Others are holding everything back. More livestock, bought by farmers and feeders, is going back into the country, and more is coming out to go into meat. Our markets are sharply higher one day, and then sharply lower the next for no good reason at all. Even our big packers are in and out of the market all in the same week. Trial and error, over and over again, simply because no one knows. This will probably be our slow, tortuous procedure toward a great many of our problems for the next few years at least.

This places a very great burden on the farmer for he is gambling on the future almost 100%. What he does with his labor, his land, his investments and all his energies in these times will be more important than how much he does; yet always he must remember that if he has nothing to sell, he has nothing with which to pay his bills—a tough spot.

Fortunately, livestock is at a very low production level—although the man with cattle to market this fall and early winter won't think so. Cattle are beginning to come to market. Here in Kentucky they are coming in numbers and the market is breaking badly. I can see nothing now but a very heavy marketing of cattle all through the fall and early winter, perhaps a liquidation—mostly all grass cattle. Then, another real shortage after the first of the year, for under present rulings and regulations not many farmers will put cattle into their barns for a long winter feed.

During these heavy cattle marketings, if you can help in any way, try to get ration points taken off beef. If this can be done, it will mean millions to the cattle man and beef still will not sell over ceiling prices. Please don't let points stay on, as they did with lambs and hogs, and have it sell way below ceiling price equivalents, alive for the producers, and yet the consumer not able to buy all he wants at ceiling prices.

Sheep and lambs cannot help but be a good thing for at least the next few years. They will be so very short, especially next year, and the subsidy (dare I say it?) is so foolishly high. Hogs will be short. That was already sure, but now so many pigs have been used (guess where) it is doubly sure.

— A. A. —

ENGST BROWN SWISS SALE

The Erwin Engst Brown Swiss dispersal held at Fabius, New York, on August 25 marked the passing of a very creditable assemblage of splendid individuals. In the sale were represented some of the very finest blood lines of the breed. The sale was topped by Judd's Bridge Warrior, a son of Colonel

(Continued on Page 15)



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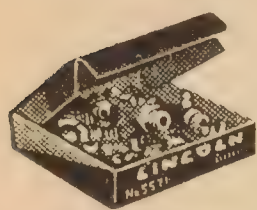
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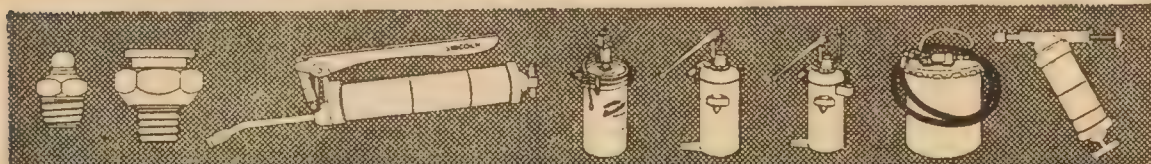
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Farm Help Scarce; Field Crops Poor

By L. B. Skeffington

A FARMER came in the other day to tell me that the end of the war and the easing of draft restrictions had "raised hob" with farm help in his neighborhood. He said that a number of young men who had been deferred for farm work had quit. He said that while eventually the situation might reverse itself, it had left a number of farmers stuck at their busy season. In the canning crops areas there has been no great rush of unemployed urban workers for jobs. In many sections there is a shortage of hands. On the other hand, two district school superintendents told me they were having many more applications for teaching jobs, whereas during the war there was a scarcity of teachers as many of them found better paying jobs in war plants.

OPA Turns Down Request for Higher Onion Prices

Onion growers have been turned down by OPA in their request for higher ceilings and the invoking of the disaster clause in the price act. Continued wet weather and flooding of muck areas earlier in the season have resulted in a lot of blight. In some areas the crop outlook is for about half of normal yield. Some muck areas planted to various crops look so poorly that it is doubtful if growers will attempt to harvest the crops.

Cannery Tomatoes Below Expectations

Canneries report tomato yields far below expectations, with considerable blossom end rot in many fields. Because of the low volume from contracted fields, buyers have been visiting distant areas seeking tomatoes to keep plants operating. Snap beans have been running heavy in some sections. Sweet corn in several areas is plentiful but late, with result that growers have had difficulty in getting rid of it through normal channels. On one upstate market recently a grower sold nearly a thousand dozen ears for four cents a dozen, rather than haul it home.

Visit to Mount Hope Farm

Recently I visited Mount Hope Farm at Williamstown, Massachusetts, with Leland W. Lamb, extension representative of American Dairy Cattle Club; Thomas E. Milliman, Caledonia, N. Y., and Ralph Culver, Laceyville, Pa., practical dairymen. There we had an opportunity to learn first-hand about the breeding experiments that have been carried on for the past 27 years by Col. E. Parmalee Prentice and which have attracted both praise and criticism throughout livestock world.

Prentice believes that production and performance of animals may be transmitted and increased through knowledge of the laws of genetics and as applied to family inheritances of the stock. He says that inheritance is not necessarily a matter of "purebreds", but is based upon the genes of higher production. "The important thing in a dairy herd is the milk check—in other words, the pounds of milk and butterfat that a cow gives," he explained. "If you have pedigree alone without performance, that is something else."

"Two Black Mice"

To illustrate how the laws of inheritance operate, Prentice took us to his famous "mouse house". "How do we breed black mice?" he asked. Then he held up a pair of black mice and demonstrated that like does not

breed like. To make a long story short, he said that in every experiment with breeding 256 mice, beginning with a pair of blacks, 81 descendants showed black characteristics and the balance ranged through various color shades. Of the 81, only one positively produced black every time when bred to black.

"The mice are important only as a demonstration," he said. "Suppose instead of breeding for black color we were trying for something else, as for higher food production, the results would be the same." In another breeding experiment beginning with mice showing a few white hairs on the forehead, mice with all white heads were produced.

Prentice explained that his experiments have demonstrated that high-producing cattle or poultry do not always transmit that production, and that it is a mistake to be influenced solely by the record of parents. The determining factor, he said, is the inheritance record of the entire family.

Prentice applies unorthodox methods in that he ignores breed lines when developing stock for increased production. He says he is not advocating a new breed of cattle based on admixture of established breeds, but merely showing how scientific breeding may be applied to increase production of milk, fat or eggs.

Making Hay the New Way

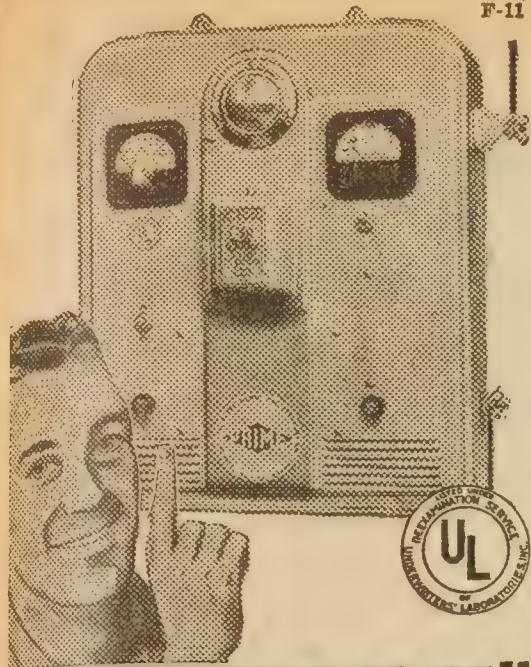
Ralph Culver has gone several steps farther than most farmers in handling his hay, with the object of feeding his dairy herd better and reducing feed costs. He has redesigned his mow and equipment so that the operation of harvesting and storing the hay is entirely mechanical. The hay is cut in the green stage when Culver thinks it contains the most vitamins. Rain or shine, it is raked into windrows in the usual manner.

The tractor hauls a hay chopper along the windrows. The chopped hay is blown into a covered wagon hauled along behind. While one covered wagon is being filled, the other is being unloaded at the barn. Turning a crank on the side of the wagon tilts the canvass flooring so that the hay slides off as from a dump truck. It is blown into a huge "bin" in the mow, much as a silo is filled. A powerful fan blows air into a wind tunnel, with numerous controllable outlets in various sections of the huge bin. Air is kept in circulation until the hay is cured.

With the regular farm crew, Culver handles about a ton an hour.

Commissioner Visits

Operators of a number of food-processing plants in Western New York were surprised recently when State Agricultural Commissioner DuMond paid unannounced visits. "Chet" said he wanted to see first hand how the state's produce inspectors were doing and to familiarize himself with operations in the plants. He was accompanied on his tour of several days by Harry H. Duncan, assistant director of Bureau of Markets. Reactions of processors was one of pleasure that the Commissioner was taking a personal interest. A typical remark was that of Mort Adams of the Alton Canning Company that "it was the first time a state commissioner of agriculture ever visited us. We quickly agreed that we had many things in common when we talked of problems on both sides. We appreciate the Commissioner's interest and desire for first-hand information, and we hope he will come again."



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DOWN THE ALLEY

(Continued from Page 13)

Harry of J. B., out of Buster Rosie of J. B., she being a granddaughter of Jane's Royal of Vernon and the Keeper of Walhalla. Colonel Harry is famous as the last son of Jane of Vernon. Judd's Bridge Warrior, therefore, is a grandson on his sire's side and a great-grandson on his dam's side, of Jane of Vernon. He brought \$850.00, going to Burton Van De Walker & Son, Lee Center, N. Y.

A half-sister of Judd's Bridge Warrior topped the females at \$785.00. She is Harry's Cinnamon Lass, a daughter of Colonel Harry, born February 7 last year, and out of Cinnamon Judy's Lassie of Owahgena. She went to Mrs. Jessie T. Zoller, Rexford, N. Y.

The next highest female was Olga D. N., a two-year old also by Colonel Harry out of a daughter of Jane's Royal of Vernon, making her a granddaughter on her sire's side and a great-granddaughter on her dam's side of Jane of Vernon. She went to Albert Gohweiler & Son, Auburn, N. Y., at \$860.00.

Forty-one pure-bred Brown Swiss plus five grades, went under the hammer of R. Austin Backus, who managed the sale and occupied the box. The Brown Swiss totalled \$11,600 and included the entire herd from small calves up through the top notchers. Many of the young stock were sired by Cornell Columbus King, a son of Jane's Columbus of Vernon, he being a grandson of Jane of Vernon. Jane's Columbus of Vernon is in service at Cornell.

—A. A.—

DUTCHESS COUNTY ABERDEEN-ANGUS SALE

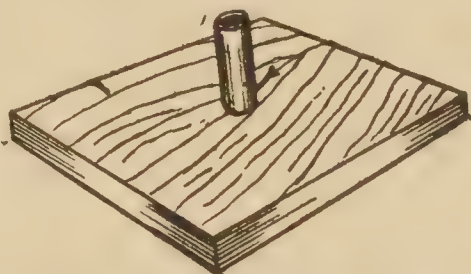
September 24 is the date of the annual Dutchess County, N. Y., Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Sale. The sale will be held at Briarcliff Farms at Pine Plains, and 50 heifers have been consigned. Many of the animals to be sold will come from the show herds of various Dutchess County breeders.

There will be a show prior to the sale which will be judged by Kenneth McGregor of Ada, Minn. The auctioneer will be Roy Johnston of Belton, Mo., and sales manager is Myron Fuerst of Pine Plains.

—A. A.—

HANDY GADGET

Here is a handy gadget I have used for weaning calves that refuse to drink from a bucket without the aid of fin-



gers. I use a five-inch square piece of light $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch board with a $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch piece of automobile heater hose inserted in a hole in the center. Hose may be tacked in with small nails at the bottom edge. This will float on the milk and works like a charm.—I. W. D.

—A. A.—

CLEAN PAILS

If bacteria were large enough to be seen with the naked eye, it would be easier to understand the importance of clean pails for feeding calves. The best rule we have ever heard on this subject is that no dairyman should expect a calf to eat from a pail he wouldn't be willing to eat from himself.

Bacteria need moisture, food and warmth. A pail that is dirty provides all of these essentials. Bacteria taken into a calf's stomach cause indigestion, and growth and development of the calf are slowed down.



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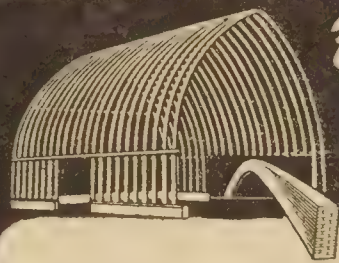
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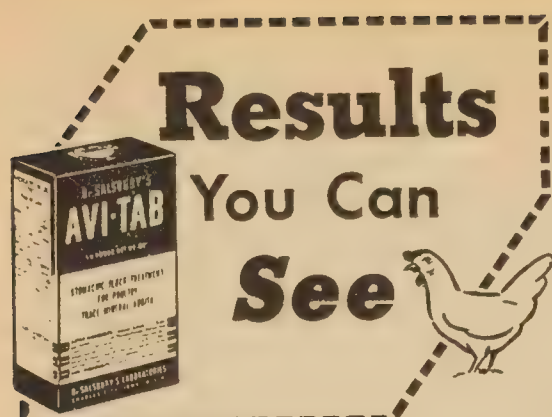
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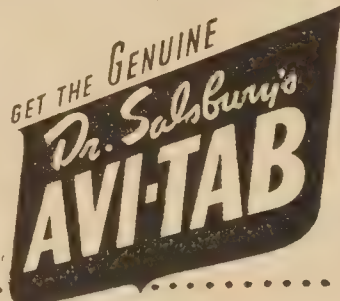
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ORANGEBURG
The Root-Proof Pipe

Water for Hens in the Winter

WALTER SCHAIT of Dryden, Tompkins County, N. Y., is one of the few men in the poultry business who has a completely automatic watering system that did not freeze even though temperatures in the poultry house went as low as 13 degrees F. last winter. In one part of his three-story poultry house, Schait keeps more than 2000 hens, segregated into pens that are watered by two pipe lines, and he figures the system saved him about 25



Walter Schait and a water pipe to which an electric soil heating cable has been taped.

per cent of his chore time through the cold months. In addition, it has saved the breakage from broken pipes, faucets and float valves, and no end of worry about weather conditions.

Use of soil heating cable, such as has been used by florists in hotbeds and greenhouses, is the main secret of success of the system. Water is piped from the outside and the soil cable is taped to the pipe and automatic float valves exposed to freezing temperatures. An electric current in the cable produces only enough current to prevent freezing. In the Dryden plant 270 feet of cable are used.

Schait also has a thermostat to control the flow of current in the cable, thereby making the system automatic. When the temperature drops to where the pipes may freeze, the thermostat turns on the current, and then later turns it off to prevent the water from becoming warmer than necessary.

Cost of the cable and thermostat for one line was about \$20, and required less than a half-day to install. Electric current required during the coldest weather was about six kilowatt hours and cost only about 12 cents a day.

Water, once it is protected enroute to the hens, is maintained in the drinking fountains at 40 to 50 degrees by the common immersion water warmer. If anything should go wrong with the system, the pipes can be protected by draining.

Before the automatic method was installed by Prof. C. N. Turner of the Agricultural Engineering Department at Cornell, as one of the projects of the New York Farm Electrification Council, Schait had to drain the water supply lines every night except in mild weather. This usually meant the birds did not have water in the early morning when the poultry house lights came on automatically.

More important was the decision the poultryman had to make. Would the pipes freeze if they were not drained?

In addition to the labor saving, Schait had a lot more peace of mind this past winter.

—A. A.—

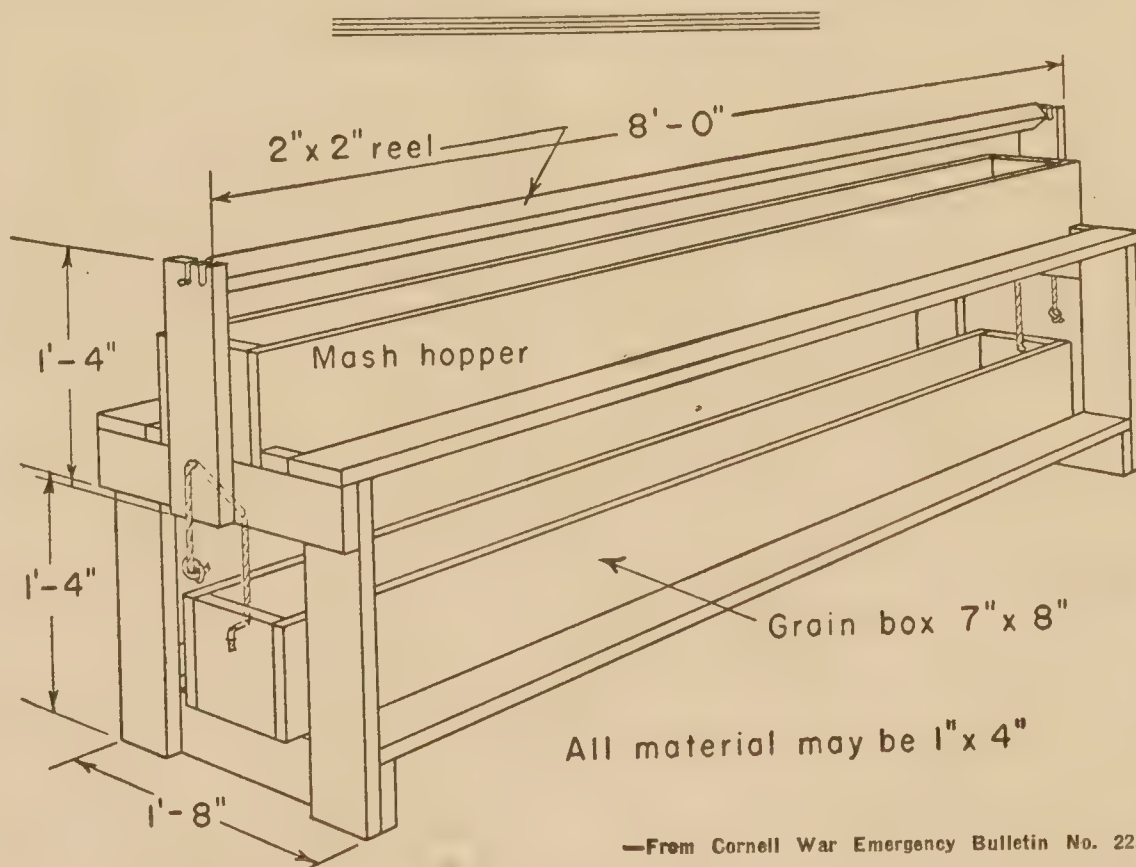
POULTRY MANURE HELPS COW PASTURE

Some time ago, I suggested in this column that a cow pasture is a good place to spread poultry manure. Recently I found a man who has been following that practice for the past five years. His report of results was surprising, to say the least.

The man is Mr. S. N. Stimson of Spencer, New York. He has a large herd of purebred Ayrshire cattle, and a big flock of White Leghorns. His practice preceded me by five years, but more than that, he exceeded my suggestion about one hundred per cent. In addition to putting the manure and litter from his poultry houses on his cow pastures, he has been spreading his cow manure on the fields that are to be the range for his pullets.

Mr. Stimson found that his pasture was producing so much more feed for his cattle that he no longer needed it

(Continued on opposite page)



—From Cornell War Emergency Bulletin No. 22.

Here is a combined mash and grain feeder for poultry that can be made of wood. It conserves floor space; and if you wish to restrict the eating of grain, the grain box can be raised against the bottom of the mash hopper by use of the ropes shown in the drawing.

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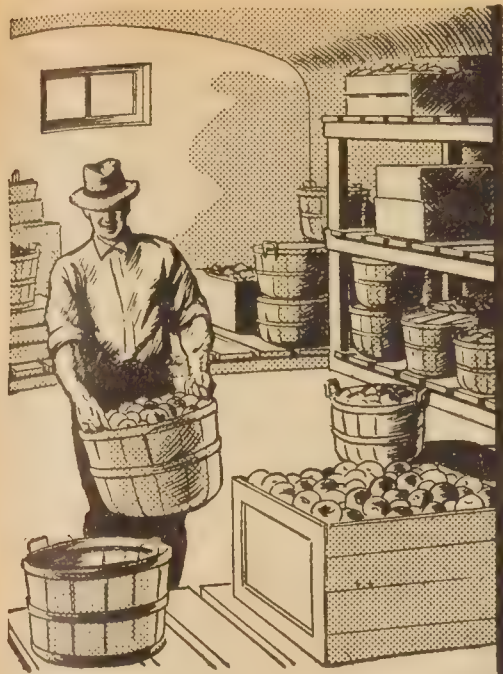
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Brown and White Rocks 16.00 20.00 17.00
Heavy Mixed 16.00
Hatches Monday and Thursday throughout the year.
TRUTT'S POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Box A HUMMEL'S WHARF, PENNA.

(Continued from opposite page)

all. So last spring, he sold off 50 acres of his pasture, although he still has the usual number of cows and young stock.

He says that cattle will graze the following day where poultry manure has been spread, and that after one rain, you can't see the manure. He is well aware of the danger of carrying parasites and disease to his pullets by spreading poultry manure on a rearing range, but he says he never heard of chickens picking up diseases or parasites where cow manure has been spread. Neither have I.

—L. E. Weaver.

—A. A.—

"LEUKOSIS"

Every little while I lose a hen from what seems to be a sort of paralysis. First it loses the use of its legs and then gradually becomes helpless. I assume there is something lacking in the feed. What is it, and how can it be supplied as a supplement to feed?

This is something that investigators have been studying for some time. They finally came to the conclusion that there are several troubles which are closely related and which they now speak of as the "avian leukosis complex."

Paralysis is one symptom, an enlarged liver is another, although there are also other causes of enlarged livers.

The opinion is that it is not a lack in the feed, but that it is something that young chicks pick up before they are two weeks old, but which frequently does not show up for several months. It is the belief of investigators that this trouble does not spread from one adult to another, but that it does spread from adults to young chicks; therefore, the control method that is now suggested is to grow young chicks as far as possible away from old hens.

—A. A.—

HANDY METAL TROUGH

For several years I have been using two hog troughs made of a hot water heating tank discarded from the house. Although I use my troughs for feeding hogs, they would be equally good as watering troughs for horses, cattle or sheep, if placed on bases of convenient height and shape.

This is the mode of construction I followed. First, I had a man proficient in torch burning or cutting divide the tank in halves lengthwise; also make $\frac{3}{4}$ inch holes in the bottom of each trough at about ten inches from each end, and two smaller holes in each side of trough about one inch from the edge and nearly equidistant from the ends and each other, being careful that each pair of holes was opposite as brace bolts are to be placed through them. Insert the bolt through one side of the trough, then through a piece of one inch pipe slightly shorter than the width of the trough, then through the other side of trough, and secure nut. This holds the top of trough firmly.

The holes in the bottom of the trough are to fasten it to the standard. This can be made of 4x4 or rough stocks four or five feet long. Some heavy wood is best. Place these sticks parallel and set the trough at right angles to them in a depression made in the center of each to fit the trough. This leaves two pieces of stock extending on each side of the trough. Bolt trough securely to these sticks, being sure to place nut on the outside.

Any leaks in the trough can be stopped by inserting short bolts, always securing nuts on the outside to prevent hogs hurting their mouths.

Hogs soon become discouraged trying to eat or tip these troughs. I have found them economical, durable and sanitary.—Mrs. B. E. B.



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★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

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year-round. Wife to do cooking, man to do heavy work and assist wife. Own living quarters. No children. Exceptionally good wages. Must have references. Write **H. M. SMITH, R.F.D. No. 2, Williamstown, N. Y.**

EXPERIENCED COOK

for owner's family and staff on Hudson River Valley farm. All adults. Able-bodied, country woman, non-servant type, wanted immediately. Also same type woman for housework and assist cook. Modern equipment. Refrigeration plant for home-grown vegetables and meats. Individual rooms. No liquor. Protestant churches in vicinity. Both jobs permanent. State age, experiences, availability, references, telephone number. Send small returnable photo if possible.

Write **Box 514-JM,**

c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York

HELP WANTED: FIRST CLASS SOBER MAN.

Year around job on cash crop farm, no dairy. Preferably experienced with tractors, trucks, etc. Milk, potatoes and garden furnished. Living quarters available for either single or married man and family. Good wages. State age, height and weight in letter. Apply to

LEAVITT FARMS

GABRIELS, NEW YORK

POULTRY

THE WHITE EGG FARM

LEGHORNS—NEW HAMPSHIRE

N.Y.-U.S. PULLORUM CLEAN.

Write for folder.

E. R. STONE & SON, Box A, CLYDE, N. Y.

Brooks Poultry Farm—N.Y.-U.S.

PULLORUM CONTROLLED. NO REACTORS. LARGE TYPE LEGHORNS THAT PRODUCE 95% LARGE EGGS. WRITE FOR CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST.

GRIFFIN A. BROOKS, Stamford, N. Y.

ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM

N.Y.-U.S. APPROVED WHITE LEGHORNS, REDS. They Live—They Lay—They Pay. Pullorum Free. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Details on request.

CHESTER G. ZIMMER, Box C, Gallupville, N. Y.

MAPES

RED-ROCKS, ROCK-REDS & NEW HAMPSHIRE make outstanding layers of large eggs—and rapid growing broilers, roasters, or capons.

Write for folder and price list.

WILLIAM S. MAPES, BOX A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

RICHQUALITY LEGHORNS

OUR 35th YEAR. 12000 BIRDS.

One of New York State's Oldest and Largest Breeding Farms. Write for Catalogue.

RICH POULTRY FARMS

WALLACE H. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

POULTRY

RHODE ISLAND REDS

R.O.P. OFFICIAL BREEDING.
500 BIRDS TRAPPED, YEAR AROUND.
Circular on request.

C. & G. FARMS, Ballston Lake, N.Y.

Route 5,

Pedigreed White Leghorn Cockerels

FROM OUR FINEST MATINGS. HALF AND FULL GROWN. WE ARE RAISING 500 TO SELL BE-

TWEEN NOW AND DECEMBER 1st.

BABCOCK POULTRY FARM, R. D. 3, Ithaca, N.Y.

Walter Rich's Hobart Poultry Farm

LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY.

Our circular shows you the type of bird it will pay you to put in your laying house next fall.

WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

CASTER'S PARMENTER REDS

and ROCK-RED CROSS.

Known for exceptional livability and consistent production. Circular available.

RED-W-FARM, Box W, Wolcott, N. Y.

THE MCGREGOR FARM

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—50 YEARS EXPERIENCE

IN BREEDING PROFIT-PRODUCING BIRDS.

WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER.

The McGregor Farm, Box A, Maine, N.Y.

New Discovery Ends Calfbag in 3 DAYS or Double Your Money Back!

Can Save You up to \$27. each time a Cow comes in!

An amazing remedy for calfbag has been discovered at Dawnwood Farm where up to 100 cows are constantly milked. It's a penetrating salve called **UDDEROLE** that takes hold at once and promptly relieves inflamed, swollen udders congested with caked milk. Use it on your valuable first calf heifers before calving.

UDDEROLE ends calfbag in from 1 to 3 days because it's made by a new scientific formula, rich in irradiated lanolin and other penetrating ingredients. That's why we dare to make this astounding offer—send only \$1 for a generous 8 oz. tin on our . . .

DOUBLE MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE . . . If **UDDEROLE** doesn't do all we claim, if you feel you can afford to part with it—return unused portion and receive, not \$1, but \$2—double your money back to pay for your trouble. Either way, you win, so . . .

SEND TODAY: UDDEROLE is new and if your dealer does not carry it just slip a dollar bill in an envelope with your name and address. We'll rush you, all charges prepaid, an 8-oz. tin of this amazing discovery. DEALERS, write for information.

DAWNWOOD FARMS, Dept. AA, AMENIA, N.Y.

HORSES and PONIES

Farm chunks 1250 to 1500 lbs.; heavy drafters 1600 to 2500 lbs.; Percherons, Belgians. Singles, matched pairs or carload whatever weights and colors required. Quick shipment, main line railways.

All-purpose saddle horses for general use, also fancy three and five-gaited. Cow ponies neck-rein broke; Hunters and Golden Palominos.

Large ponies Welsh and Hackneys; large, medium and very small Shetlands, solid colors and attractive spotted; shipped singly in crates by express. How old are children you want pony for?

Your entire satisfaction fully guaranteed.

Howard Chandler

CHARITON, IOWA

FALL COWS

Fall cows can be bought cheaper now than at ty-

ing up time. With beef prices good, and a large selection of cows to pick from you can save money by acting now! We will finance your purchase of cows and farm machinery through authorized dealers on liberal terms.

Write today for full particulars.

EQUITABLE CREDIT CORPORATION

Specialists in Livestock and Farm Machinery Financing.

112 State Street, Albany, New York

TIME WELL SPENT

Time taken to read the advertisements in **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** is

ROMANA FARM 40 HEAD REGISTERED JERSEYS AT PUBLIC SALE

For thirty years the herd of John Dana and Sons has been at or near the top in the show rings of Vermont fairs and in DHIA work. Now the boys are grown up, or in the service, and the war is over and John must take it a little easier so once again you have a chance to buy POMFRET JERSEYS at auction. At his farm in North Pomfret on Wednesday, October 3rd, 1945, he will sell at auction the bulk of his milking herd. Most are calfhood vaccinated, all were officially classified for type by Dr. Taylor in July. Young cows with good type and production, clean and healthy. The herd has been line bred to two great matrons and ROMANA'S SPOTTED MAJESTY. Buy home bred animals that have demonstrated their ability to win anywhere, to provide the means of rearing and educating a large family, and ability to breed on and produce results wherever they go.

**WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3, 1945, at
Pomfret, Vermont, 12:30 p. m.**

Catalogs ON REQUEST ONLY to
George H. Ricker, Sales Mgr., Groton, Vt.

ROYALTY FROM THE HERDS OF



ABERDEEN ANGUS BREEDERS' SALE
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24th, 1945

PINE PLAINS, N. Y.
50 SHOW HEIFERS
Representing the best the County Produces.
For catalog, write
MYRON M. FUERST, PINE PLAINS, N. Y.

AUCTION! CONNECTICUT VALLEY HEREFORD BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

EASTERN STATES EXPOSITION GROUNDS
WEST SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1945
1:00 P. M.

**40 HEAD---Registered Polled
and Horned Breeding Cattle**

Cows—Bred Heifers—Heifers—Bulls

Send for Catalog

MYRON AVERY, SALES MANAGER,
STAFFORD, CONNECTICUT

MILKING SHORTHORNS FOR 4% MILK & GREATEST SALVAGE VALUE

Official as well as "on the farm" records under average farm conditions prove that Milking Shorthorns are best all-round breed! Produce 4% milk and have greatest salvage value of all milk breeds! Get the facts—FREE! Or read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription six months 60¢, one year \$1.00.
MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY, Dept. AG-5,
609 West Exchange Ave., U. S. Yards, Chicago 9, Ill.

FOR DISCRIMINATING BUYERS

Before choosing your next young bull, compare offerings from many outstanding herds. A post card to us will bring replies from New England's greatest breeders. State approximate price, preferred blood lines (Rag Apples, Ormsby, Osborns, Dunlopins) and other details.

**NEW ENGLAND STATES HOLSTEIN-
FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION**

360 Worthington St., Springfield 3, Mass.

The Vermont Jersey Cattle Club Annual Autumn Sale TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1945 AT HARTLAND FAIRGROUNDS

E. M. GRANGER, JR., Auctioneer.

60 HEAD OF REGISTERED JERSEYS—Perhaps the greatest consignment sale ever held in the Northeast with a majority of the cows being just ready to freshen at or near sale time. Bred heifers in calf to great sires, heifers ready to breed now, calves of great promise.

Most of the cows have records either Register of Merit, HIR, or DHIA. Some have Silver Medals. Eight of them are sired by AJCC Superior Sires. Many more by "Tested Sires". Many of them classified as high as Very Good. You'll be pleased with the number and quality of their records. Included is a most remarkable heifer due October 10 with her second calf. She is Intervale Standard Roxy, "Very Good" and a 2 yr. old record just made of 621 lbs. fat (actual) on 2x 305 day basis. Her sire is a "Very Good" Superior Sire from a "Very Good" world record dam. Also there is a honey of an open heifer by High Lawn's great Superior Sire, High Lawn Toronto Siegfried, and with a maternal line just chock full of medal records. Three daughters of a Superior Sire recently sold for \$2000.00 and one in calf to another young bull recently sold at auction for \$1750.00.

From Brigham Farm come two daughters of Sybil Ashburn Baronet Owl, Superior Sire, and with Ton of Gold dams and grand dams. And, also, a heifer due with her first calf with the top of the 1944 sale, Pinelawn Carrie, for her grand dam. And a host of others just as good as you can see by reading the catalog.

Only one bull, ten months old, but he has for his paternal brother the only bull of the breed to win his Medal of Merit with his daughters milked twice daily, Marge's Golden Chief. His grand dam is the great Sybil Tessie Lorna.

SHOW IN THE MORNING WITH IRA G. PAYNE, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB, AS JUDGE.

Catalog mailed ONLY ON REQUEST to George Ricker, Groton, Vt.

200 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 185th Auction Sale--Wed. & Thurs., Oct. 3-4 in famous EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., N. Y. Series

All from T.B. Accredited herd, negative to blood test, many Bang's Vaccinated, every milking animal mastitis tested at sale pavilion.

160 FRESH AND CLOSE SPRINGERS. A grand offering of beautiful first calf heifers and young cows.

20 BULLS READY FOR SERVICE out of high record dams up to over 800 lb. of fat.

20 BRED AND OPEN HEIFERS. Plus young calves of both sex to be sold after their dams. Plan to attend this big Fall-time Sale where every animal is sold to be exactly as represented, and you will buy many of them at little more than you would pay for top grades elsewhere.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Manager & Auctioneer,

MEXICO, N. Y.

255 TOP QUALITY Ayrshires Registered SELL IN THE HISTORIC FOLLY QUARTERS DISPERSAL

ELLCOTT CITY, MARYLAND Wed. and Thurs., Sept. 26-27, 1945 at 11 each day

OFFERING INCLUDES

130 COWS AND 1st CALF HEIFERS
44 BRED HEIFERS, 43 YEARLINGS
30 HEIFER CALVES, 2 APPROVED SIRE
AND SIX OTHER BULLS.

HISTORIC FOLLY QUARTERS has developed 3 approved sires, 2 of which are selling. Herd was founded 17 years ago with top imported cattle. It is now at its best—includes a lot of outstanding young cows and is making better records than ever before. This will be the biggest sale of 1945 and one of the best offerings of all time.

HEALTH: Herd T.B. and Bang's Acc'd. All females over 6 months Bang's immunized by Calf-hood Vaccination.

148 Daughters of Approved Sires Selling—No other Sale has included so many!
BE SURE TO GET A CATALOG—WRITE

AYRSHIRE SALES SERVICE—Tom Whittaker, Prop. & Auctioneer, BRANDON, VT.

2 APPROVED SIREs Selling.

Both are young, richly bred and have a fine lot of daughters selling.

WHITPAIN AMERICAN BROWN KING
Born June 8, 1938

18 tested daughters have an M.E. 2x average of 9881 lbs. Milk, 396 lbs. Fat. 72 daughters and one son selling.

FOLLY QUARTERS FAIR JIM

Born Sept. 8, 1939

10 tested daughters have an M.E. 2x average of 9886 lbs. Milk, 392 lbs. Fat. 60 daughters and one son selling.

Buy yourself a BETTER BULL.



OWN an AYRSHIRE

and raise big, strong, deep-bodied red and white cows that produce the most 4% milk at the least feed cost—cows that are hardy, rugged, good grazers, and that carry perfect type udders. High carcass value.

Ayrshire Bulls are scientifically bred for heavy and economical production under average farm conditions.

Write for literature or names of breeders with stock for sale

AYRSHIRE BREEDERS ASS'N.,
85 CENTER ST. BRANDON, VT.

Say you saw it in American Agriculturist.

AYRSHIRE AUCTIONS

MILKING HERD AND CHIEF SIRE AT
VISTA GRANDE FARM
CROPSVILLE, NEW YORK.

Monday, Oct. 8, 1945, at 12:00 Noon.

70 COWS—19 Fresh, many due soon. Twelve year HT. ave. 9162 lb. M., 4.08%, 374 lb. F. 35 daughters of Approved Sires included and several cows acquired at four-figure prices.

5 BULLS—Vista Grande King, Approved.

16 daughters ave. 10,445 lb. M., 4.33%, 452 lb. F. Never a better bull available. His son, VISTA GRAND EL CHICO, whose 7 daughters ave. 10,008 lb. M., 4.47%, 448 lb. F., also sells. Other tops.

HEALTH: T.B. and Bang's acc'd. Tested within 30 days. Can go into any state.

AYRSHIRE SALES SERVICE

Box 85,

Brandon, Vt.

AYRSHIRE AUCTIONS

NEW YORK PRODUCTION SALE

SAT., OCT. 6th, 12:30 P.M., Cobleskill, N. Y.
70 SELECTED FEMALES AND 5 BULLS from the best herds in the East. Records of cows and dams of heifers and bulls ave. 438 lb. Fat. T.B. and Bang's Accredited. Tested within 30 days.
FOR CATALOG WRITE

AYRSHIRE SALES SERVICE

Box 85,

Brandon, Vt.

PUTNAM CO. Auction

Monday, Oct. 8, at 11:00 A. M.

80 Holstein Cattle

(70 Registered, 10 Grades)

A complete Dispersal HENRY BEACOM Herd, founded 35 years ago.

Sale in a tent at his farm,

3 miles northeast of CARMEL

on Towners Road, 5 miles north of Brewster. Herd T.B. Accredited and blood tested.

34 milking cows have produced up to 19 cans daily and have made \$2.00 each daily. Part spring and part fall freshening.

Farm for sale privately along with 100 tons of hay.

A high-bred herd of all ages sell at your price.

HENRY BEACOM, Owner, Carmel, N. Y.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS

Sales Mgr. & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

ST. LAWRENCE CO. HOLSTEIN CLUB SALE

CANTON, N. Y.

in BARKER BARN across street from State Agricultural School Building.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1945
Starting at 12:00 M.

50 HEAD OF REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

5 good record bulls, several first and second calf heifers, fresh or springing.

A few heifer calves.

Several are from well known proven sires; one with a 700 lb. record as a two year old.

Come to this sale in a noted Registered Holstein County—a pioneer section where good Holsteins have been bred for half a century.

Address correspondence to HARLEY BENNETT, CANTON, N. Y., Chairman Sales Committee.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS

Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

DUTCHESS CO. AUCTION

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, SEPT. 19-20

WALTER SHOOK, Ancramdale, N. Y., having bought from PERCY KNICKERBOCKER of SHEKOMEKO, N. Y.,

Will sell at the Knickerbocker farm on Route 82, 5 miles south of Pine Plains, 5 miles west of Millerton, township of North East.

71 GRADE HOLSTEINS

Nearly all raised on the farm. Blood tested, in all stages of lactation. Will have an up-to-date mastitis test.

4 HORSES and a complete and in some instances, a duplicate full line of FARM EQUIPMENT. All in high class condition, will be sold the first day.

A big two-day sale starting promptly at 9:30 A.M., lunch served, cattle sold in a tent.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS

Sales Mgr. & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

7th ANNUAL SALE

Eastern New York Holstein Breeders Club

60 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6

FAIR GROUNDS, RHINEBECK, N. Y.

Sale starts at 12:30 P. M., Lunch served.

Consignments from 25 well known Eastern New York Holstein Herds.

All offerings carefully selected.

From T.B. Accredited herds, negative to blood test, many Bang's Vaccinated.

MURRAY WIGSTEN, Chairman, Sale Comm.

R. No. 1, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS

Sales Mgr. & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.



ANCHORAGE FARMS
Cobleskill, N. Y.

★ Registered Herefords

★ Registered Corriedales

Breeders of uniform purebred livestock.
Inquiries and visitors always welcome.

GUERNSEY INCOME

The GUERNSEY Brand and Breed Program is the farmer's assurance of future income. Read "How The American Guernsey Cattle Club Helps To Make Breeding Fascinating and Profitable". This valuable FREE booklet will pay you dividends. Send Now!

THE AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB
245 Grove Street, Peterborough, New Hampshire

INVESTIGATE HOLSTEINS

You put your time, labor and dreams for the future into your dairy herd. Why not build with the type of animal known to be best for the purpose? There is a world of evidence that favors Holsteins!



Write for free booklet.

FREE
ILLUSTRATED
HOLSTEIN
JUDGING MANUAL
WRITE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS'N
OF AMERICA • Brattleboro, Vermont • Box 2001

HAT
AND BAG
3716

Here Comes

Fall!

By MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

is a fine design for that good dress.

Another very smart little frock is No. 2968 with its new deep cut of arm-hole and the keyhole or square neckline. Besides, it is one-piece, just belted in—EASY!

For that softer dress which every woman needs, No. 2977 is distinguished by surplice closing and soft fullness in bodice and skirt. The curved yoke in the skirt lends further interest.

The suit-dress has won its own place in the American woman's wardrobe; No. 2925 is especially timely now, with its collarless neck treatment and becoming, slenderizing effect.

The fabric shortage needn't bother anyone when making No. 2945. It gives such excellent opportunity for combining two fabrics, either new or old—and is equally good when made up in one fabric!

For office or campus, jerkin suit No. 2938 is a sure thing. Make several,

mixing and matching plaids and plains for variety. It also offers a chance to wear a light skirt with dark shirt, quite the vogue just now.

Casual, smart, easy to make, describes No. 2973. It gives you a choice of either the new high neckline or the ever-becoming sweetheart one.

Dainty ruching on the V-neck and sleeves dresses up frock No. 3659 for gala occasions; it is most becoming to all in its wide range of sizes.

Styled for younger set, No. 2975 will see them through fall and winter. Its soft fullness and lowered waistline are becoming to junior figures.

PATTERN SIZES AND REQUIREMENTS

No. 3879. . . 10 to 40. Size 16, jumper, 1½ yards 54-inch; blouse, 2½ yards 39-inch.

No. 3716. . . One size. Applique included in pattern.

No. 2590. . . 8 to 14. Size 8, jumper, 1½ yards 54-inch; blouse 1½ yards 39-inch.

No. 2952. . . Head sizes, 19, 20, 21, and 22. Applique included.

No. 2959. . . 12 to 44. Size 36, 3¼ yards 39-inch.

No. 2968. . . 10 to 40. Size 16, sleeveless dress, 2½ yards 39-inch; dress with three-quarter sleeves, 3½ yards 39-inch.

No. 2977. . . 12 to 46. Size 36, 3¾ yards 39-inch.

No. 2925. . . 12 to 48. Size 36, 2½ yards 54-inch.

No. 2945. . . 12 to 48. Size 36, 3 yards 39-inch, 1½ yards contrasting; or 4½ yards 39-inch.

No. 2938. . . 12 to 44. Size 36, skirt, 1¾ yards 54-inch; jerkin, with or without collar, 1¾ yards 54-inch.

No. 2973. . . 10 to 20. Size 16, 3¾ yards 39-inch.

No. 2975. . . 8 to 16. Size 12, 2½ yards 39-inch.

No. 3659. . . 12 to 48. Size 36, 3½ yards 39-inch.

TO ORDER THESE PATTERNS

Write name, address, pattern size and number of each pattern clearly and enclose 15 cents in coins for each pattern wanted. Address Pattern Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12 cents for our new Fall and Winter Fashion Book OR send 25 cents for the book AND one pattern, of your own choice.

BLACK is fall's No. 1 color; nothing is smarter or more universally becoming than a GOOD black dress. It may need a bit of ruching or a gaily colored dickie—suit yourself about that. For brighter colors, and we must have them, of course, come moss green, brown, electric blue, the off-reds, luggage tan and gray for coats; pastels will be used for skirts, suits and coats, while blue, gold, lime and aqua appear in dress woolens. Plaids, especially white ground with colored lines, and small checks will be widely used.

Materials are wool, wool and rayon, rayon and crepes and very little cotton.

Jumper No. 3879 emphasizes the new broad-shouldered effect and trim princess lines; get variety by wearing different blouses or sweaters with it.

Dutch Bonnet and Bag No. 3716 offer an easy but charming way of brightening up an outfit, not to mention the fact that the bag would solve a very practical problem!

Jumper No. 2590 is the little girl's version of the broad-shouldered jumper at the left. Why not make this charming Mother-Daughter outfit and give her a thrill?

Gay but very, very useful are the Dutch bonnet, Scotch hat, gored hat and over-the-shoulder bag included in No. 2952. At least two of the hat designs are as good for boys as for girls.

The new high neckline and artfully placed fullness do the most for one's figure in slim princess No. 2959. Here

Washday Labor-Savers

WARS may come and wars may go but washday goes on forever. The mode of life of the family will determine the method of handling washday. Any woman who works outside the home may find it to her advantage to run a washerful or two several times a week. The same applies on the farm. Whatever method is used, certain basic rules can be followed:

1. If possible, have stationary equipment—this avoids setting up shop every time. An empty room could serve as a laundry.
2. Arrange the fundamental equipment as conveniently as possible.
3. Avoid unnecessary lifting of water; use a hose for running water in and out of tubs where stationary ones are not available; manage the water heating with the least possible confusion.
4. Have tubs at right height for worker.
5. Provide convenient drying arrangement whether in the yard or indoors; some way of drying clothes indoors in wet weather is a big help.
6. Plan cupboard space for soap powders, bluing, etc.
7. Route the work from first to last to save time and energy.
8. A good live suds is a necessity in washing.
9. Avail yourself of helps to make the job easier; a medium-bristled brush for instance is a wonderful help in washing very soiled shirt collars and cuffs. Boiling is not considered necessary with modern soap powders except for handkerchiefs used by one suffering from a cold, and for the baby's diapers.

SUGAR SAVERS

By A. A. Readers



WHEN we announced a SUGAR SAVING CONTEST in our July 7 issue, we got a quick response from our readers. So many of you entered the contest and sent us such excellent recipes and suggestions that it almost stumped us to pick the winners. Our Home Editor, Grace Hockett, says it was one of the hardest jobs she has ever had, but after much studying of the entries, and hours of testing recipes and tasting results in our *American Agriculturist* testing kitchen, Mrs. Hockett has finally selected the following for first and second winners:

First Prize—Mrs. Winifred Gelser, Wiscoy, N. Y. \$10.00

Second Prize—Mrs. R. L. Lynch, Friendship, N. Y. \$3.00

In addition to these winners, other letters will be printed later, their writers receiving \$1.00 each.

How Mrs. Gelser Saves Sugar

Mrs. Gelser's letter is too long to print entirely, but we are giving its main points and those of her recipes which we think will be the most helpful. She says that the sugar stretchers at their house are dextrose (Dyno), honey, molasses, sweet condensed milk, saccharine, maple sugar and sirup, canned marshmallow, store jellies and marmalades, and commercial sirups. She uses them as follows:

DEXTROSE—on cereals and some puddings, in coffee, and to substitute for confectioner's sugar in dusting fried cakes, etc.

HONEY—to sweeten summer drinks and to use in making muffins, cupcakes, and as a sirup for pecan yeast rolls.

MOLASSES—for that great American favorite, Gingerbread, served hot with applesauce or baked apples, or for a special dessert topped with sweetened whipped cream, chocolate sauce, sliced bananas and whipped cream, apple-nut whip, cream cheese, lemon sauce, or just plain! Molasses also hits the spot with them when used as spread on thin slices of cornmeal mush fried a golden brown, and Mrs. Gelser

makes a molasses frosting which is as good as the well-known Seven-minute.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SIRUP—numerous enjoyable pastries and luscious creamy icings; also in summer drinks.

NON-BITTER DARK SIRUPS—in spice cakes with or without fruit added. One particular sirup containing a mixture of maple and cane sirups is used on pancakes, French toast, fritters and occasionally on cereals.

SWEETENED CONDENSED MILK—in making cakes, cookies, salads, desserts, pie fillings, cake fillings and frostings as well as pudding dressings or toppings.

COMMERCIAL JELLIES AND MARMALADES—cake fillings, fillings for jelly doughnuts and jelly rolls. Mrs. Gelser says they have saved the day for her that way more than once.

WHITE CORN SIRUP—in all kinds of sweet pies, white cookies, cake, brownies, yeast bread and rolls, nearly every kind of quick breads, puddings and their sauces, chocolate sirup, custards, cake icings, fillings and frostings, tomato sauces, tomato juice, jelly, jams, marmalades, canned fruits, pickles and even in baked beans. (*Editor's Note:* The dark corn sirup may be used in many of these products which would be dark in color anyhow or which have chocolate or spice to mask the flavor of the darker sirup.)

SACCHARINE—Mrs. Gelser says she will use that in making several gallons of cucumber pickles. (*Editor's Note:* Since saccharine is a drug and its effects over a long period of time are unknown, the School of Nutrition at Cornell does not recommend its use in the daily diet except where prescribed by a physician.)

The following recipes of Mrs. Gelser's have been checked and tested in the *American Agriculturist* testing kitchen and we pass them on to you; we think you will like them well enough to keep using them after sugar is plentiful once more:

MOLASSES BROWNIES

2 eggs	1/4 teaspoon soda
1/2 cup sugar	1/4 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup light molasses	1/2 cup all-purpose flour
1/3 cup shortening, melted	1/2 teaspoon vanilla
2 1/2 ounces chocolate, melted	3/4 cup broken nutmeats

Beat eggs slightly. Add sugar and molasses and beat well. Stir in chocolate and shortening, melted together. Add sifted dry ingredients, vanilla and nuts and mix well. Pour into greased, 9-inch-square pan; bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) about 25 minutes. Cool; cut in squares.

MOLASSES LAYER CAKE

3/4 cup molasses	1/2 teaspoon soda
3/4 cup sugar	2 teaspoons baking powder
2 1/2 cups flour	3/4 cup shortening
2 eggs	1 cup boiling water
1 teaspoon ginger	3/4 teaspoon salt

Place shortening in bowl, add boiling water, stir until shortening is melted. Add molasses and about half the dry ingredients sifted together (including sugar). Add eggs and beat well. Add remaining dry ingredients and blend well. Pour into well-greased layer-cake pans and bake in moderate oven (375 degrees F.) 20 minutes or until cake shrinks from sides of pan.

MOLASSES FROSTING (excellent on above cake)

2 egg whites	1/4 cup sugar
3/4 cup molasses	1 teaspoon vanilla
	Few grains of salt

Combine egg whites, molasses, sugar and salt in top of double boiler over

(Continued on Page 22)

No kneading
... Time, work
cut in half!

THIS EXCITING NEW PILLSBURY WAY

EASY, FAST, FUN TO BAKE!

A NEW, RICH
TASTY BREAD

NOW! With this startling ANN PILLSBURY method, you cut bread-making time by as much as three hours! Make rich loaves, rolls, coffee cakes... golden-textured, crispy-crust, good. And remember... whatever you bake, whenever you bake—you bake your best with Pillsbury's Best!

Ann Pillsbury's "NO-KNEAD" SPECIAL BREAD

rich loaves, party breads, rolls, coffee cakes

Makes three loaves

Bake at 375° F. for 1 hour
Combine... 1 1/2 cups scalded milk
2 tablespoons salt
1/4 cup sugar
1/2 cup shortening

Cool... to lukewarm by adding
1 1/2 cups water.

Add... 3 packages yeast, compressed or dry granular; mix well.

Blend in... 3 eggs

Add gradually 9 cups sifted PILLSBURY'S BEST Enriched FLOUR; mix until dough is well-blended. (This dough will be softer than a kneaded dough.) Place dough in large greased bowl and cover.

Store... dough in refrigerator or cold place at least two hours or until needed.

Shape... chilled dough into three loaves on well-floured board; place in greased, 9x4x3-inch pans and cover.

Let rise... in warm place (80° to 85° F.) until double in bulk, about 2 hours.

Bake... in moderate oven (375° F.) for 1 hour.

NOTE:... If desired, one-third of dough may be used to make 1 dozen rolls. Fill 3-inch, greased muffin pans 1/2 full; let rise in warm place until double in bulk, about 1 hour, and bake in moderate oven (375° F.) for 25 minutes.



Pillsbury's Best Enriched Flour

★ FOR GUARANTEED BAKING

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Solve the gift-for-a-man problem by knitting him some warm mittens for those cold days that are sure to come. It is none too early to start such projects! No. PK3047 has enough variety to make the design interesting, without being too difficult.

TO ORDER: Send 3 cents in coins with your request for instruction sheet to Embroidery Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Be sure to write name and address plainly.



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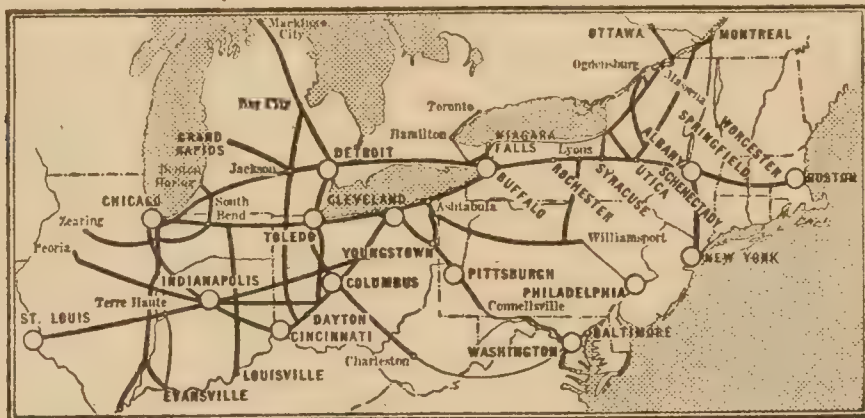
Their Railroad serves directly

seven out of the ten largest U. S. cities. And hardly a farm along its 11,000-mile right of way is more than 100 miles from a major market.

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SUGAR SAVERS

(Continued from Page 21)

boiling water. Beat with rotary beater for about 9 minutes or until frosting stands up in peaks. Remove from fire, add vanilla and beat until thick enough to spread. Spread and top with chopped English walnut meats.

RED DEVIL'S FOOD CAKE

(Mrs. Gelser calls it "my own concoction")

1/2 cup shortening	1 1/2 cups all-purpose flour
3/4 cup white sirup	1 teaspoon salt
3/4 cup sugar	3/4 teaspoon soda
2 large eggs	2 teaspoons baking powder
4 tablespoons cocoa	1 cup sour milk or buttermilk minus 3 tablespoons of it
1 teaspoon red liquid coloring	1 teaspoon vanilla (optional)
2 tablespoons hot coffee	

Put shortening into an enamel bowl and melt on stove. Remove from heat; add warm white sirup, stirring well. Add sugar and cocoa which have been sifted together; blend well. Add beaten eggs; stir. Blend in hot coffee and coloring. Sift remaining dry ingredients together and add to mixture alternately with the milk. Bake in two 8-inch layers at 350 degrees F., a moderate oven, for 25 to 30 minutes, or as a loaf cake 50 to 55 minutes.

VICTORY FROSTING

(good on above cake)

1 egg white	1/4 teaspoon cream of tartar
1/2 cup white sirup	Few grains of salt
2 tablespoons sugar	1 teaspoon vanilla

Beat all of the above ingredients (except the vanilla) over boiling water 4 minutes, then add vanilla and beat 5 minutes more or until it will stand in peaks. This frosting holds its shape but is a little softer than the 7-minute made with sugar.

SUGARLESS CHOCOLATE CAKE

1 1/2 cups white sirup	1 teaspoon vanilla
1/2 cup shortening	2 teaspoons baking powder
2 eggs, beaten	1/4 teaspoon soda
4 tablespoons cocoa	1/2 teaspoon salt
1 1/2 cups flour	1/2 cup milk

Cream shortening and sirup. Add eggs in 4 portions, beating after each addition. Add vanilla, then flour, salt, soda, baking powder and cocoa which have been sifted together 3 times, alternately with milk. Pour into a 7 by 10-inch pan; bake in moderate oven, 350 degrees F. 30 to 35 minutes. Serve cold with slightly sweetened whipped cream.

BLUEBERRY PIE

Rich pastry	1/2 cup corn sirup
1 quart canned blueberries	3 tablespoons flour
4 tablespoons sugar	1/4 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons lemon juice	

Line pie plate with pastry. Drain juice from berries. Mix sugar, flour, salt. Add lemon juice, sirup and half the berry juice; pour into pastry, moisten edges of pastry and place top crust which has been decorated. Bake in a 475 degree F. oven for 15 minutes, then reduce heat to 350 and continue to bake until mixture that boils up is thick and clear.

SUGARLESS COOKIES

1 package prepared vanilla pudding	1 teaspoon salt
1 cup rolled oats	1/2 teaspoon soda
1 cup flour	1 teaspoon cream of tartar
	3/4 cup shortening
	1 egg

Blend shortening and pudding thoroughly. Add egg, then sifted dry ingredients and rolled oats. Place by spoonfuls on ungreased cookie sheets; bake at 375 degrees 12 to 15 minutes. Makes about 40 2-inch cookies. (A friend who used a package of chocolate pudding reports equally good results.)

OATMEAL MUFFINS

1 cup milk	2 tablespoons shortening
1 1/2 cups bread flour	3/4 cup honey
1 1/2 cups rolled oats	1 teaspoon salt
1 egg	6 teaspoons baking powder
	1/2 cup nutmeats

Mix dry ingredients; add milk, beaten egg, honey, melted fat and nuts. Add a little more milk if necessary to make a drop batter, not too stiff. Bake in well-greased muffin pans at 400 degrees F. for about 30 minutes; less time if muffins are small.

Watch for more letters with recipes in coming issues.

"Son, It's the Finest Light a Farmer Can Have"



Coleman LANTERNS on the Market Again!

Genuine pre-war quality new Coleman Lanterns in limited quantities are available. Place your order with your Coleman dealer now and be among the first to get a Coleman Floodlight Lantern.

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Of "CERTAIN DAYS" of the month



Helps Build Up Resistance Against Such Distress!

If you suffer this way due to female functional periodic disturbances, try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms. This famous liquid formula DOES MORE than relieve such monthly pain. This great medicine ALSO relieves tired, cranky, nervous, blue feelings of such days — when due to this cause.

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SENSATIONAL SELLER. History of World War I! with 100 photographs and maps. Only \$5.50. Every home prospect. Write quickly for full details. UNIVERSAL HOUSE, 1006-S ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

Farm Credit Board "Takes Steps"

(Continued from Page 1)

resources to the National Farm Loan Associations, and it is expected that another dividend will be declared later. This one act has given the National Farm Loan Associations great hope and encouragement.

2. The Board also voted to rehabilitate the impaired National Farm Loan Associations by appropriating enough money to bring all of the impaired stock to par and to pay every farmer in the district who had ever had a farm mortgage loan from the National Farm Loan Associations the par value of his stock if he had received less than par value when he paid his loan in full.

I can think of no other act which will do more to restore the interest and confidence of all farmers in the National Farm Loan System than this one thing of making good on every cent any farmer ever invested in stock. Furthermore, the Board has voted to provide reserves for all Associations against any losses now maturing, as well as against any losses that may be foreseeable during a three year period following rehabilitation. In other words, the Board plans not only to put the Associations on their feet but to help them to stay there until they can get their feet well under them.

The only "if" in this proposition is the fact that for months there has been a suit pending in another Federal Land Bank District which voted to do this same thing. This suit was won by the District Bank in the lower courts and it is confidently expected that rehabilitation will be approved by the highest court, after which the Federal Land Bank of Springfield will make the necessary appropriations to the Farm Loan Associations as stated above. All other Farm Credit districts either have actually made these appropriations to restore the value of the stock or are planning to do so.

II. Decentralization.

To decentralize and make the work more democratic and place control and responsibility in the locality, where it belongs, the Farm Credit Board voted to give the Farm Loan Associations the jobs of servicing loans and real estate.

III. Coordination.

The third step in the Farm Credit Board's reorganization program is to encourage cooperation between National Farm Loan Associations and Production Credit Associations in providing a practical and high quality one-stop Farm Credit service.

In other words, this means wherever practical and possible to have one Farm Credit office, sometimes with one secretary but in every case possible joint or adjoining offices so that the farmer can get all of his farm credit service from one office. In other words, the emphasis of officers and members should not be on Production Credit or Land Bank credit but instead on Farm credit.

There you have the high spots of the Farm Credit Board reorganization program. It should be emphasized that the whole plan is optional. So far as the Board and operators at Springfield are concerned, we were determined not only to preach democracy but to practice it, with no high pressuring of the locals to follow our program. Instead, we were determined to do everything to give the local associations the information and the reasons for our program, leaving the decision to them. Here are a few of the results so far:

Approximately 75% of all the Na-

tional Farm Loan Associations in the northeastern states comprising District No. 1 have either adopted or approved the decentralization plan. How's that for progress in a little over one year?

On August 24 of this year there were 41 fully coordinated offices where a farmer could get either or both mortgage credit and Production credit at the same place. In addition to these there are still in this district 33 full time Production Credit Associations, main or branch offices, 15 full time National Farm Loan Associations, main

or branch offices, and 33 active National Farm Loan Associations with part-time secretary-treasurers. If and when the program is fully completed, the number of Production Credit Associations may well remain as at present, namely 34 plus some branch offices. Undoubtedly there have been too many National Farm Loan Associations in the district, so that many were unable to have enough business to be efficient. With the completion of the rehabilitation and consolidation programs it is contemplated that there may be about 70 National Farm Loan Associations serving the eight northeastern states. By coordinating Production Credit and National Farm Loan Associations and bringing them together, it is felt that approximately 100 full time Farm Credit offices will be all that is

necessary to provide the best possible Farm Credit service at reasonable cost.

This general acceptance of the program by farmers and local leaders in a short time shows how badly it was needed and that it is fundamentally sound.

Of course there was criticism at first, as there always is when big changes are proposed in any work. It always takes a long time to make any project clear to a large number of people. But as farmers have come to understand the reorganization plan most of the criticism has been replaced by enthusiasm. It would seem, therefore, that we can all look forward to a continuation of the fine Farm Credit service of the past and to a continued growth of this service based on this better plan of operation.



What's the good news about the farm telephone?

Q I've been hearing a good deal about farm telephone service lately. Can you tell me something about it?

A Yes, it's a live subject with telephone people. They're doing a lot of work on it right now.

Q What do you have in mind?

A Two main points. One, improve the present service; two, extend service to families not now reached by existing lines.

Q What are some of the new ideas?

A Among them are new types of wire for rural areas; a way to send telephone conversations over electric power lines; and possibly a radio-telephone system using very short wave lengths, to reach people in remote spots.

Q Has there been much farm telephone growth?

A Since 1935, more than half a million additional farm families have had telephones put in—nearly 400,000 since 1940. But there is still much room for improvement, so every means will be explored to make farm service still better and easier to get.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



LISTEN TO "THE TELEPHONE HOUR" EVERY MONDAY EVENING OVER NBC



Helps Instruments "Tell the Truth" from Flat-Top to Stratosphere...

In today's gadget-packed plane, the crew's course . . . their "direct hit" score . . . their *lives* . . . depend upon the instruments before their eyes.

These instruments must give them their exact speed despite altitude and temperature, their exact three-dimensional position. Expansion of vital metal parts of instruments must be controlled — regardless of the broad changes in temperature met between blazing Pacific take-off and sub-zero stratosphere.

The answer? Special Nickel Alloys, each with the correct physical properties demanded to maintain instrument accuracy.

... just as it keeps your Watch True

NICKEL

Right in your fine watch can be found an everyday example of this same ability of Nickel to achieve constant accuracy despite temperature changes. Winter and summer, from beach to mountain top, Nickel Alloys keep important parts "in shape", keep a good watch on the dot. In this and countless other ways, Nickel is your "unseen friend"—as much a part of your daily life as the speedometer on your dashboard or the needle in your carburetor.



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New York 5, N. Y.

International Nickel — miners, smelters and refiners of Nickel and the Platinum metals . . . the producers of INCO Nickel Alloys, including MONEL and INCONEL.

CUT MORE WOOD TO CUT THE PAPER SHORTAGE

THE ACTORS in this little drama from life are: Edward Goggin of Dunkirk, N. Y., poultryman; Mr. William Berndt, a neighbor, whose suspicions were verified; his wife, Lylla Berndt; Charles Bane, who likes chickens; Raymond Wilkinson, suffering from the same trouble; 29 pullets peacefully engaged in becoming hens.

SCENE I: Mr. Goggin is busily engaged in counting his chickens on the evening of July 29. Mr. Goggins says, "Yep, they're all there!"

SCENE II: Mr. Goggin's henhouse in the dead of night.

First chicken: "What's that noise I hear?"

Second chicken: "Probably one of those chicken thieves we've heard about."

First chicken: (SQUAWK!) "Here I go, sister! Here's one chicken that will never lay any eggs!"

SCENE III: 7 a. m. the next morning. Mr. Goggip, who knows that meat is scarce and chickens are tempting, and who has read about the *American*

er fine and a suspended jail sentence. Mr. Goggin and 22 neighbors sign the following petition:

"To Chautauqua County Judge: We, the undersigned, law-abiding taxpayers and voters of the Town of Sheridan, respectfully request Your Honor to uphold the sentence imposed by Judge Luce upon Raymond Wilkinson and Charles Bane for the crime of stealing chickens. We feel that the sentence was lenient enough considering the fact that on numerous occasions chickens have been taken in the Town of Sheridan." (The men served their sentences.)

SCENE VII: We find Mr. Goggin at his desk writing to *American Agriculturist* as follows:

"Dear Sirs: Please consider Lylla Berndt and William Berndt, R.D. 2, Dunkirk, for a \$25.00 reward in connection with the conviction of poultry thieves on my farm July 30, 1945. Thank you."

SCENE VIII: The office of the *American Agriculturist* Service Bureau at Ithaca, N. Y.

A check for \$25.00 is being made out to Mr. and Mrs. Berndt and sent to them with a letter of congratulation for their prompt action in giving infor-

10-147
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA No 18564
ITHACA, N.Y.
August 24 1945
PAY EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS
TO THE ORDER OF \$ 25.00
Lylla Berndt and William Berndt
R. D.
Dunkirk, New York
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.
E. R. Eastman
PRESIDENT
CASHIER
553-3000

Agriculturist chicken thief reward counts them again and finds 29 pullets missing. He notifies the Sheriff.

SCENE IV: Same morning. Mr. and Mrs. Berndt, hearing of the theft and noting a car under suspicious circumstances, notify Undersheriff Moynihan, who speedily apprehends the thieves.

SCENE V: Late that same day. The Judge reviews the evidence and says, "Sixty days and \$20.00 for Charles Bane, thirty days and \$25.00 for Raymond Wilkinson."

SCENE VI: Next day. An attempt is made by Messrs. Bane and Wilkinson, through an attorney, to arrange a large

mation which lead to the conviction and imprisonment of the thieves.

Unfortunately, chicken thieves (and the same applies to cattle thieves) are not always arrested and brought to justice so swiftly. The first step, however, in bringing about this happy result is prompt action in notifying the Sheriff or State Troopers and in the furnishing of all evidence, both by the man who owned the chickens and by everyone who has any facts bearing on the theft.

For complete rules governing these rewards, see Page 23 of the August 18 issue.

"UP TO —"

"In case of death this Special Policy will pay up to \$1000.00. For Disability up to \$100.00 A MONTH—it pays as much as \$1000.00 for loss of legs, arms, eyes—large lump-sum benefits for dislocations or fractures of bones."

The above is a quotation from a sales letter on an insurance policy, and was sent in by one of our readers. There are two things here which deserve comment. First, we are always suspicious of the words "up to". In plain English, it means you won't get the sums mentioned but a smaller sum, and in all probability, much smaller sums. The second point is that the company that puts out this policy is not licensed to do business through agents in the State in which our subscriber lives. It is our belief that it is wise to buy insurance in a company that is licensed.

ance Company which puts out the policies sold by *American Agriculturist* field men, is a licensed company.

DAMAGED FURNITURE

"I sent a parlor suite to be upholstered. When it was returned, I found one of the legs on the davenport had been broken and glued back. This hurts the looks of the davenport and would hurt the sale price if I wanted to sell it. The firm that did the upholstering refuses to make any adjustment. I made them a payment on the job, but have not paid the balance."

You are in a much better position to bargain than you would be if the company had all the money. You can simply refuse to pay the full bill until the damage is adjusted, and the company cannot collect it unless they bring suit.

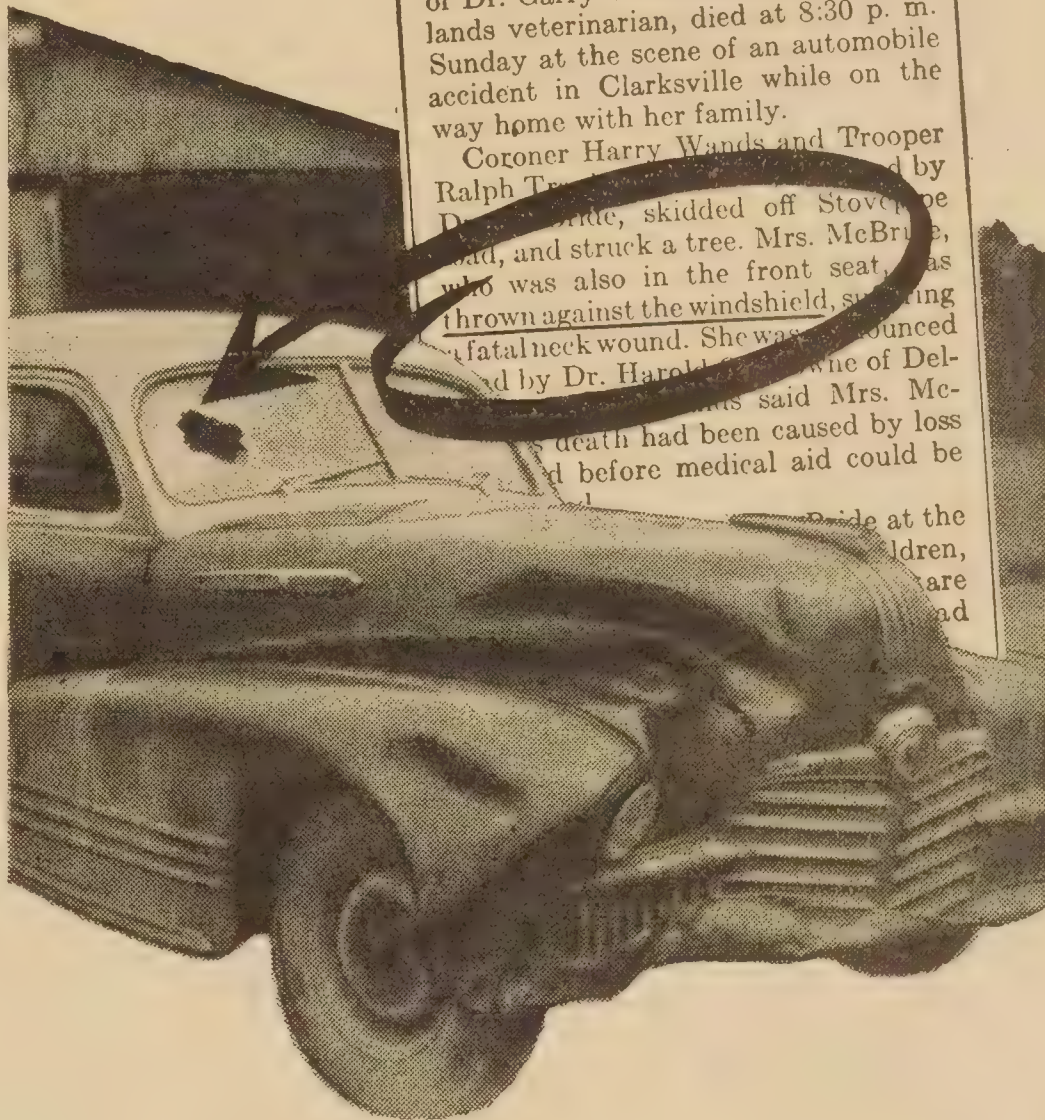
**WIFE OF ALBANY CO.
VETERINARIAN IS
ACCIDENT VICTIM**

**Mrs. Gloria McBride, 23, Dies At
Accident Scene Following
Fatal Neck Injury**

Mrs. Gloria Udell McBride, 23, wife of Dr. Garry V. McBride, Jr., Slingerlands veterinarian, died at 8:30 p. m. Sunday at the scene of an automobile accident in Clarksville while on the way home with her family.

Coroner Harry Wands and Trooper Ralph Tr...

...skidded off Stovepipe road, and struck a tree. Mrs. McBride, who was also in the front seat, was thrown against the windshield, sustaining a fatal neck wound. She was pronounced dead by Dr. Harold ... of Delaware. ... said Mrs. McBride's death had been caused by loss of consciousness before medical aid could be



Dear Sir:

I want to thank you for your kind letter of sympathy and the quick service you rendered in settling the estate of the late Mrs. Garry V. McBride, Slingerlands, New York

I never realized how much your Accident Policy meant to me and the family until the death of my wife, Gloria U. McBride.

Very truly yours,

Garry V. Mc. Bride

Garry V. McBride

Claim No. N-6758 N. Y. Check No. _____

North American Accident Insurance Company
Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street
Chicago

Not Valid unless Release on
Back is Signed by
Claimant

June 11, 1945

Pay to
the order of Garry McBride, Widower and Beneficiary of \$ 1000.00
Gloria McBride, Deceased

One Thousand and no/100 ----- Dollars

PAYABLE THROUGH
THE NORTHERN TRUST CO.
CHICAGO, ILL 2-15

F. E. Roster
Claim Examiner

FORM 478-MP 38

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO

N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

THE MORE I think about it, the more I am of the opinion that I've been sold a bill of goods on this family-farm business we hear so much about.

I wonder if a lot of us haven't been giving lip service to what amounts to a catch phrase without thinking through what we have been saying.

After all, is it the family-farm which is so important to American agriculture and the nation as a whole? *Might it not be instead the farm family which is the important consideration?*

I'm inclined to think that it is and that we have all too many so-called family-farms which are run for the glorification of one family at the expense of decent living conditions, housing, diet, and work-week of one or more other families.

If northeastern agriculture is to continue to furnish the superior farm life it always has, I suggest that we so-called family farmers get busy and, out of the resources of the farm itself, provide better living conditions for all the farm families on it.

Mechanization is going to mean larger farms. Larger farms will mean more than one family living on them. The dignity, the living standard, and the welfare of each of these families are important to northeastern agriculture and to the stability of our rural society.

HOMEMADE BUTTER

From now on I'm not going to be saying so much about the use of dairy products on dairy farms. You see I'm beginning to get some pretty strong reactions from housewives. Typical of some of the mail I am receiving is the following post card:

"Dear Mr. Babcock: Must I work up eight cans of milk a month? If you keep on, you'll convince my husband. I just don't have the time nor the space to do it. (Five children under nine years and a garden keep me busy enough.) Aside from that I agree with you. We buy all the butter and cheese we can use and don't spare the use of it. Of course we drink all the milk we want (and we all like it) and use lots of heavy cream. As for oleo—Ugh."

Along the same line Fred W. Packer, RD 2, Oxford, N. Y., writes as follows:

"From my knowledge of conditions in my own locality at least, the idea of each family making its own butter and other dairy products does not seem very practical. With farmers and their families already overburdened, they are in no mood in a majority of cases to take on this additional work, the more especially in view of the relatively high price of fluid milk. And the writer, having made butter for many years, knows that it is an art in itself and that good butter-making requires the implements, time, care and general know-how not always available on the present day dairy farm."

SUDAN GRASS SILAGE

We have made silage out of fifteen acres of sudan grass. We found that despite its height a reaper and binder handled it nicely.

We were fortunate enough to get the services of four German prisoners-of-war for silo filling. Two of these prison-

ers were very good workers indeed. The other two didn't amount to much, one because he lacked the physical equipment and the other because he hasn't yet realized that Germany lost the war.

The fifteen acres of sudan filled one silo, 14 x 34, which has now settled a couple of doors, and another 12 foot silo to a settled depth of about 20 feet.

Adding to what we wrote about Sudan last issue, we are convinced that it is not a crop to grow on thin, poor land. So far as possible we shall keep our Sudan acreage in the future on heavy, well manured and fertilized pieces.

Since we cut the fifteen acres for silage we have had a shower and the grass seems to be coming up again. If frost holds off, we may still get some grazing from it.

TREFOIL EXPERIENCE

Mr. H. J. Tyler, Cochection Center, N. Y., very kindly responded to my request to bring us up-to-date on his experience with birdsfoot trefoil. He has written me a fine letter from which I quote the following paragraphs:

"I note your request in *American Agriculturist* for a report of my experience with birdsfoot trefoil in 1945. Because of the extremely wet weather this summer, I did not cut the trefoil until August 14. About one-half of the field, which was top-dressed last October with stable manure at the rate of ten spreader loads per acre reinforced with fifty pounds of superphosphate per load, had trefoil that lay in heaps and would easily have given more than two and one-half tons of dried hay per acre. The balance of the field was not treated with either manure or superphosphate. This produces less than one-half as much dry hay as the part treated. This may not have been a fair test, because the part manured was comparatively dry ground, while the part untreated is naturally wet and this year was too wet for any vegetation to grow its best.

"This trefoil was cut the fourteenth of August. I examined it on the 23rd and found that the new growth was from two to three inches high, although the weather for this whole period was very hot and dry, indicating that fields of trefoil cut for hay in early July would give splendid pasture in four to five weeks. This, I might say, was my experience last year.

"In regard to getting a stand of trefoil, my experience indicates that once it has been established, it spreads, but does not spread very far at one time under its own power. I found two plants last year about twenty-five or thirty feet from the trefoil field in a stand of extremely heavy timothy that had not been plowed in several years. These were single plants, six or eight feet apart, and I found them simply by noticing the yellow blossom in the second crop after the hay was cut. This year, on looking for those plants, I found a circle of young plants had started over a radius of three or four feet from each plant. These plants had seeded themselves without question from seed from the second growth last summer. It is very evident to me that inoculation from the mother plants would not exist three or four feet from the mother plants in that heavy timothy. Therefore, it must be that the seed carries its own inoculation when first scattered from the seed pod. I also find that from my original stand of trefoil, it is spreading in all directions to other fields slowly but

surely. May not this indicate that less difficulty would be found by sowing freshly harvested trefoil seed on well prepared ground as soon as possible after it has been harvested.

"I believe there are many things to be learned about establishing a stand of trefoil, but I further believe that the benefits to be derived would amply repay any expenditure. I believe it would be well worth while for the Legislature of New York State to make a reasonable appropriation to study methods of getting a satisfactory stand of this plant."

FARM NOTES

For the first time since I can remember we are cutting first-crop hay in September—this from pastures we did not need. It is pretty good hay at that. Of course there is a lot of dead ripe orchard grass and timothy and some clover in it. The second crop has come along, however, until it is eight or ten inches high, and it will make pretty good fodder.

We are using an experimental long hay blower to put this hay into the mow. On the whole this blower works very well but it is no great improvement over the homemade blower we tried out last year, and in one particular the homemade blower was much superior. It was equipped with a regulation stacker pipe which could be manipulated from the ground and which could be used to blow hay wherever we wanted to put it. The blower we are now trying out has a rigid pipe, the idea apparently being that the hood on the end of it would direct the flow of hay. It doesn't.

In our opinion the whole advantage of the long hay blower will be lost if it is made to cost too much and if it is not built so that it can be used to place hay in every nook and cranny of our present barns. The blower essentially is equipment for a small one- or two-man farm. I doubt if it has any place in really large scale haying operations.

* * *

One of our current doubts is how best to handle dry cows. Last summer we grained all our dry cows once a day. Despite poor pastures due to the dry season, they freshened in fine shape and did very well.

This summer we have had excellent pasture and have not fed any grain to dry cows to date. They are freshening in good condition but are not starting off as strong as they did last year. We rather think that, now we are on fall pastures, we will start giving our dry cows a few pounds of grain once a day.

* * *

Speaking of dry cows reminds me that in September we will have three litters of pigs from purebred York sows. Under our system of pen stabling, we plan to run these pigs this winter

with our dry dairy cows and heifers.

When the weather is cold, there is nothing quite so contented as a shoat which can sleep with a nice warm cow.

Two or three winters ago, as we reported on this page, we had a young shoat start sucking a purebred Guernsey heifer. He brought her to milk and until we discovered what he was up to he surely did grow. The heifer became very fond of him and was very unhappy when we broke up the arrangement. She dried off all right and in due time produced her first calf. Since then she has had two more calves and is today a self-respecting, normal dairy cow.

* * *

We recently lost a couple of cans of milk a day as the result of an abrupt change in the weight per bushel of the dairy ration we were feeding. Such a loss at this time of the year hurts, not only because of what it costs in money but also because of the difficulty in bringing spring cows back when they lose production now. The fellow who was feeding the cows noted that the feed was more bulky, but he did not use his scales to find out just how much more bulky it was. Before he realized it, he had cut his grain feeding nearly a third by weight.

The longer we milk cows, the more respect we have for a handy pair of scales at each end of the cow. Our dairy year runs from October 1st to September 30th. In many respects the current year has been unusually successful. We feel sort of humiliated to have our records spoiled right at the end by a condition which we were not alert enough to notice.

* * *

Out of this year's experience with improved pastures, with the making of grass and sudan silage, and with putting up hay—loose, with a long hay blower, and with a baler, with natural drying and flue curing,—we have about come to a decision in regard to the haying equipment we shall buy this winter. We will report this decision to you soon with the reasons why we make the moves we do.

THE EDITOR JUMPED

Although like most A. A. subscribers, I read Editor Ed's Chestnuts and chuckle over them, I seldom have an opportunity to have a good belly laugh at the Editor himself. I had one this summer.

Editor Ed and I drove from Ithaca on a very hot morning to a cattle sale at Earlville, New York. Midway to our destination the car began to bump along and I thought I had a flat. I stopped and swung out of the car on my side to look at the rear tire and the Editor swung out on his side. As soon as my feet hit the ground, I saw what the trouble was. There was a swelling as big as my two fists on the rear tire and it was growing. At the same time I saw a big dog creeping toward us from the farm yard at my right.

The Editor, seeing that the tire was all right on his side, walked around back of the car and just as he got behind the swelling tire, the dog made a rush at us with a big "Woof, woof." At the precise moment the dog hit the roadside and the Editor peered around the back of the car at me, our tire let loose with a loud WHAM!

I was facing down the Otselic Valley and I swear that I got a glimpse of most of it between the road and the Editor's feet, he jumped so high. As for the dog, he turned a backward somersault in midair and streaked it for home. To cap the situation, the dog's owner rushed out on the porch to see who had shot the dog.

What the Editor said as he went into the air cannot be printed here, but after the dust had settled, he stripped off his coat and, like the good fellow he is, helped me change the tire.

IMPORTANT!

In the September 1st issue of the *American Agriculturist*, I suggested a common program for all of American agriculture, namely that every farmer and farm organization in the United States should unite in a drive to put the American people on a diet of meat, milk, eggs, and fresh fruits and vegetables.

Somewhere along the line in handling my copy, the word MEAT was dropped. This was unfortunate.

The consumption of meat in large quantities as well as of milk and eggs is fundamental to best nutrition and to a prosperous family-farm agriculture in any country.

More and Better Things for More People



Every farmer has two main interests in his farm.

One is—how great will be the yield per acre?

The other is—what will be the character and quality of the crop or herd or flock?

And so, by fertilizing and cultivation, by careful soil analysis, seed selection, crop rotation, scientific stock breeding and all the methods proved by research and by

his own experience—he bends every effort toward *more and better* production.

With the manufacturer it's the same story.

His factory and equipment are his "farm."

He, too, is concerned first and foremost with how productive it is and with improving the quality of its output.

He, too, looks to research for aid—and he, too, builds know-how out of experience.

Operating on identical principles, each in its own field, these two great industries serve each other and the people as a whole—the farm supplying food and raw materials, the factory providing manufactured goods.

The result is a great and essential "partnership," forever active in serving progress—always aimed at producing *more and better things for more people*.

GENERAL MOTORS

CHEVROLET • PONTIAC • OLDSMOBILE • BUICK • CADILLAC • FISHER BODY • GMC TRUCK & COACH
FRIGIDAIRE • DELCO APPLIANCE

"MORE AND BETTER THINGS FOR MORE PEOPLE"

For valuable aid in car care, write for a free copy of "User's Guide"; address General Motors, Room 1806 General Motors Building, Detroit 2, Michigan

CAUTION!

Steep Hills
AHEAD...

**... It's going
to take all the skill
of organized dairy
farmers to avoid a bad crash!**

At last, the war is over! We're devoutly thankful for that. Thankful that the dreadful carnage has ended, even if it isn't all going to be a bed of roses.

We're thankful because some of the wartime brakes have been loosed from the dairy industry. Thankful that some of the bureaucratic back-seat drivers have left us and are trying to thumb a ride back to town.

But we who sit in the producers' seat are facing an uncertain future. Our production machinery is running at top speed. And just as the brakes go off, we face *steep hills ahead*. Face the threat of down-grading prices, the danger of subsidies suddenly removed, of consumers losing their jobs, of general confusion, uncertainty and hesitation while the nation tries to gear itself to peace.

Organization and Cooperation Must Stabilize the Peace

No one man, no single group of men won this war. Everybody knows that. It was organization and cooperation that did the trick. And just as organization and cooperation won the war, so organization and cooperation can stabilize the peace and save the dairy industry from disaster.

The fight to protect the market for milk and milk-products is one that should enlist the support of dairymen everywhere. We members of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association invite all other dairy farm organizations to join with us in an attempt to encourage higher milk prices to producers.



That means every one of us has got to have an organization to belong to and to cooperate with — either the Dairymen's League or some other dairy farm organization. Because one man working alone is not enough. The real power, the real victory punch, comes from the combined might of organized men working together . . . from the men firing the boilers, as well as the men firing the guns.

We members of the Dairymen's League know that. We know that the might of the League begins at home . . . right in our own home neighborhoods, on our own farms, and on the farms down the road. The strength that will save us from collapsing prices and vanishing incomes, the wisdom that will guide us through all the dangers ahead, is right in our own Locals . . . multiplied hundreds of times by the strength and wisdom of all other League Locals in the milkshed. That's why we attend meetings. That's why we give freely of our time, our advice, our support. If all other dairy farmers would do the same, there'd be little cause for worry.

Published by THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Uncle Augustus's

ONE NIGHT Ma said to Pa, "We really ought to go and stay over-night with Ella and Gus before school starts."

Pa said, "Who'd do the chores?"

Ma said, "Why can't Mr. White do them? You did his for him when they went to Sodus Bay that time."

"Mine's a lot more work," said Pa, "and I doubt his getting along with our milker. It's got to cutting up lately."

"What ails it?" asked Ma.

"It blows when it ought to suck," said Pa. "It starts out all right, but after it gets to going good, something seems to slip and it goes into reverse. The cows go crazy. It takes them so by surprise. All you can see is tails and legs flying. It squirts milk all over the place. You'd think them cows were going to tear the stable down. Old Molly won't let me put the cups on her anymore. I have to milk her by hand. The cows don't like it and I have a three-ring circus with them every time it happens."

"I should think you would," said Ma. "Why don't you get it fixed?"

"I did have Hank Wagner help me take it apart, but we couldn't find a thing wrong with it. He thought it must have witches and said to try hanging a horse-shoe on it," grinned Pa.

"Why do you always call in somebody like Hank Wagner? Why don't you take it back to the dealer?" asked Ma.

"I guess I better have Fred Hendricks look at it," said Pa. "He fixed the separator the time it got to growling like a dog."

"You should have had him in the first place," said Ma.

"I'll leave word at the store for him to come up and look it over," said Pa.

"Gus and Ella will think it's funny if you don't come," said Ma.

"You can tell 'em I couldn't get away. When do you plan to go?" asked Pa.

"Junior and I could go bright and early Friday morning, but I got to be back before noon Saturday on account of the pickles, and Uncle George and Aunt Carrie will be here for Sunday dinner."

"I'll drive you down, but I won't stay," said Pa.

"You'll be all alone in the house," said Ma.

"It'll be just for one night," said Pa. "I ain't afraid of spooks."

"I'll leave enough to eat, but you'll be having cold meals," said Ma.

"I'll probably be helping Hank Wagner harvest his oats. He asked me if I would," said Pa, looking out the window.

"Of course, Mr. White will be right there at your elbow, too," said Ma.

"It takes two to set up after a binder," said Pa. "We three work together good."

UNION SUIT

By

Reuben B. Oldfield



might miss me a little," said Ma.

"I didn't know that I was acting jubilant," said Pa.

"You aren't," said Ma, "but you seem to be trying hard not to act jubilant, and that makes me suspicious."

"Aw Rats!" said Pa. "Now you're just imagining things."

"Just the samey," said Ma, "don't you let those two old cronies of yours drag you into some shenanigans the minute my back is turned."

"You needn't worry about me," said Pa, "I been to the mill a few times myself."

We got up awful early Friday morning but it was almost nine o'clock when Ma was ready to go. Just as we were getting into the car, Mr. and Mrs. White drove past and her grip was sticking out of the boot.

Ma said, "Mrs. White must be going away."

"It seems to me I did hear him say something about her planning a visit to her folks, but I forgot to mention it," said Pa.

"So that's it," said Ma.

"That's what?" asked Pa.

"Oh, nothing—nothing (Turn to Page 10)

"You certainly do 'work together good'—just like the Three Musketeers."

"Well, we all try to be neighborly," said Pa.

"You're as thick as three-in-the-bed and two-in-the-middle. What one of you can't think of the others can. That little piece of oats hadn't ought to keep you busy all day Friday."

"They do look scrimpy from the road, but they're better over back," said Pa.

Ma started singing, "Bringing in the Sheaves", and Pa grinned.

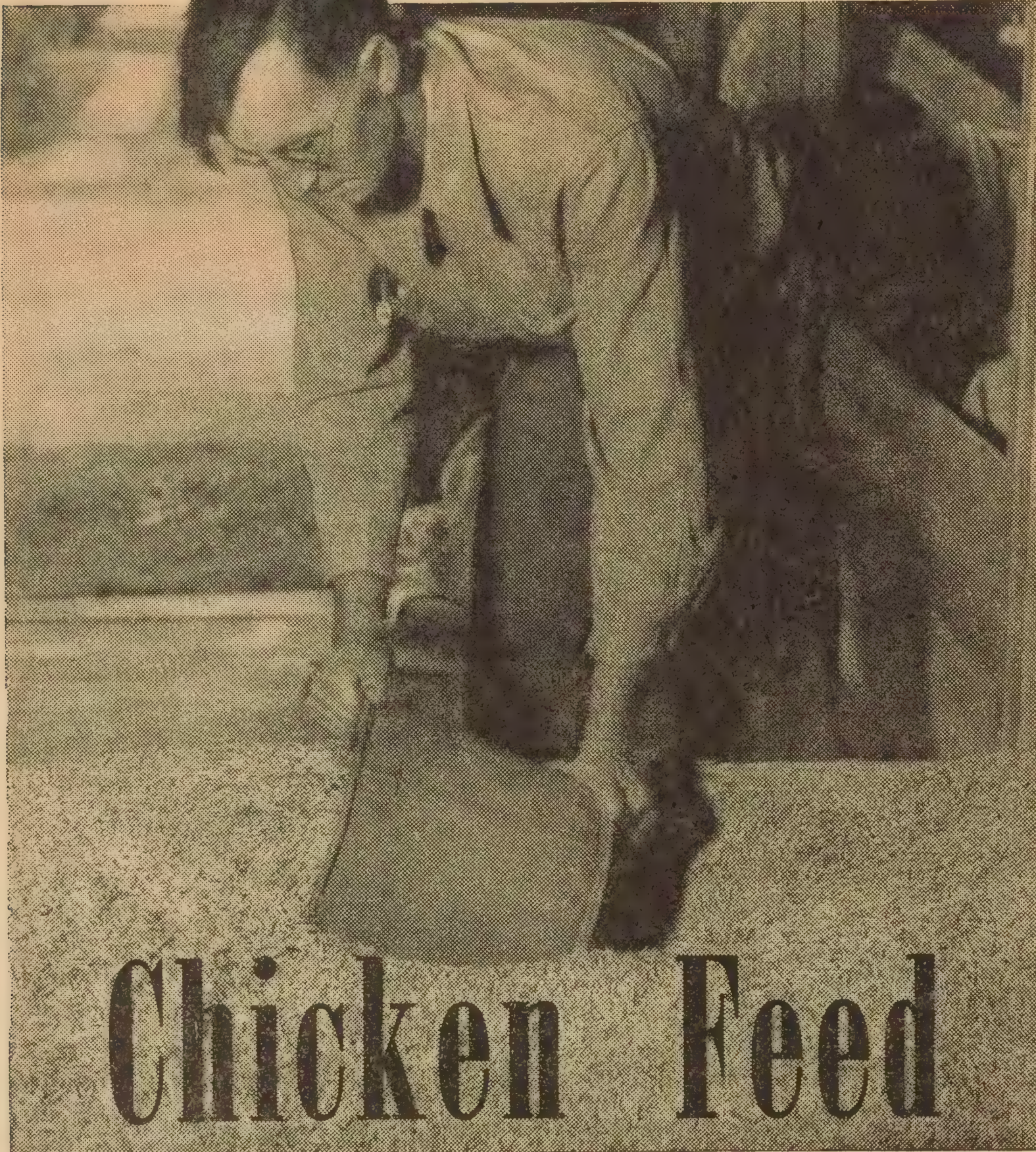
"So that's the reason you're so glad to get rid of me?" asked Ma.

"You women get the oddest ideas!" said Pa. "I wouldn't say that your going away was any great pleasure for me."

"How romantic!" said Ma.

"What do you want me to do—break down and sob my head off?" asked Pa.

"Knowing you as I do, I wouldn't expect that. But you could at least act as if you



Chicken Feed

Your chickens are a good market for your home-grown grain

CHICKENS are big grain eaters. Nearly 75% of the laying hen's diet is grain—whole, cracked or ground. Poultrymen who raise grain will find it more profitable to feed some of it to their hens than to sell it on the market and buy it back in scratch grains and mashes.

Two ways to feed home-grown grain to chickens:

In Mashes: Have 1200 pounds of your own grain ground and mixed with 800 pounds of G.L.F. Layer Mixing Mash. This gives a mash of the same analysis and practically the same formula as G.L.F. Laying Mash.

In Scratches: Make up your own mixture if you have a variety of grains.

Use Any of These Grains

Wheat. Can be used up to 100% of the scratch and as the only grain in the mash. Better results will be obtained if some corn is used with it.

Oats. Heavy oats are excellent for poultry up to 20% of the mash and 20% of the scratch. Oats

below 32 pounds per bushel should be fed to other livestock.

Barley. May be fed freely up to 20% of the mash and a third of the scratch. The same goes for a mixture of oats and barley. Note, however, that some chickens seem to like barley and others don't.

Buckwheat. Up to 10% in the mash or scratch.

Corn. The No. 1 feed for chickens. Can be used as the only grain, but is best mixed with other grain. Corn and wheat 50/50 in the scratch, and corn, wheat and oats in the mash will make a feeding program that has everything.

★ ★ ★

Dairymen have long used G.L.F. feed service to supplement the roughage and other feeds grown on the farm. That's a good way for poultrymen to use their cooperative too.

Another point—a feed supply on the farm is still good insurance.

NEWS NOTES

NOW'S THE TIME

Now's the time to get the hen houses ready for spring-hatched pullets.

1. Brush walls and ceiling, spray with G.L.F. Farm Disinfectant
2. Do the same with feeders and fountains
3. Scrub floor with hot water and lye
4. Put down fresh litter
5. Cull the pullets—this is no time to keep "boarders."

Now is the time also to fix up the winter egg room so eggs won't freeze or dry up or get overheated—eggs are going to be sold on a quality basis again.

★ ★ ★

DISTRICT NOMINATING MEETINGS

Representatives of Patrons Committees from three G.L.F. districts will meet this month to nominate their candidates for the G.L.F. Board of Directors.

District 2, Southeastern New York and Long Island, will meet at Oneonta, N. Y., October 15. Northern New Jersey District 4 will hold its meeting at Hope, N. J., on October 16. The meeting for representatives of Western Pennsylvania District 6 is scheduled for Bradford, Pa., October 18.

Directors whose terms expire this year are:

Clifford Snyder, Pittstown, N. J. (District 4); George Hummer, Titusville, Pa. (District 6); and Harry Bull, Campbell Hall, N. Y. (District 2), only member of the original Board of Directors still serving after 25 years.

★ ★ ★

VETERANS GO TO SCHOOL

The first of a series of schools for returned servicemen was held in Ithaca, September 16 to 21. Twenty-six men, ranging in rank from private to captain and all formerly employed by G.L.F. before entering the service, attended.

Karl Butler, Director of the School of Cooperative Administration, pointed out that the purpose of the school was twofold. It gave the men an opportunity to catch up on developments in G.L.F. during their absence, and G.L.F. can learn from this group what material they feel will be most useful to them.

Developments within the various G.L.F. divisions were reviewed as well as steps being taken to maintain cooperative service and provide opportunities for the returning men in the G.L.F. system. Field trips were taken to the various G.L.F. facilities at Owego, Canandaigua, Batavia and the mill and seed warehouse at Buffalo.

A REMINDER



This picture is just a reminder that there's nothing quite so good on a cold fall morning as a stack of pancakes—and that G.L.F. Pancake Mix makes awfully good pancakes. Made from buckwheat grown by G.L.F. patrons, milled and blended in plants owned by G.L.F. patrons.

GLF

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania—
OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, N. Y.

Chautauqua Grape Growers Reorganize Cooperative

GRAPE-GROWING in the Chautauqua belt has had its ups and downs. Prices have been ruinously low at times, many vineyards have been neglected and, as a result of many factors, the acreage has declined and more small fruits and canning crops have been grown.

Right now many growers are encouraged by recent steps to form the "National Grape Cooperative Association." They believe it will be the stabilizing factor necessary to put the growing of grapes on a firm, profitable basis.

JUICE IS CHIEF PRODUCT

To understand the present situation thoroughly, a little past history is necessary. Table grapes and grape juice are the two outlets for this crop. There is no better fruit grown to be eaten fresh, but CONCORD, the leading variety, is not a first class variety for shipping. The skin breaks too easily. FREDONIA stands shipping better, but it has other faults, one being that yields vary too much in different years. There have been a number of attempts to put up a high quality pack of table grapes, but returns have failed to justify the cost.

As a result, the bulk of the Chautauqua belt crop has been made into grape juice.

Some years ago, growers in various communities organized cooperatives and these were joined together in the Chautauqua and Erie Grape Growers' Association. A juice plant was purchased at Brocton, N. Y., and returns to members increased.

The biggest handicap faced by the Association was that members had to wait for their money. During the depression years this became serious, and the plant was sold. Then, for several years, each member co-op bargained for the sale of grapes grown by members. They also sold berries, cherries and currants for members, and handled farm supplies.

In the meantime, price ceilings had been established on grapes which growers felt were unreasonably low. Appeals for increases fell on deaf ears, and growers worried along or decided to get out.

THE NEW ORGANIZATION

A new factor entered the picture when Jack Caplan of New York City bought the controlling interest in the Welch Grape Juice Company which owned plants at Silver Creek and Westfield, N. Y., and at Northeast, Pa.

Mr. Caplan believes in cooperation. He knows that his property will be worth nothing unless farmers continue to grow grapes, and that returns must be satisfactory to keep the grapes coming. He began to talk with growers about reorganizing their cooperative set-up and offered to lease the plants to a cooperative at a price which would vary according to the tonnage of grapes handled. The proposed lease is for twenty-one years with an option for three renewals for similar periods.

Under such an arrangement, growers would share in the returns from manufacturing, with the reasonable hope that returns would exceed ceiling prices if grapes were sold outright.

The National Grape Cooperative Association has been set up with Hall Clothier of Silver Creek as president. Douglas Morehead of Northeast is vice-president; Ralph Hubbard of Ripley, secretary; and Carl Sahloff of Sheridan, treasurer. There will be 14 other members of the Board of Directors, two from each of six local co-ops, two from Ohio, and possibly from other sections as they join.

Is he coming BACK TO THE FARM TO STAY?



He's coming home—back to the family that missed him. Back to the farm where Dad needed him only a little less than his country did.

But is he coming back to the farm to stay?

No—if farming means a life of back-breaking work, long hours and poor living.

Yes—if farming offers a good living, reasonable hours and pleasant, agreeable work.

It is the promise of modern farm power—and the new machinery to go with it—that we believe will help keep many of America's best farm youth on the land.

But war has given millions of farm boys new ideas about power. They will not be content with yesterday's standards of power on the farm. Nor do they need to be.

In the *modern* farm tractor, returning farm boys will find the same principle of design so highly developed in the gasoline engines that helped power the armed forces to victory—the principle of high compression for greater power and economy. This is the power that will help make farming easier, more profitable and more inviting to returning farm boys.



HOW TO GET MORE POWER TO DO MORE JOBS

Use gasoline to

Start quickly in all weather—idle without stalling.

Save time and trouble—speed work—shorten warm-ups.

Save oil—reduce changes; eliminate bother of two fuels.

Use a High Compression Tractor to

Squeeze more work from each gallon of gasoline.

Work more acres each day; get work done on time.

Get more power from an engine of any given size.

For More Power For More Jobs, get a new High Compression Gasoline Tractor when you buy. Or, ask your dealer about a "Power Booster Overhaul" to high compression your present tractor.

Free, new illustrated pamphlet, "Questions Farmers Are Asking About High Compression," gives detailed information. Write for it.

ETHYL CORPORATION

Agricultural Division

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Manufacturer of antiknock fluid used by oil companies to improve gasoline

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

WHY FEED PRICES ARE HIGH

DAIRY and poultry feeders are becoming much worried because nearly every time they buy feed they find the price higher. Naturally they are wondering why.

Briefly the reason is that many of the usual ingredients are very short and the feed manufacturers have had to use substitutes that are much higher in price. For example, the supply of corn is very short and the western growers have held it until they could be certain that there would be a good new corn crop. To make up for the shortage in corn, feed manufacturers have had to substitute wheat and other ingredients much higher in price than corn.

Proteins of all kinds are scarce and are likely to continue so for some time. The only exception is that there is a good soy bean crop, and this will help some when it gets on the market.

Fortunate indeed for eastern feeders is the fact that frosts have held off and it now seems likely that we will have another record corn crop. Also there are good crops of most other grains, with the result that there should not be any more price increases in dairy or poultry rations. In fact, there ought to be some reductions.

RELEASE SERVICE MEN NOW

IKNOW a soldier who has three years of service to his credit. He is 26 years old and married. Because of bad eyes he is in limited service, but has worked up from a private and has a citation for meritorious service.

Since the defeat of Japan this soldier was offered a good position in an essential job which is in line with his training and experience. His would-be employer even went so far as to telephone to the soldier's commanding general at long distance, telling him about the importance of the job which was being offered the soldier. The general promised to give consideration to the request, but this was just a polite "brush-off", for the request for release was finally refused. The camp where the soldier had been stationed was closed and the soldier was transferred to a camp in another part of the country.

Now here was an opportunity to transfer a soldier who was no longer really needed back to civilian life with immediate employment in a good job. As it is, the Army will keep him on their payrolls, with the allowance to his wife, all of which could have been saved to the government.

This case is cited because there are thousands of similar ones. It is another indication that the War Department and many of the military leaders have no desire to reconvert to civilian life. The military in any nation has always been arbitrary and undemocratic, with no regard for individual rights, and it seldom releases its hold until it is forced to. That is why Congress should demand faster demobilization.

All of which is more proof that if the people of this country want to remain free they had better go very slowly with peacetime conscription or any other plan which puts too much autocratic power into the hands of a large military machine.

EXPERIENCE WITH DDT

HAVING read so much about what the new chemical DDT would do to flies and other insects, naturally I was interested to try it out. This summer, flies in the barn were particularly bad. I obtained a small sample of DDT in an oil solution and sprayed all the stable with it. The next morning there were only about half as many flies. I repeated the spraying three times, several days apart. There are now no flies in the barn.

A friend of mine reports seeing recently an experiment where DDT was used on Green Mountain potatoes in Aroostook County, Maine. The potatoes that had been sprayed with the regular Bordeaux mixture plus the addition of DDT were still all

green, healthy and growing well. Next to them Green Mountains grown under exactly the same conditions and sprayed exactly the same way but without DDT were all dead.

If further experience bears out the results of this test, then DDT alone might almost revolutionize the business of growing potatoes.

DDT has great possibilities, but it is a dangerous chemical and there is much that scientists don't know about it yet. In an oil solution it can penetrate the skin, and it will injure the paint on a building. It is dangerous to breathe the spray for any extended time. It stays on a building or plant for a long time, and therefore should not be used on an edible plant. It is being sold in different forms both for dusting and spraying, and the directions should be followed explicitly. Be sure to buy it from a reliable dealer. Remember also that it doesn't work instantaneously. For example, flies light on a surface sprayed with DDT and die two or three hours afterwards.

TOLERANCE AND UNDERSTANDING NEEDED

WITH THE return of the soldier who grew up on a farm there will be many father and son farm partnerships. What a really great opportunity for success and happiness such a partnership offers!

But a father and son partnership is often spoiled by the wrong attitude of either or both parties. How natural it is for us fathers to think that because of our long experience we know the last word in farming, that the son has never really grown up, and that therefore all the decisions must be made by Dad. No son with any spirit will stick to a partnership of that kind.

On the other hand, the boy himself, full of enthusiasm and new ideas, may not appreciate the sound experience of his Dad and therefore may be intolerant when he thinks Dad is over-conservative.

I always like to think of a farm family as a board of directors, with the father and mother and the young people meeting around the old kitchen table frequently to discuss the farm plans and policies and, like any other board of directors, finally come to a decision in which each does his part in carrying out the program. Unless there is tolerance and respect on the part of everyone, the business will never succeed, and the opportunity for happiness as well as success will be lost.

LIMERICK CONTEST

OUR Limerick contest has ended, but farm accidents are happening every day, so we are printing three more of the limericks sent in by readers to remind you to be careful:

UNCOVERED WELL

A well left uncovered—a sin!
Old Bossy Cow stumbled right in.
They hoisted her out,
Now she's wiser, no doubt,
But what if the baby'd gone in?
—Amy E. Alden, Westport, N. Y.

★ ★ ★

NEGLECTED LADDER

Bill Jones found his roof was on fire,
His ladder he snatched from the mire;
But neglected so long,
It was not worth a song;
Now Bill's joined the Heavenly Choir!
—Nellie A. Cappers, Windsorville, Maine.

★ ★ ★

GASOLINE ANNIE

Annie who lived just next door
Bought some gasoline at the store,
Poured it on her fire,
Bang! she took a high flier. . .
Now Annie don't live here no more.
—Nancy Sanderson, Lee Center, N. Y.

OUR PRAYER

"The other Sunday as we were driving home from church through this beautiful Tioughnioga Valley—untouched by enemy bombs—the following little verse came to mind:

"Cattle on the hills of green,
Winding river in between,
Peaceful valley! Grant, dear Lord,
Ours the plow-share, not the sword."

—Kate Hart Scofield, Marathon, N. Y.

A PARSON'S PONDERINGS

A GOOD worker! What a thrill it is in this day and age, when so many people try to do as little work as possible and at the same time demand as much money as possible, to know someone to whom money is secondary and who always does more than his share!

There is a hired man who expressed his philosophy very casually in sentences like these: "Money isn't the only thing that matters. . . If we don't work, we've no right to eat. . . Sure, I'll be glad to help you. . . Guess I better check on that as I want to be sure. . . Quitting time already? Let's keep on until we've finished this job. . ."

He is an honest, dependable, conscientious, hard-working helper—asking little and giving much. Would that there were more like him in every walk of life. There would be many happier people, and it would be a finer world.

No matter what our work is, we are God's fellow workers and as such should be good workers. Blessed are we to the extent that we are like that hired man of whom it can be said at the end of each working day: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant!"—A Country Parson.

SOMETHING TO READ

WITH THE coming of the long evenings there is more time for reading, but most of us who love to read find it difficult to find enough good reading that is both instructive and entertaining. TOUGH SOD by E. R. Eastman is just that. From an entertainment standpoint you won't want to lay it down after you start it, and you cannot read it without having a greater love for farm folks and the country where they dwell.

Send \$2.50 to *American Agriculturist*, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y., and a copy of the book will be sent postpaid.—I. M. L.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

IT NEVER pays to start anything with an Editor. He always has the last word.

On Ed Babcock's page "Kernels, Screenings & Chaff" in the last issue he told how high I jumped when a tire near where I was standing exploded unexpectedly. Now it's my turn! Among the many traits for which Ed Babcock's friends admire him are his boundless enthusiasm and the speed with which he gets things done. That latter characteristic used to apply to his driving a car. He had the reputation of hitting the high spots, but also for being a safe driver, because his reactions were so fast that he could pull himself out of any hole.

But that wasn't always the case, for one day when he was roaring down a steep hill he was much surprised to see an automobile wheel rolling down the road ahead of him. He thought:

"Some poor devil has lost a wheel."

About two seconds later he realized that the wheel was off his own car.

Some years ago Ed and I were riding together at Ed's usual mile a minute speed. He was deep in conversation with me on some important problem when we came to a sharp curve. It was impossible for him to make it, so we plunged across the curve into a meadow. Fortunately there was no ditch and no fence. Slackening speed only a little, Ed swung his car in a wide curve in the meadow, doubled back on the road, and continued the journey and his conversation without pausing or skipping a single word:

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

Will Farm Prices Stay Up?

WITH ALL of the reconversion and readjustment following the war, every thinking farmer is naturally wondering what is going to happen in his own business. Is the bottom going to fall out from under farm prices immediately? Is the government going to take over the management of agriculture? What plans should a farmer make to meet the changes he knows are coming?

I have discussed these questions with many of my friends who are in a position to know as well as anyone can what is going to happen, and I am passing on to you some of their facts and conclusions:

Prices Must Stay Up

If a manufacturer has a large surplus he can quit. But the farmer can't turn off the faucet on a cow or stop a hen from laying. Prices could go right out from under all farm products and yet our great agricultural machine, geared for wartime production, would take a long time to slow down, and while it was slowing down many farmers could be ruined.

Therefore, Fact No. 1 is that farmers must continue to get good prices for their products for a while in order to compete with labor and wages and meet their other expenses.

Fact No. 2 is that with present prices for farm products we may soon be producing too much food, because of the fall in demand. A good example of that is the situation with potatoes right now. There is a surplus of potatoes. In order to meet the guaranteed prices for potatoes, the government is buying potatoes and selling them back at a low price to other farmers to feed livestock.

Parity No Good in Northeast

Fact No. 3 is that Congress passed a law guaranteeing 90% of parity on several products for two years after the war. But there are several difficulties with that guarantee. One is that Congress could pass another law repealing it at any time. Another is that it doesn't help many of our eastern products, particularly milk. For example, dairymen are selling milk at 40% above parity right now. If the price were reduced to 90% of parity, it would ruin dairymen, because of high costs of production. But dairymen can be sure that sooner or later the government will remove the subsidy which supports the milk prices.

Here is Fact No. 4, the most important of all. If government continues to put a floor under the prices of farm products, then in order to prevent more surplus and a tremendous waste to the taxpayer the government must control the amount of food produced. That means regimentation of agriculture and a return to all the regulations and lack of freedom, the very things which our boys fought against in the war.

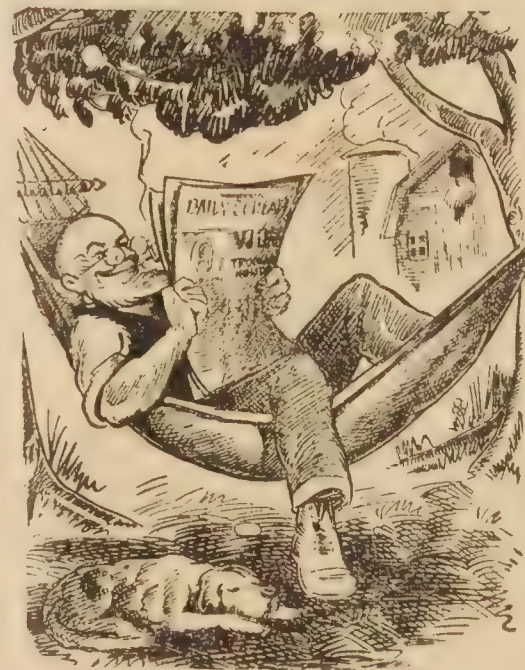
Marketing Agreements One Answer

What, then, is the answer to this perplexing problem, when even fair prices for farm products result in more produce than will sell? There is no perfect answer, but many farm leaders feel that the government guarantee of a floor under prices should be made good for two years so that the farmer will have an opportunity to slow down his production and get ready for lower prices. Any farmer who is not willing to adjust after two years' warning probably ought to take the consequences.

After this two year adjustment period, then it is felt that the best answer to production and marketing problems is an extended use of the marketing agreements. Marketing agreements would give the farmer the highest price for what the market really needs and a much lower surplus price for the rest. That might act somewhat as a production control, because if the farmer had too much surplus sold at a low price he would

(Continued on Page 13)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



I STOPPED my work on V-J Day altho I spoilt some soybean hay, but I cared not for loss by rain when everybody went insane and hollered loud and acted wild and into town the farmers piled, to shake each other by the fist because all warfare would desist. I felt that Ma deserved a treat for cannin' fruit in all that heat, so she come with me on our spree and joined the march to victory. I took her into Bigger's Drugs and had a round of foamy slugs with ice cream floating on the glass to celebrate what come to pass. I'm sure I'll never live to miss the 50 cents I spent on this, and then we saw a picture show to make the day complete, you know.

I then heard station broadcast say that Truman gave a holiday to all the federal working crew in tribute to the job they do. So when I saw

my hired man I let him know my V-J plan, and told him he and I would take a breathin' spell for victory's sake. And when the neighbors wonder why no field work on my farm they spy, I just forget their prejudice and light my pipe in ease and bliss. You simply gotta take it calm in this here world of atom bomb.



WHAT PLEASES HER

...PROFITS YOU



THAT'S WHY DE LAVAL MAGNETIC SPEEDWAY MILKING PAYS REAL DIVIDENDS

THE uniform, gentle milking action of the De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker pleases the cow . . . because it conforms exactly to her delicate milk-making system. The De Laval Better Milking that pleases her . . . profits you through higher production and better udder health. Why not talk it over with your local De Laval Dealer?



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Another De Laval milked champion producer . . . Silken Lady's Ruby of F, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Leo W. Coppini, Ferndale, Calif. For second consecutive year she is Living Lifetime Producer of the Jersey breed. Record—133,180 lbs. of milk, 7,242 lbs. of fat on 2X milking in 12 lactations.



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. . . Skim cleaner, produce highest quality cream, last longer and cost less per year of use. A size and style for every need and purse—hand or motor drive. Easy to wash.

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FOR HOME-CURED
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● For flavor-sweet bacon, smoke-fragrant hams, meat brought to its tantalizing best—cure with Sterling Sugar Curing Meat Salt. It's easy, quick, and safe.

Sterling Sugar Curing Meat Salt—a mixture of best meat salt, sugar, spices blended with condensed smoke—imparts a rich "Country Style" smoke flavor to meat. For tender juicy meat—get Sterling today. Packed in 7½ lb. containers.

And for really savory sausage—use Sterling Seasoning—a perfect blend of salt and spices.

HERE'S YOUR FREE HANDY GUIDE FOR FARMERS!

Get tested directions for "Dry" and "Brine" curing; seasoning sausage; pickle and sauerkraut curing. Tells how to improve hay and ensilage, how much salt to feed livestock—also contains handy household hints.

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for every farm use

International Salt Company, Inc., Scranton, Pa.



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RUST CAN ROB YOUR PROFITS ...

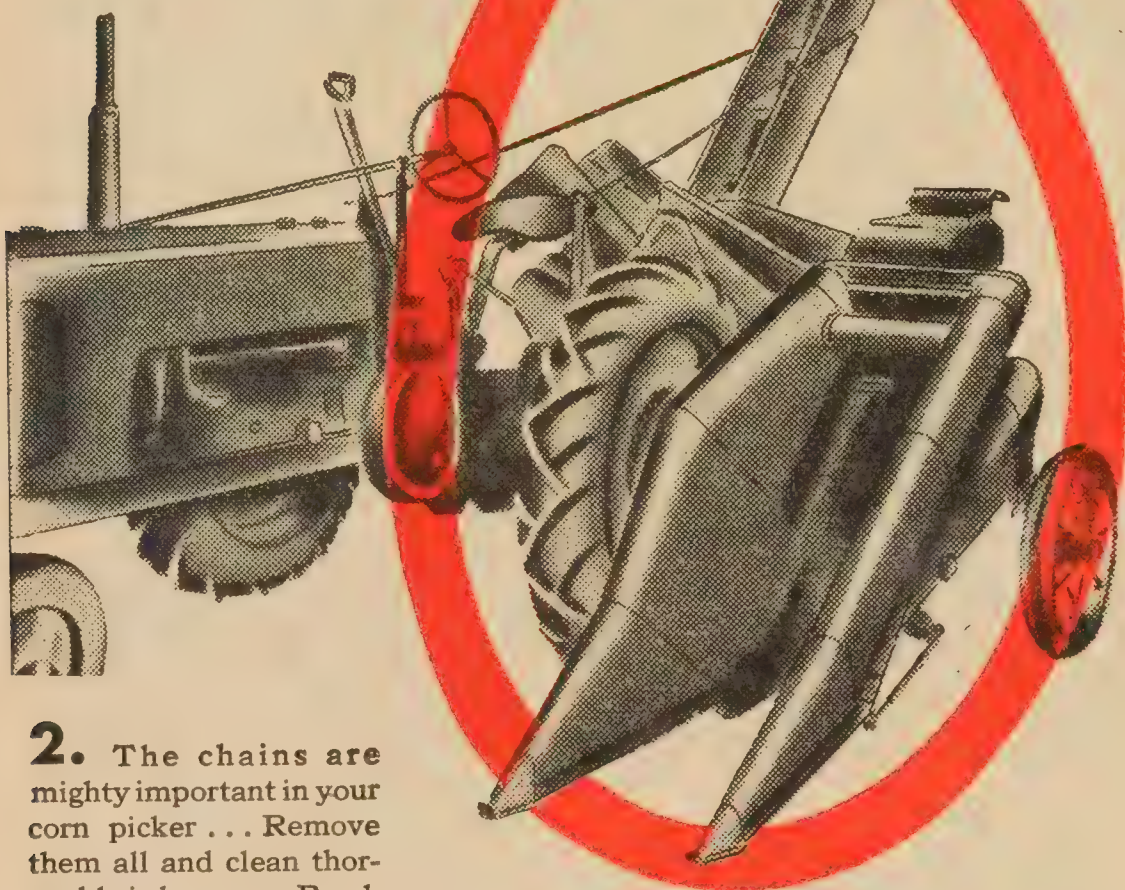
save that equipment!

Rust can bite big chunks out of dollars...the dollars that you have earned, and the dollars you have invested in farm machinery. It's a fact that more farm equipment "rusts out" than ever "wears out." So you've got to fight rust to keep your machines on the job and paying profits!

Rust hits hardest at equipment in storage. That's why you need reliable year 'round protection. You can count on Esso Lubricants when equipment is in operation, and Esso Rust-Ban 347 does a real protection job on machinery when it's laid away.

Here's how to SAVE THAT CORN PICKER when you store it ...

1. Lubricate the machine thoroughly with Esso Chassis Grease. Use a good pressure-type grease gun, and wipe all fittings clean before applying grease.



2. The chains are mighty important in your corn picker... Remove them all and clean thoroughly in kerosene. Brush well and allow to dry. Brush on an even coat of Esso Rust-Ban 347, and you've got a real protection job against rust and corrosion for the entire storage period.

3. All shields and bright metal parts should be thoroughly cleaned and then protected with a coat of Esso Rust-Ban 347. You can apply it easily in a few minutes with a brush or rag. In the Spring Esso Rust-Ban 347 can be easily removed with kerosene.

care saves
wear



save that
equipment

COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY



—Photo courtesy Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.

John Schumacher of Roslyn, N. Y., tried out the new weed-killing spray for carrots, parsley and parsnips this past season. He put on about 80 gallons of spray to the acre, and estimates that the job of weeding cost \$12 an acre as compared to \$60 an acre for hand weeding.

What's Cookin' Among Apple Growers

By ED W. MITCHELL

A LOT of other apple growers, like myself, went to the Fair on Labor Day, yesterday, and are sitting around today resting their sore feet. Instead of starting McIntosh harvest Monday and keeping right on as hard as the scarcity of pickers permits, they are puttering around, not worrying much about pickers or boxes or weather or anything like that, but wondering what winter may do to trees hard hit by scab all season and where to get the money to raise a crop next year. Wondering, too, if a bumper crop with low prices is in the cards for 1946 and another session with debts and low prices such as we had after the last war.

A lot of that must remain speculation and guesswork, but right now there is the problem of what to do to ward off winter injury to trees that lost so much foliage from scab and are putting on new growth this late in the season. As far as I know, all that one can do is to let grass and weeds grow to cut down on moisture and food supply to help encourage the trees to stop growing and ripen their wood, and to mulch the roots as much as labor and supplies of mulch material will allow.

It seems quite likely that spray materials and spray machinery will be in reasonable supply next year, and already there are signs of more help available in the labor market, so it seems safe to plan on a return to almost normal times. Doubtless there will be a big crop of fruit, but aside from thinning there is not much we can do about it; certainly we can't go out and pick off the other fellow's blossoms to reduce the total crop. It

means that we have to redouble our efforts to grow good fruit so the market will absorb it, and have less of the lower grades to sell at low prices. Sometimes as I write these short messages to you, I feel like the Congressman after one of his speeches on "How to Save Agriculture." He asked one of his farmer friends what he thought of it. "Twarn't so bad," replied his farmer friend, "but a two-day rain would a done a heap more good for agriculture."

I expect that a little more rain, or a little less rain, or a good hired man or a better spray rig, would do a lot more for an apple grower than anything I can say; but I have watched this apple business for well over 35 years and most of the apple farms have weathered so many storms that I feel sure most of us can take and like whatever the future may hold for us.

—A. A.—

"KATS" TOPS

When the originators of a certain new variety of potato were looking about for a name for their latest introduction about 13 years ago, they finally decided on "KATAHDIN" for Maine's most famous mountain, but probably did not anticipate the popularity that would one day overtake their new creation. Katahdin is now the most widely grown of any variety of late potato in the U. S. The name "Katahdin" has been shortened to "Kats", for popular designation in potato circles. This variety is largely the result of breeding work done at Aroostook Farm, Presque Isle, Maine.

—F. P. Washburn.



—Photo courtesy Willys-Overland, Inc.

Using a Jeep as power, Maynard Harris of McLean, Tompkins County, N. Y., is buzzing up the winter's supply of wood. Maynard operates a 75-acre farm. He and Mrs. Harris have three children: Ann, 4; Bob, 3; and Mary, 2. Maynard uses the Jeep as a light tractor, a light truck, a power unit for belt work, and for a utility passenger car.



BACK TO FULL PRODUCTION

with **VETICILLIN***

Mastitis Free!

Milk wastage due to chronic and acute mastitis can be stopped in short order by Veticillin, penicillin for veterinary use. The tremendous germ-destroying power of Veticillin is restoring to full production cows that might otherwise go to the butcher. Farmers, research workers, and veterinarians throughout America daily are writing individual Veticillin success stories into the records. They say that Veticillin is conquering mastitis.

Recent research** reveals that 100% successful results have been achieved with penicillin treatment of mastitis. In a group, for example, of 13 cows with 32 quarters infected with *Streptococcus agalactiae*, all quarters were freed of infection, regardless of the stage of lactation, duration of infection, and the pre-treatment status of the udder and milk secretion.

* Trade-mark

** New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

Users of Veticillin find that it does not irritate udder tissues, reduce milk secretion or change the appearance of milk, even with high dosage. It is virtually non-toxic. In acute mastitis, Veticillin checks tissue destruction and shortens the length of illness, the affected quarters being returned to full production rapidly. It is effective even in cases that have resisted treatment with sulfa drugs.

Veticillin is proving an effective treatment in many fields. Indications are that it is the most successful agent available against staphylococci, streptococci, and gas gangrene germs. Local conditions such as abscesses, gangrene, malignant edema, and blood poisoning in all animals respond to treatment with Veticillin.

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OPA authorizes price rise to step up production

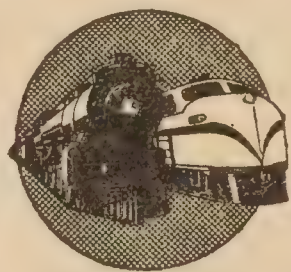
The railroads urgently need crossties. They are needed now — will be needed regularly to enable the railroads to continue meeting the need for vital transportation.

Demand has outstripped the supply from usual sources. So we ask American farmers to help.

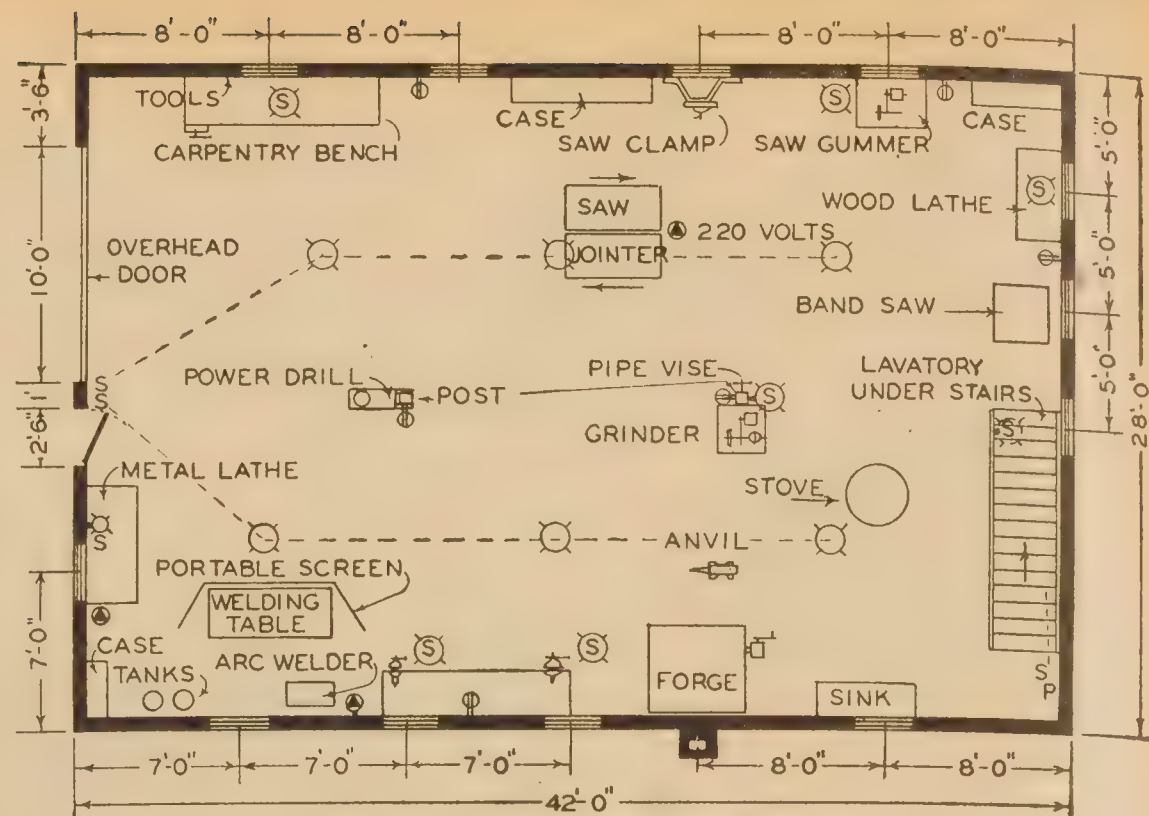
Cut and sell some of your timber at new higher prices. Even if you have only a few dozen trees of right size and kind, it will help relieve a critical situation.

Prices are good — increase your income — cut now.

For exact details get in touch with your railroad agent or your nearest tie producer or contractor.



AMERICAN RAILROADS



Plan for a community repair shop.

A Community Workshop

By L. M. Roehl

AN OUTSTANDING need of many rural communities is a community workshop in which a craftsman can do any one of the many kinds of repair and construction jobs that arise on the farms and in the homes of the countryside. The operator of such a shop needs to differ from the oldtime blacksmith in that he must be ready with skills and equipment to serve a broader field.

The operator of a community workshop of today will need to do arc and acetylene welding, and repair electric motors, lawn mowers, sewing machines and household appliances. He will find a call for his ability to grind all manner of tools, to gum, file and set hand, crosscut and circular saws. In addition he will find call for the construction of ensilage feed carts, trailers, potato crates, poultry appliances, "hay riggins," etc.

In presenting this scheme to a group of young fellows a spell back we were surprised to have two of them come to us after the talk and lay their cards on the table. One of them said that he could do all manner of saw fitting and tool grinding and was pretty handy at machinery repairing. He said he knew a fellow who had offered to teach him welding any time he wanted to learn. He further stated that he knew of a building that he thought he could get for little more than a song and he had an idea just how to fix it up for a start in business.

It is not likely that any man will plan a building and start from scratch. Instead he is apt to hunt up some structure that he can remodel and rig up at little cost and with the labor of his own hands. However, to aid him in his planning a plan of a community workshop is presented herewith.

It will be noted that the building is 28 ft. x 42 ft. Ample light, both natural and artificial, is provided by four windows at each side, three at the rear end and one at the front. Windows may also be placed in the upper part of the doors. Six ceiling lights are suggested, and one above each workbench. The ceiling lights are controlled by switches at the door, and those over the benches by pull chains.

It is a great advantage to have a two story structure. The second floor may be used for storage and for furniture repair work. A stairway is suggested at the rear of the building.

A building of this size requires supporting posts to carry the second floor. The two supporting posts are utilized. To one is attached the power drill and to the other a grinder and a pipe vise.

A nine foot overhead door is necessary for the admission of farm machinery and large construction work. A

regular outside door is also placed at the front end of the building. It should be noted that a clear floor space is left in front of the big door for large farm equipment.

Successful operation of a shop depends largely on the electric service outlets and it may be noted that outlets are placed on all walls and the supporting posts. It should be noted that a 220 volt floor outlet is placed for the saw and jointer, and for the metal lathe. A cord dangling from the ceiling or lying on the floor is a nuisance. Whether or not to equip the shop with the saw, jointer, wood lathe and band saw depends on the amount of woodwork that shows up and the ability and inclination of the operator of the shop to do it. It is very likely to show up in sufficient volume to warrant employment for one man in that kind of work.

At a roadside gas station I recently asked the young fellow who waited on us what he did when he wasn't filling gas tanks and he said he did welding and when asked the extent of the work he reported that farmers bring in something every day.

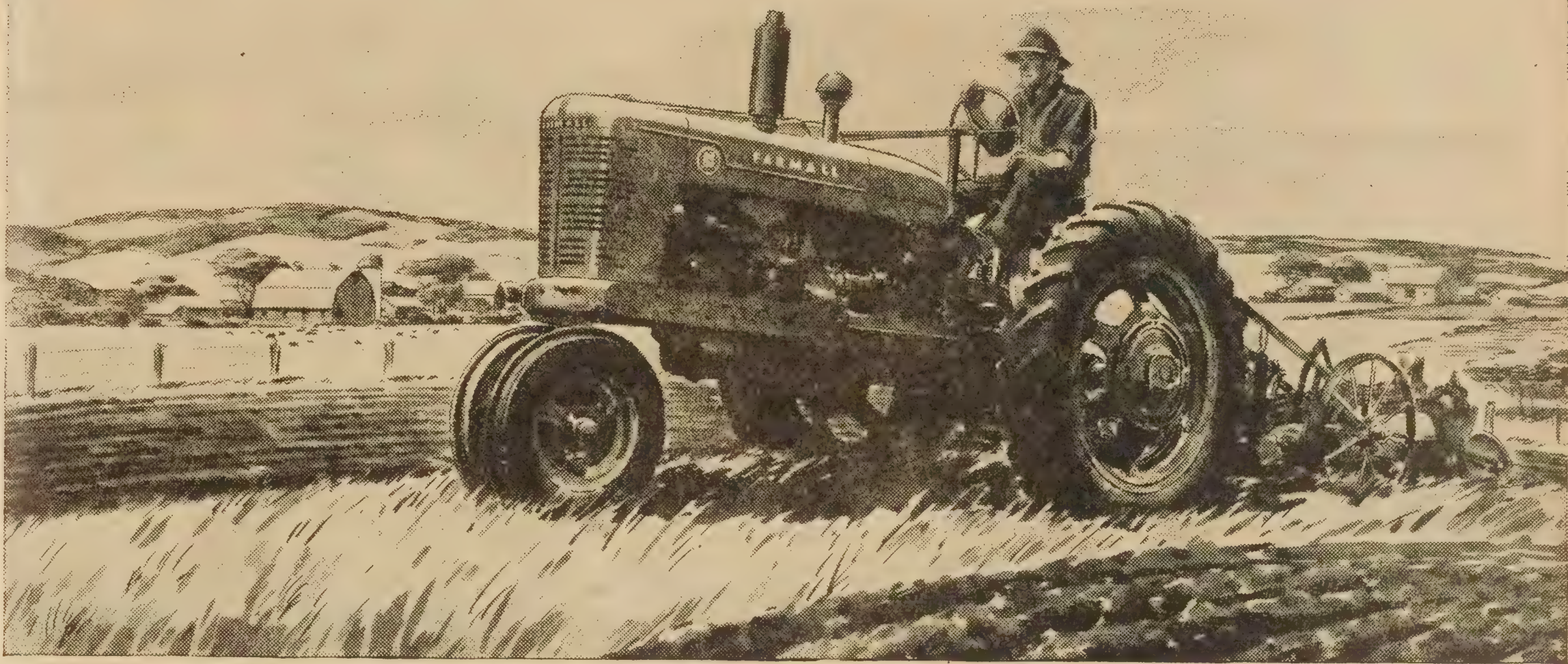
In the repairing of farm machinery, use for the metal lathe shows up frequently. Hundreds of electric motors are in use in most communities. The commutators need to be turned down frequently and for that work alone a metal lathe is needed in the community shop. It will be noted in the drawing that one is located at the front end.

The chances are good that horses will be used for a long time and that the services of a man who can shoe them will be appreciated by the farming public.

Most farmers have made considerable investment in edged tools and saws and are not equipped to keep them in good working condition. So we suggest that the community workshop be equipped with a general-purpose grinder with two wheels, one fine for knives, chisels and axes, etc., and one medium or coarse grit for the heavy grinding work. A saw gummer is sure to find use so often that it is better shop management to have one grinding head set up for that work only, instead of removing and changing grinding wheels and gummers.

In every community there are young fellows who have pronounced mechanical gifts and it seems to us that the opportunity for one or more of them to set up in business operating a community workshop is most promising both from the standpoint of financial return and in service to the folks who want and need it.

Another Big Year for the FARMALL SYSTEM



THEY'VE DONE IT AGAIN—the all-American team of farmers with their mechanized army of tractors and farm equipment!

They have produced another bumper crop, even though there have been too few new machines to go around. In fact, many of the crops that have moved to market, feedlot, barn and crib this year have been produced with machines that in normal times would have been “retired” long since. Farmers and dealers have repaired them—kept them working.

Through the busy months from seedtime to harvest, FARMALL TRACTORS and the FARMALL SYSTEM have led the way on the food front.

It has been the same story through the 22 years of Farmall's history. Farmall was FIRST. Farmall is first

today. Farmall Power made mechanized farming practical and efficient for the average farm.

And now, as farm work tapers off at year's end, give serious thought to 1946. More Farmalls are coming . . . the same great family of tractors in sizes for all needs . . . the sturdy “A” and “B,” and the powerful “H” and “M,” with specialized equipment for every crop and every season.

Meanwhile, it is good business to put your present Farmall and equipment in good condition for next year. The International Harvester dealer, with his modern service facilities and stocks of Genuine IH Parts, is ready to help you.

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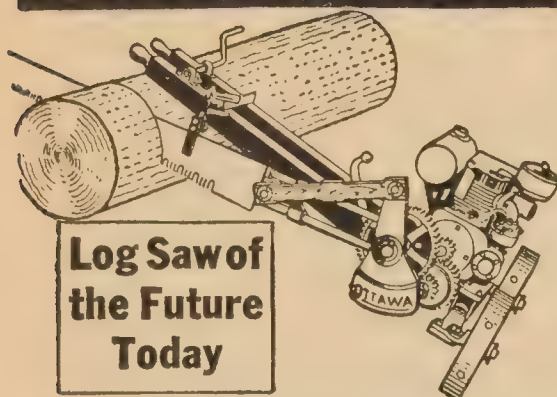
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Demand for wood increases! Prices are higher than ever before. You can make real money sawing wood, if you have an Ottawa. Equipped with an easy to start, air-cooled 6 H-P engine. Designed for easy handling. Complete one-man machine with safety Saw Guide and other exclusive Ottawa features for fast sawing.

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Uncle Augustus's Union Suit

(Continued from Page 1)

at all—only don't tell me that Mrs. Wagner is going away, too!" said Ma. "She might be for all of me. But she'll probably have to stay home and cook for us harvest hands. Do you notice how smooth this motor runs since I had the carbon cleaned?" asked Pa. "I hope you don't have a hail-storm or anything to interfere with the big oat harvest," said Ma.

"Tain't likely," said Pa. "The weather man said 'fair and warmer.'"

"I noticed that you had your ear glued to the radio. You must be worried about the oats," said Ma.

"I just happened to be listening," said Pa. "How you fixed for money?"

"I could use a little," said Ma. "I put all my egg money into the curtains."

Pa said, "Get my pocketbook out of my hip pocket. I can't reach it while I'm driving."

Ma got the pocketbook and asked Pa how much to take out.

"Take all you want," said Pa.

"Here's a five-dollar bill," said Ma. "Can you spare that much?"

"That's little enough," said Pa.

"I may not spend all of it," said Ma. "I'll bring you back the change."

"Shucks!" said Pa, "keep it and welcome. Take more if you need it."

"Well, thanks!" said Ma.

"Give Junior fifty cents. He may see something he wants."

So Ma gave me a fifty-cent piece and said, "This is from your father and see that you don't waste it." I said, "Thank you very much!" and put it in my watch-pocket.

AUNT Ella made a big fuss over Ma and me and tried to coax Pa in, but he said he had to help a neighbor with his oats and drove right off. Aunt Ella lived in a big house and she had a hired girl she called "Norma". Norma had a white cap and a white apron and she did all of Aunt Ella's work without being told.

Aunt Ella let me look at some books and her and Ma talked and talked. When Uncle Augustus came home he was in an awful hurry because a man was coming to help him fix his garden. He gobbled his dinner and put on some old clothes, but he said I could play in the garden when I had my dinner.

After we had et, Ma said for me to be careful and not touch anything in the garden because Uncle Augustus was awful perticular about his flowers, and Aunt Ella said not to play too hard and to keep out of the way of the men. Their garden didn't 'mount to much. It was just grass with bushes around it and a bird bath and a urn and some beds with tall flowers.

Uncle Augustus and the man were fixing some rusty pipes and the man said, "Who's the infant?"

"He is my wife's sister's son. She married a Lemuel Johnson."

"Oh!" said the man, "so this is Lem Johnson's kid! I thought he looked like somebody I'd seen. If he grows up to be as good a man as his Dad, he'll be all right."

"Let's get these pipes back together," said Uncle Augustus.

A little brown dog brought me a stick to throw so he could chase it, but Uncle Augustus said not to throw any sticks on account of the flowers. So I went to the other end of the garden and looked into the bird bath and it was dry and the birds kept looking into it, so I thought Uncle Augustus must of forgot to turn the water on, and I was going to ask him but he and the man had went somewheres.

I found a big wheel fast to the pipe and tried to turn it to let the water into the bird bath but the wheel stuck like it had rusted fast. I got hold

good with both hands and twisted hard, and it let go all of a sudden and I almost fell down, and the water made a big hiss like a steam engine and Uncle Augustus and the man jumped out of some bushes where a big squirt of water was coming out, and Uncle Augustus was all wet and he yelled at me and swore awful and shook his fists.

So I turned the wheel back and said "I didn't mean to" and "excuse me," but Uncle Augustus said a lot more bad words at me. He was wet all over and went right straight into the house and left wet tracks on the stoop.

The man acted awful funny. He hid behind some bushes and laughed out loud and laid down on the grass and rolled over. Then he set up and wiped his eyes and made a noise like he had a bad cold. Then he laughed some more. I stood and watched him.

"Son, you've sure livened up this day for me!" he said. Then he laughed some more and shook in his middle and that made me laugh, too.

"That was the sprinkling system you turned on. We had the tip out and your dear Uncle was bent over the spout when that water hit him and lifted him clean off his feet!" Then he laughed some more and rubbed his stomach. "You ought to be a fireman. You didn't waste a drop: I never shall forget this if I live to be a hundred."

After a while he started putting the pieces together and I helped him by hanging onto a wrench. He couldn't work very good on account of his laughing. "Boy-o-boy-o-boy!" he kept saying, "talk about your movies!"

I said, "Will Uncle Augustus be mad with me?"

"Don't let that worry you," he said. "You've done your good deed for the day."

UNCLE Augustus came back and he was still mad with me, so I went and told Ma and Aunt Ella, but they didn't laugh a bit. Ma said she was surprised at me, and Aunt Ella said she knew I didn't mean any harm but I should of thought first, so I went to the back porch and was going to swing when Norma crooked her finger at me to come into the kitchen and she gave me a piece of chokit cake. She said, "I laughed till I almost died. I saw it all from the window." I said, "I just turned on the bird bath."

She said, "You should-a heard him when he came in to put on dry clothes. He almost tore the house down because the washwoman had shrunk his new union suit so he couldn't get into

it with a can-opener. If I was your Aunt Ella, I'd paste him on the beezer."

I said, "Yes, Ma'am."

"Don't ever peach on me, Sonny. Don't ever whisper a word of what I say, but your turning on that water gave me the thrill of my life. For a long time I have been expecting that something might happen to the Prince."

I said, "What prince?"

"That's what we call your Uncle—he's so high and mighty."

Then Norma gave me two lumps of loaf sugar and a drink of water and I went back where Ma was, and Aunt Ella had Uncle Augustus's union suit laid out on the rug so Ma could see how bad it was shrunken.

"I can't imagine what our washwoman did to it," Aunt Ella was saying.

Ma looked at it. "It's almost small enough for Junior. She must have used too much washing powder."

"Well!" said Aunt Ella, "I've certainly got to find another woman to do our washing. You heard what he said?"

"Yes, I heard every word of it and so did the neighbors." He blew up worse than Lemuel did when he sat on the wasp at the Sunday School picnic.

"Augustus is so temperamental," said Aunt Ella. "He paid five dollars a garment and he had to put on that old ragged cast-off just now. I feel so sorry for him."

JUST then the doorbell rang and Aunt Ella brought a woman in. Her name was Langwell and she lived next door. She was awful nice and polite, and she told Aunt Ella that she was wondering where she could get a new washwoman. "Mrs. Finnerty has done our washing for years and years," said the lady, "but last week she stretched one of Mr. Langwell's new union suits all out of shape. It was an expensive garment. It's completely ruined. Mr. Langwell is only five foot four and three-eighths, and she stretched it until it is big enough for your husband."

Aunt Ella began to giggle, and Mrs. Langwell went on: "He tried to put it on. The sleeves hung down over his hands, the legs were twice too long, and there were oodles of rolls around his middle—I couldn't even pin it up so he could wear it. He was the maddest I have ever seen him."

Aunt Ella spread Uncle Augustus's little union suit on the rug and said, "Mrs. Finnerty does our washing, too, and I think she has sent Mr. Langwell's suit to my husband, and sent my husband's to Mr. Langwell."

"Of all things!" said Mrs. Langwell, and she went and got the other union suit and spread it on the rug beside

(Continued on Page 19)

HOLDS NEW YORK STATE'S GRANGE MEMBERSHIP RECORD

WALTER DORMAN, residing at Billsboro, near Geneva, was paid special tribute by members of Union Grange, No. 171, Ontario County for his many years of service to the Grange organization. On behalf of Union Grange, Worthy Deputy Earl Fletcher presented Mr. Dorman with a plaque suitably inscribed.

Nearing the 90 year mark, Mr. Dorman is the only survivor of a class of 12 who received their degrees in Union Grange in 1875. He is a Past Master of that subordinate Grange, as well as Past Master and for 18 years treasurer of Ontario County Pomona. For 43 years he was a director of the Patrons Fire Relief Association of Ontario County and served 35 years on its executive board.



Up from the Meadows Rich with Corn



BUY
VICTORY BONDS

ONCE again the folks who feed the nation are harvesting one of the great crops of our history, and the record-breaking harvest of these war years has been produced by fewer people maintaining top production on more and more acres.

The progress that has been made in agriculture in recent years is almost unbelievable—corn yields of well over 100 bushels an acre, a rarity a few years ago, are now common; the production of ton-litters of hogs in less than 6 months after farrowing is no great problem now; hens that lay more than 200 eggs a year are not hard to find; and there are dairy cows with records of well over 30,000 pounds of milk and 1,000 pounds of butterfat annually.

All of these advances in the production of food have played an important part in the building of America to its present greatness and to victory in this war.

Back in the days of George Washington, one farm family was able to produce enough food for itself and one other family. Today each farm family in America can produce its own food and enough for 19 other families. This tells the story of the American harvest. And it is a story unique in world history.

We at Swift & Company salute our farmer and rancher friends for their great achievements and we are proud to have had a part in the preparation and distribution of the fruits of the harvest to Americans everywhere.

MEET THE WINNERS! Hundreds of letters were received in our contest for the best letter on this series of Swift advertisements. The judges have awarded first prize of \$50 to 2nd Lt. Carroll M. Kester, 33rd Infantry Regiment, Camp Livingston, La., \$25 to Mrs. Carl J. Bachmann, Barberton, Ohio, \$15 to Mrs. Charles W. Voorhees, Trenton, N. J., \$10 each to Virginia Jean Potts, Philadelphia, Pa., Harold E. Marsh, Winona, Minn., Daisy McCutcheon, Dillon, S. C., Doris Reim, Covington, Okla., Mrs. Edward Seigel, Wheat Ridge, Colo., Mrs. Paul Norris, Grinnell, Iowa, Mrs. James Lennox, Indianapolis, Ind.



SOFT CORN INTO HARD CASH

Corn that gets "cooked" by frost before it matures is still valuable feed, especially for cattle. Here are several ways to turn soft corn into hard cash, listed in the order of their value to the feeder: (a) Make ear-corn silage. (b) Feed ears with stalks, chopped or shredded. (c) Turn cattle and hogs into standing corn. (d) Leave in field and pick ears as needed rather than risk spoilage in storage.

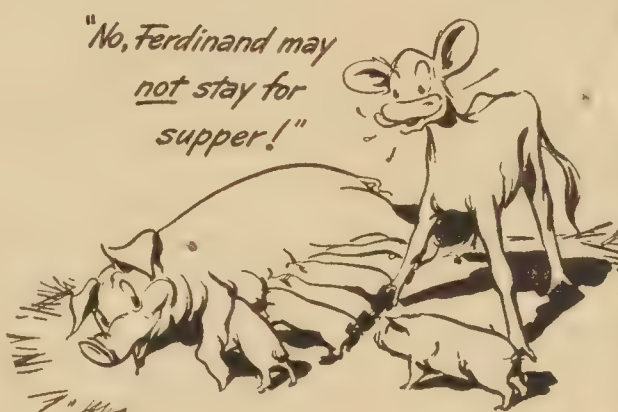
Three main precautions in feeding soft corn are: (a) Change to soft corn ration gradually. (b) Feed a protein supplement. (c) Feed before freezing weather, if possible.

We'll be glad to tell you where to get detailed information on soft corn feeding. Write Swift & Company, Department 128, Chicago 9, Illinois.

THE EDITOR'S COLUMN

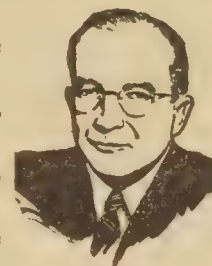
When the war began, Swift & Company adopted the following wartime policy:

"We will co-operate to the fullest extent with the U. S. Government to help win the war. We will do everything possible to safeguard the high quality of our products. Despite wartime difficulties, we will make every effort to distribute available civilian supplies to insure a fair share for all customers everywhere."



Under the present conditions, meat packers know that there is no profit advantage in shipping meat long distances as compared with selling it nearby. OPA regulations set prices, by zones and areas, that meat packers may charge for beef, lamb, veal and pork. The United States is divided into ten zones for beef, lamb and veal and five for pork. Each has its own base price for each kind of meat. Additions to the base price are allowed for transportation and local delivery. These allowances are the very minimum and in many instances do not cover the actual cost of transportation, icing, and shrinkage.

Consequently, meat packers are better off when they sell close to their producing plants. In general, the net money they receive is greater the closer to the plant the sale is made. But despite this, Swift & Company has voluntarily adhered to its wartime policy of fair distribution. Starting in July 1945, all meat packers were required by OPA regulations to distribute their meats to the same areas they did the first three months of 1944.



F.M. Simpson.

Agricultural Research Department

QUALITY FORAGE PROVIDES CAROTENE

By G. BOHSTEDT
University of Wisconsin

Few feeds are as healthful and profitable for young stock, breeding stock and fattening stock as really leafy green hay and well-preserved silage. Not only are they good feeds in their own right but they enable your animals to make the most of corn, grains, and concentrates in the ration fed.

Carotene, the parent substance from which vitamin A is produced, is one of the important nutrients found in leafy green hay and other forages. It serves an essential life and health purpose in the bodies of animals. When animals

are on lush pasture, or when fed leafy green roughage of any sort, they store carotene in the liver and other body tissues.

Even splendid feeds like corn and oil meals are short of carotene. It is also lacking in corn and sorghum fodder, straw, discolored hay and off-grade silage. Unfortunately, all too much hay and silage is of this kind. So, even though your animals get their fill of corn and oil meal, they may develop carotene deficiency symptoms which will retard full growth and development unless sufficient leafy roughages are fed.

EGGS IN HASH NEST

By Martha Logan

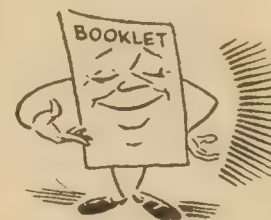
Combine 6 cups ground cooked beef or lamb, 3 cups mashed potatoes, 4 tablespoons minced onion, 1½ cups top milk. Melt 8 tablespoons fat in skillet and cook hash until heated through. Season to taste. Shape hash in patties and place on greased shallow baking pan. Make a hollow in the center of each patty. Slip an egg into the hollow and season with salt and pepper. Bake in a moderately slow oven (325° F.) for 20 minutes.

Swift & Company UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

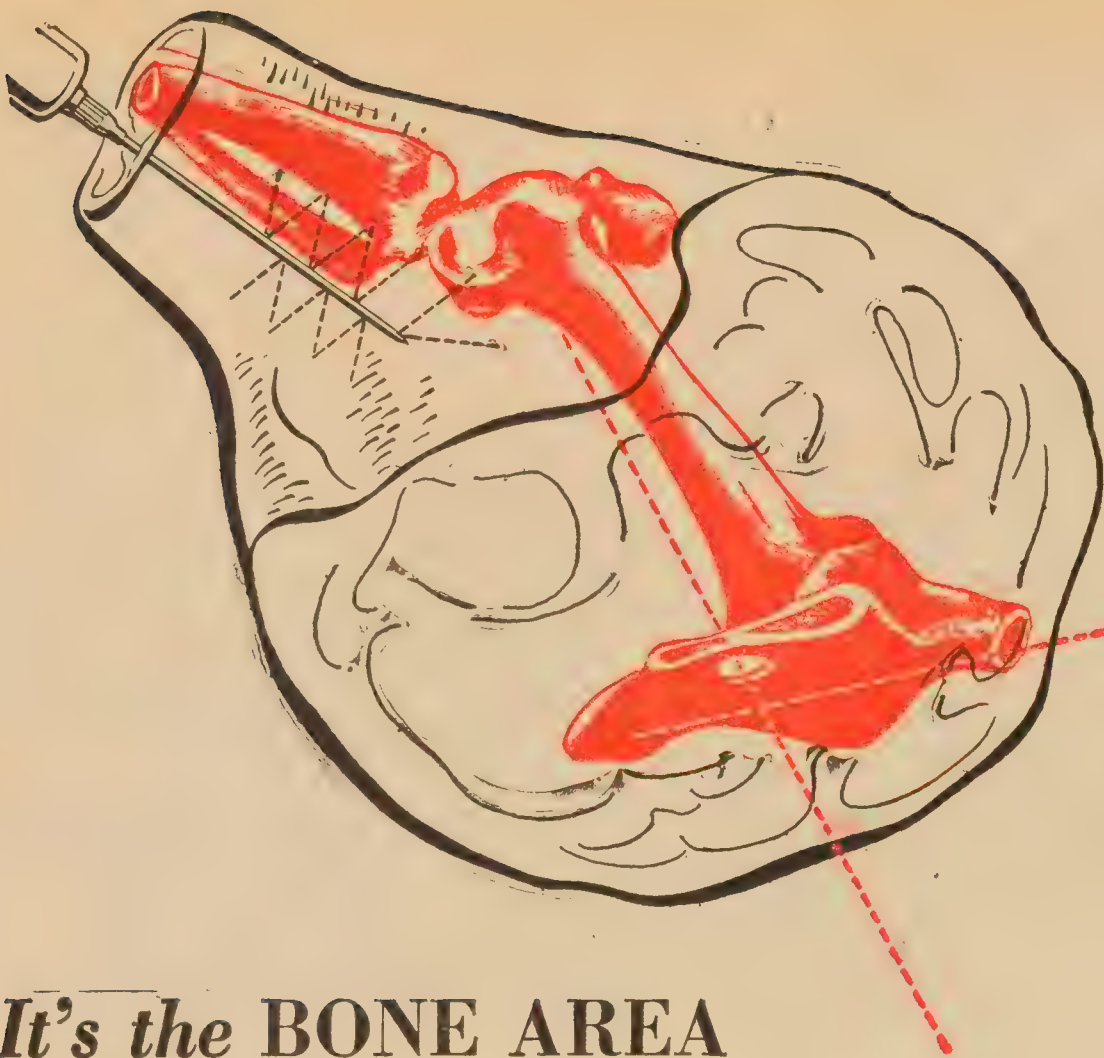
★ ★ NUTRITION IS OUR BUSINESS—AND YOURS ★ ★
Right Eating Adds Life to Your Years, and Years to Your Life

HELLO, CHILDREN!

My name is "The Story of Soil." I and my brother, "The Story of Plants," belong to



the family of Swift's Elementary Science Booklets. I think you would like to know us. We have swell stories to tell, with lots of pictures. If you would like to have us for your very own, print your name and address on the margin of this page, tear it out, and send it to F. M. Simpson, Agricultural Research Department 128, Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Illinois.



It's the BONE AREA you should cure first

ALL the tang, the mouth-watering goodness, the keeping qualities of your season's meat depend upon what happens in the bone area. The meat around the bone is rich in flavor. However, it's the meat most likely to develop souring and off-flavor.

The Morton Way of curing helps put your meat on the safe side quickly . . . starts the cure at the bone.

Morton's Tender-Quick, dissolved in water makes a fast-acting curing pickle. Pumped into the meat along the bones, it immediately starts the cure at the most vulnerable spot—the bone area. Then, rub the outside with Morton's Sugar-Cure. This sugar curing salt strikes in, curing toward the center and gives your meat an unmatched flavor of rich, wood smoke.

The result is a safer, surer cure, uniform from rind to bone, no off flavor, no bone-taint, no waste — meat that is sweet, firm, tasty, with the last ham of the season's cure tasting just as good as the first.



INSIDE . . . helps prevent bone-taint, off-flavor, under-cured spots, giving a safer, surer, more uniform cure.

FIRST . . .

Dissolve Morton's Tender-Quick in water and pump into hams and shoulders along the bones. This rich, fast-acting curing pickle starts curing toward the center . . .



long keeping quality, and the rich, wood-smoke flavor you like.

THEN . . .

Rub with Morton's Sugar-Cure which strikes in, curing from OUTSIDE toward the center . . . giving you a thorough cure, long keeping quality, and the rich, wood-smoke flavor you like.

Cure meat the safer, surer MORTON WAY



Finest Home-Curing Book ever published . . . more than 100 pages, 10 cents Postpaid.

Over 200 pictures, charts, diagrams — complete directions on how to butcher, cure, make sausage, Canadian bacon, corned beef, and other meat specialties. No other book like it! Send 10¢ in coin today.



MORTON SALT COMPANY
CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS

Question Box

When I changed feed for turkey poults from mash to pellets, the 'turkeys' feed consumption dropped off. How can this be avoided?

Put just a few pellets on top of the mash in the hopper at first and increase the pellets as fast as the turkeys eat them. Turkeys seem to be suspicious of any change in feed, but this method has worked satisfactorily for some turkey growers.

* * *

Is there any practical method of preventing spoilage of silage at the top of the silo?

Various things have been tried with more or less success. One is to cover the top of the silage with heavy building paper. You can buy paper that is reinforced with fibre or string. If this is folded tightly against the wall, the joints lapped twelve inches, and a little silage put on top of the paper to hold it in place, it does cut down on the loss.

Some dairymen top the silage with a load of old hay or weeds. This does not stop the spoilage, but the spoiled material isn't very valuable.

Occasionally a dairyman, where it fits into his plans, will start feeding silage as soon as the silo is filled and in this way avoids loss.

* * *

Will you settle an argument? Last winter I was unable to haul manure every day because the snow was so deep, and my neighbor claims that after the manure had been in the pile for several months it was practically worthless. He says that all of the plant food has been leached away. I claim he is wrong.

You are both partially right. There is a big loss in value where manure stands in a pile for several months. You get a considerable loss in volume of manure, but what is left is worth just about as much per ton as it would be had it been hauled directly from the barn. If you left the pile long enough, you might get as much as fifty per cent loss, both in volume and in plant food.

* * *

What is the best procedure for poisoning mice in orchards?

The Fish and Wildlife Service has developed a mouse poison using zinc phosphide. This is usually obtained through county Farm Bureau agents.

Apples or carrots are cut into half-inch cubes and the poison is sifted over them until the pieces are coated. An ounce can of the poison will fix about 10 qts. of this bait, and it is important that fresh bait be made every day. A peck of the bait will treat 4 to 5 acres.

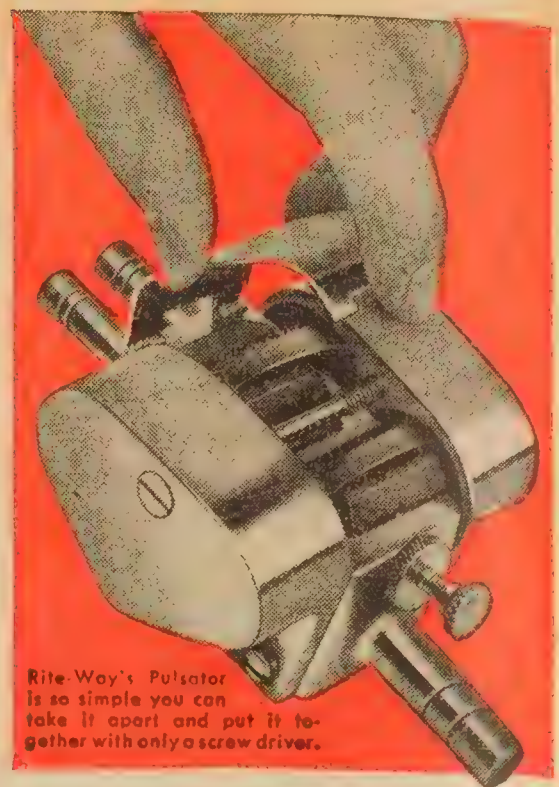
Do not handle the poisoned bait with bare hands, but use an instrument such as an ice pick. Put one bait in a place in mouse runways, and cover each one with a material such as straw or roofing paper. The best time to distribute them is in the morning of sunny days.

* * *

What are the requirements for making good cider vinegar?

The first step in making vinegar is the conversion of the sugar in the sweet cider to alcohol. The process goes on better at a temperature of between 65° and 75° F. and proceeds better where the barrel is full of cider.

The second step is the changing of the alcohol to acetic acid, which is done by bacteria, the masses of which are often called "mother-of-vinegar." This process goes on better at 80° F., but will occur between 68° and 96° F. In this case, the barrel should not be completely full of vinegar because oxygen in the air is used in the process. It helps to add mother-of-vinegar (Continued on opposite page)



Rite-Way's Pulsator is so simple you can take it apart and put it together with only a screw driver.

RITE-WAY
Simplicity.

Assures Quiet Operation
... Uniform Pulsations
... Calf-Like Milking

"My, but that's a simple thing" has ever been the highest praise.

No small part of Rite-Way Milker's gain in nation-wide popularity is the unmatched simplicity and dependability of its new pulsator with micro-thread speed control.

ONLY TWO MOVING PARTS

With only two moving parts and no gaskets, springs, or trips, there is little to wear and nothing to get out of order.

This simplicity, in combination with Rite-Way's tapered inflations, assures the positive, uniform, uninterrupted rhythm that safeguards delicate udders . . . gets all the milk your cows will give . . . cuts down hand stripping . . . enables you to put your herd on a timed milking basis.

NEW SANITARY CLAW EASIER TO CLEAN

This simple pulsator is but one of the many outstanding features of the Rite-Way. Add the new, perfectly balanced, easy-to-clean claw for better sanitation . . . quiet, oil-seal Roto-Matic pump for constant, uniform vacuum . . . the pail with its wide opening for easy cleaning . . . the generous use of bronze and brass for added strength and longer life . . . the "more-milker-for-less-money" you get with Rite-Way.

MORE THAN 100,000 IN USE

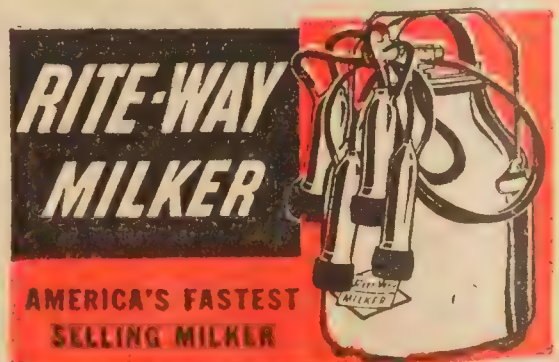
It's easy to see why more than 100,000 dairy farmers depend upon Rite-Way Milkers . . . why Rite-Way's best boosters are owners talking to their neighbors. They like the lower cost of Rite-Way's outstanding quality and performance.

SEE YOUR DEALER

Whether you milk 6 cows or 60, get all the facts about Rite-Way Milkers. See your Rite-Way dealer or mail post card for beautifully illustrated booklet.

RITE-WAY PRODUCTS COMPANY

1241 BELMONT AVE., Dept. AA, CHICAGO 13, ILL.
Eastern Branch: 248 W. Jefferson, Syracuse 1, N. Y.
Southern Branch: 11 W. Reno, Oklahoma City, Okla.



SPRING VACATION FROM BARN FEEDING!



Weeks of extra grazing, spring and fall, can be added through use of commercial fertilizer on pastures. This benefit alone usually pays for the fertilizer, and there are other important advantages. Increased production, improved quality of milk and meat, lower costs per gallon and per pound, rich cuttings of hay, fewer weeds; better animal health, growth, reproduction; heightened soil fertility! Start this fall by fertilizing one test pasture with Armour's BIG CROP Fertilizers!

MAKE EVERY ACRE DO ITS BEST

Biggest pasture profits come from the use of the right kind of fertilizers! Depend on Armour's BIG CROP to do a thorough job for you. Its records, in actual use, under all crops testify to its growing power, balance, reliability! Consult your County Agent for fertilizer recommendations; see your Armour Agent for the fertilizers to Make Every Acre Do Its Best.



USE ARMOUR'S FOR WHEAT



Armour's BIG CROP Complete Fertilizers will pay off on your wheat! See your Armour Agent, order now!

ARMOUR FERTILIZER WORKS

to the cider after the sugar has been changed to alcohol.

* * *

How are hogs vaccinated to protect them from hog cholera?

There are two methods, and in either case we would advise having the job done by a veterinarian. The first method consists of vaccinating with anti-hog cholera serum. This gives a temporary immunity of from 20 to 30 days. The second method consists of injecting serum and the live virus which causes the disease at the same time, and usually gives protection for the entire life of the animal.

The best time to vaccinate pigs is either just before weaning or just after. Sows can be vaccinated with anti-hog cholera serum when they are pregnant, and then the double treatment given to both sows and pigs after farrowing.

—A. A.—

60 ACRE SPUD FIELD

Record sized potato field for Vermont, so far as this writer can recall, is 60 acre piece belonging to C. J. Batten on his new farm in Hardwick. Others have or have had much larger total acreage but next largest single field record in Department of Agriculture files was that of Fred Parks several years ago. He had a 55 acre field in Highgate. F. W. Peaslee of Guildhall has had fields rising 50 acres in a block and H. T. Gonthier of Hardwick Street has one of over 50 this year. Mr. Batten tells me that he had intended to make his field 70 acres instead of 60 had not wet weather interfered with planting. The entire piece is in Green Mountains and it has passed the regular field inspections for certifications.—H. L. Bailey.

—A. A.—

AA's DOLLAR GUIDE

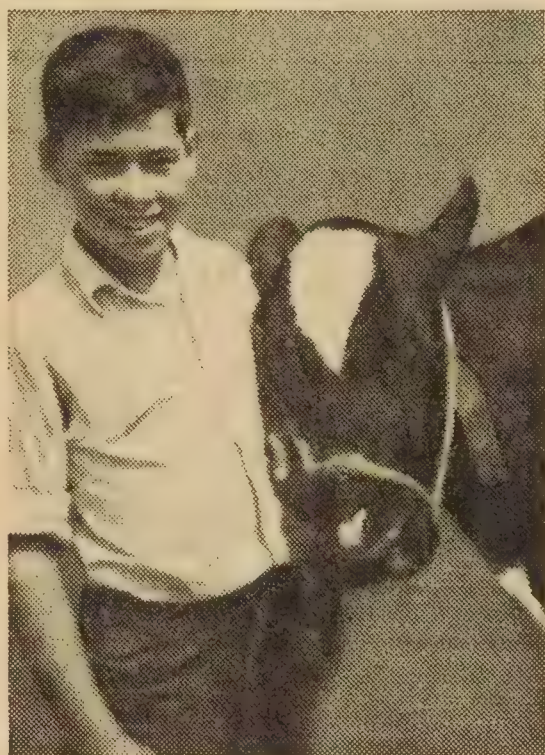
(Continued from Page 5)

probably cut his production.

But—and this is important—if marketing agreements are continued and extended to most farm products, then the government must be a partner and cooperator with farmers and not the Big Boss who makes all the decisions. Otherwise, the marketing agreements will be no better than straight regimented bureaucratic control.

—A. A.—

HIGH COMPRESSION — The Ethyl Corporation, Chrysler Bldg., New York 17, N. Y., has a new booklet called "Questions Farmers Are Asking About High Compression." The company will be glad to send one to any subscriber of *American Agriculturist* who requests it.



Walter Thorpe, Jr., 11-year-old Tolland County, Conn., 4-H Club member and his prize-winning 15-month-old Holstein. Walter is a son of a prominent Coventry dairyman.

Spark plug inefficiency makes the finest tractor lazy. The causes are fouling, or oxide coating, or the wrong Heat Range for your fuel and engine operating conditions. The results,—power falls off, fuel is wasted, plugs misfire under a hard pull.

You can avoid all this by following AC's famous and simple plans.

- ①—Check your spark plugs whenever you change oil, and have them cleaned and regapped when necessary.
- ②—Replace worn plugs promptly with AC's of the correct Heat Range for today's fuels.

To avoid laying up the tractor while your dealer cleans the dirty plugs; keep an extra set of AC's on hand. Follow these simple rules and your tractor will never lose power through faulty spark plug performance.

AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION • GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION



AC SPARK PLUGS

TAKE CARE OF YOUR CAR—TILL NEW ONES ARE AVAILABLE

Action Today Means Security Tomorrow

The demand for Craine Silos is greater than ever. Dairymen prefer to buy the silo in which they have *confidence*. But the supply is limited by wartime shortages. There are not enough Craine Silos to go around. If you are in need of a Silo, we suggest you *look ahead*—and lay your plans for a new Craine in 1946.

WRITE NOW

Drop us a line for latest information, and get your priority on a Craine Silo for next season.

CRAINE INC., 1015 PINE STREET, NORWICH, N. Y.

CRAINE *better built* SILOS



★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

HOLSTEIN

HOLSTEIN BULLS

Ready for service. By our best herd sires and from dams with good D.H.I.A. records.

E. P. SMITH

SHERBURNE, CHENANGO COUNTY, NEW YORK

FOR SALE: Registered Holsteins
ALL AGES, BOTH SEXES. ALL STAGES OF LACTATION. EXCELLENT QUALITY FOUNDATION STOCK. POPULAR BLOOD LINES.
PAUL SMITH, Newark Valley, N. Y.

ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM

Offers for sale both Carnation and Pathfinder bred bull calves from high record Carnation daughters. Sires, Carnation Homestead Hazewood, Pioneer Pathfinder Fobes. A few choice heifers to freshen this fall.

M. R. KLOCK & SON, FORT PLAIN, N. Y.

Canadian Registered Holsteins

Fourteen top heifers, freshening October, November, or will sell entire herd, all under 6 years. Bred animals in calf to real show bull. Accredited. Bang's certified.

ALBERT R. WILSON, MORRISBURG, ONTARIO, CANADA.

GUERNSEY

BULL CALVES

Sired by ANTIETAM BRIGHT LAD (Langwater Vagabond-Bright Lad's Frances Rose 738 fat AA) out of high record daughters of FOREMOST PEACEMAKER 77 AR daughters, from cow families with consistently good production for generations.

ALSO CHOICE HEIFER CALVES.

TARBELL GUERNSEY FARMS

SMITHVILLE FLATS, NEW YORK

GUERNSEY BULL CALF: dropped March 1945. Langwater & Butterfat blood lines. Background of desirably proved sires and high producing cow families. His dam produced 13,188 lbs. M., 664.7 lb. F. at 3 years age, second dam 12,376 lb. M., 705.5 lb. F. third dam 13,362 lb. M., 697 lb. F. Complete pedigree sent on request. State Bang's free herd No. 151.
WYCHMERE FARM, ONTARIO, N. Y.

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE

T.B. AND BLOODTESTED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.

E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N. Y.

Fancy Dairy Cattle: 200 to 500 cows and heifers on hand at all times.
Horses: 50 to 100 high class mated teams, singles, seconds and saddle horses.
E. L. FOOTE & SON, INC.
PHONE 6471. HOBART, N. Y.

Close and Fresh Cows: Every animal personally selected to build customers' good will. No cash needed. No sales on Sunday.

State Dairy Cattle Co., Inc.

B. N. Millard, Pres., Ithaca, N. Y. R.D. 5, Phone 2015

SHORTHORNS

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS

(Beef type). Bred cows and heifers. Popular bloodlines.

CEDAR FARM, OVID, N. Y.

CHOICE REGISTERED COWS
YEARLING HEIFERS, BULL AND HEIFER CALVES. REAL MILK STRAIN DURHAMS.

The Stumbo Livestock Farm
(6 miles East of Livonia) LIVONIA, N. Y.

HEREFORDS

REGISTERED 2-YR. OLD HEREFORD HEIFERS. HORNED AND POLLED. ALSO YOUNG BULLS. Can ship any State.

THE GAGE STOCK FARMS, DELANSON, N. Y.

HEREFORDS

1 YEARLING BULL, 8 YEARLING HEIFERS, 4 COWS AND CALVES.

If you are looking for purchased, registered, high-grade HEREFORDS, at farmers' prices, get in touch with us now about our W. H. R. PRINCE, DOMINO, MISCHIEF MIXER and GAY LASS offspring.

Herd T.B. Accredited, Bang's Approved.

BOB-O-LINK FARMS

WOLCOTT, NEW YORK

FOR SALE: REGISTERED HEREFORDS.
DOMINO, WINDSOR BRAE, W.H.R. BREEDING. BULLS, COWS, STEERS.

ROADS END, CHERRY PLAIN, NEW YORK.
TEL.: BERLIN 25F15.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

FOR SALE: ABERDEEN-ANGUS

70 HEAD OF COWS AND HEIFERS WITH 35 CALVES AT FOOT.

ALSO ONE REGISTERED HERD BULL.
Howard G. Davis, Branchport, N. Y.

Kenridge Farm Offers For Sale
A CHOICE GROUP OF MARCH AND APRIL PUREBRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS HEIFERS. T.B. AND BANG'S ACCREDITED.
E. L. Zuill, Mgr., Cornwall, N. Y.

SHEEP

FOR SALE: A CHOICE LOT OF SHROPSHIRE AND SUFFOLK YEARLING RAMS. They are good rugged fellows ready for service. Come see them.

VAN VLEET BROS., LODI, N. Y.

FLOCK OF SHEEP

50 EWES—20 LAMBS.

Healthy and priced right.

Harry A. Haight, Barker, N. Y.

FLOCK OF SHEEP FOR SALE

We intend to raise Caracul Sheep and offer for sale as a unit our present flock of sheep consisting of 86 head—3 Cheviot bucks, 1 registered and 14 male lambs, 15 ewe lambs and 53 head of young sheep, mainly Cheviots 3 years of age and under. Will accept a reasonable price for the flock as a unit. Inspection invited. Owner at the farm week-ends.

KILROE FARM

HONESDALE, PENNSYLVANIA

Registered Shropshire and Dorset Rams.

ALSO BRED EWES.

H. C. HILL & SONS

R.D. 3, ALBION, N. Y.

25 MORE OF THOSE GOOD Corriedale Rams For Sale. ALL ARE TOP QUALITY, FROM THE BEST STUD RAMS IN THE EAST.

B. GORDON BRACE, R.D. 3, Albion, N. Y.

FOR SALE: MY ENTIRE FLOCK OF FIFTY CHOICE Registered Shropshire Ewes.

RICH IN CANADIAN BLOOD. PRICED TO SELL.
William P. Corrigan, R.D. 4, Auburn, N. Y.

FOR SALE— A choice lot of Corriedale yearling rams. They are good rugged fellows with size and quality.

R. L. Acomb & Sons, Dansville, N. Y.

FOR SALE— REGISTERED DORSET EWES and Ewe lambs. Also registered Corriedale Ewes.

R. J. LUCY, R.D. No. 2, Ilion, N. Y.

SWINE

YORKSHIRES

Write for Pamphlet and Prices.

W. E. REASONER & SONS

R.F.D. 4, WATERTOWN, N. Y.

DAILEY STOCK FARM

LEXINGTON, MASS.—TEL. 1085

Choice young pigs—Berkshire & O.I.C. Crossed, Chester & Yorkshire. 6-7 wks. old, \$8.00 each. 8-9 wks. old, \$8.50 each. Shipped C.O.D. in lots to suit. SERVICE BOARS FOR SALE.

200 RUGGED PIGS

Chester Whites, Chester-Berkshire, Yorkshire-Chester, 6 weeks, \$10.00.

Berkshire-Duroc Cross, 8 weeks, \$12.50.

Few Duroc, 10 weeks, \$13.50.

12 week started shoates, \$15.00.

Vaccination \$1.00 apiece if desired. Ship C.O.D., check or money order.

No charge crating.

Carl Anderson, Virginia Rd., Concord, Mass.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES

FALL PIGS Sired BY THE 1944 EASTERN GRAND CHAMPION BOAR.

Big uniform litters of fast growing pigs from proven brood sows. Inoculated for Cholera.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

MOORDENIER HILLS

I. G. & J. F. PAYNE, EAST SCHODACK, N. Y.

"DEPENDABLE PIGS"

One beautiful Chester White and Hampshire crossed boar with white belt, 9 months old, weight 150 lbs. Price \$60.00. Several young Chester White Boars, 10 months old, weight 200 lbs. each, at \$60.00 each. Several Chester White boars, 3 to 4 months old, at \$25.00 to \$35.00 each. Young bred gilts to farrow in Fall, Duroc and Poland China and Chester White. All are vaccinated, at \$60.00 each.

Make your selection and send your check.

CHARLES C. DAVIS, CONCORD, MASS. Box 11.

PIGS: WELL-BRED STOCK,

CHESTERS and CHESTER-YORKSHIRE CROSS,

6 weeks, \$8.00—8 weeks, \$9.00.

Inoculation 75 cents extra.

Will ship C.O.D.

HENRY M. ANDERSON

R.F.D. 229, MAYNARD, MASS.

REGISTERED HEREFORD HOGS

SIX TO EIGHT WEEKS OLD PIGS. BRED SOWS AND GILTS. BOARS ALL AGES.

Write for prices.

Don Graves, East Aurora, N. Y.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE, 1 choice fall yearling BOAR ready for heavy service. "STEP-A-HEAD" breeding. A few select spring gilts sired by son of "BROODTOP" open, bred on request. 1 top boar pig.

Geo. H. Acomb, R.D. 2, Dansville, N. Y.

DOGS

Wanted: German Shepherd Puppy

2 TO 4 MONTHS OLD. FEMALE PREFERRED.

Will pay reasonable price for good healthy puppy.

Call 2734 Cohocton, N. Y., or write,

Arlene Kenney, Rt. 4, Cohocton, N. Y.

SPRINGER SPANIELS—They hunt—plus quality.

Several 7-month pups—ready for field training. A litter out of Flirts Black Patsy. These healthy well-raised pups are definitely worth looking over. If you were too late last time, better reserve one now.

LUETTIGENS, R.D. 1, TROY, NEW YORK.

Phone—Center Brunswick 22F31.

Foxhounds—3 Good Female Pups

\$10.00 each.

H. S. Ostrander, Mellenville, N. Y.

SAINT BERNARD PUPPIES

for those who want the best. Three especially fine pups of this noble breed. Perfectly marked. Very beautiful coloring. Large size. A.K.C. Excellent blood lines, many champions in pedigree. \$100.00 each.

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Matched Pair Registered Percheron Mares, blacks, full sisters, very good disposition—\$500.00. Registered yearling stud from mare imported from France, \$100. Also Shetland pony, child's pet, \$200. Will deliver.

Howard J. Fretz, Stevensville, Ontario, Can.

REGISTERED PERCHERONS,

Two teams mares, three with foals beside.

Fillies, geldings and yearling stallions.

Owen Ensign, Salem, New York

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R.O.P. OFFICIAL BREEDING.

500 BIRDS TRAPPED, YEAR AROUND.

Circular on request.

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Pedigreed White Leghorn Cockerels

FROM OUR FINEST MATINGS. HALF AND FULL GROWN. WE ARE RAISING 500 TO SELL BETWEEN NOW AND DECEMBER 1st.

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LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY.

Our circular shows you the type of bird it will lay you to put in your laying house next fall.

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N.Y.-U.S. PULLORUM CLEAN.

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DAIRY FARM, 480 acres, 150 tillable.

Electricity, unfailing spring water. 1 pr. young horses, 1 wheel tire wagon, 1 plow, saw rack and engine, 1 dump truck, new hen house, hay in barns. Plenty of lumber and pulpwood. Will sell at reasonable price due to old age. Write or see

SYLVIO DESJARDINS, Montgomery Center, Vt.

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EXPERIENCED COOK

for owner's family and staff on Hudson River Valley farm. All adults. Able-bodied, country woman, non-servant type, wanted immediately. Also same type woman for housework and assist cook. Modern equipment. Refrigeration plant for home-grown vegetables and meats. Individual rooms. No liquor. Protestant churches in vicinity. Both jobs permanent. State age, experiences, availability, references, telephone number. Send small returnable photo if possible.

Write Box 514-JM,

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To take full charge of high grade herd and build up to pure bred. Good working and living conditions. Salary commensurate to ability. Apply in writing, stating qualifications to: **MR. HOWARD L. AMES, MASONIC HOME, UTICA 2, N. Y.**

ENERGETIC WOMAN, trained agricultural school, for working herd manager, field crops, all modern farming operations, large dairy farm N. Y. State. Protestant family. Successful handling business and staff prerequisites. Complete information, references, photo, salary, telephone. Write

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, '45
RHINEBECK FAIR GROUNDS
RHINEBECK, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.

60 Selected Brown Swiss 60

Take your pick of Popular Bloodlines from the leading herds of the East.

An unequalled opportunity to secure fine additions to your herd, or quality foundation stock.

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Farm chunks, 1250 to 1500 pounds; heavy drafters, 1600 to 2500 pounds; Percherons, Belgians, singles, matched pairs or carload, whatever weights and colors required.

All-purpose saddle horses for general use, also fancy three and five-gaited. Indian Pinto cow ponies neck-rein broke, Golden Palominos, Hunters and Jumpers.

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W. R. Ballantyne, Delhi, N. Y.,
3 miles out Franklin St., MONDAY, OCT. 15th.
Equipment at 10:30 A. M., Cattle at 1:00 P. M.

39 PUREBREDS, 7 GRADES

T.B. Accredited. All but 6 head Bang's immunized by Calhoun Vaccination. 18 due to freshen in October, November and December.

Ayrshire Sales Service, Box 85, Brandon, Vt.

AYRSHIRE AUCTIONS

R. C. STOCKDALE, Cattaraugus, N. Y., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1945 at 1:00 P. M. Farm located 1 mi. N. of Otto, 4 mi. from Cattaraugus. 36 Cows, 9 Bred Heifers, 5 Yearlings, 2 Heifer Calves, 2 Bulls. WHIT-PAIN HIGHLANDER sells with 23 daughters. A real good herd. T. B. and Bang's Accredited.

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NEW ENGLAND LIVESTOCK NOTES

New Artificial Breeding Association — Organized and set in motion during recent weeks was Addison County Artificial Breeding Association. Technician is Carlyle Green of New Haven. Present service applies only to Holstein breed. Bulls are those of Cornell University farm herd.

Jersey Calf Champion—With 4-H Club entries the only cattle on grounds of Champlain Valley Exposition (main cattle building was wrecked by a tornado just before building restrictions went on) grand championship in Club classes was grand championship of whole show. This honor came to Jersey heifer calf owned by Chadwick Arms of Burlington. She was rated champion of all breeds.—H. L. Bailey.

* * *

Top Dairy Herds — Leading herd in Bristol-Plymouth Dairy Herd Improvement Association is that of Laneway Farm Dairy of Taunton with 36 cows averaging 2,400 pounds of milk and 37 pounds of fat. Others in high ranking positions are herds of William J. R. Totman, Stoughton; Joseph Globus, Attleboro; Cedar Lane Farm, Swansea; Albert H. Kress, Hingham, and Albert Deane, Middleboro.—Walter E. Piper.

—A. A.—

AYRSHIRE BREEDERS RECOGNIZED

For their work as breeders of Ayrshire cattle, five Northeastern dairymen have been given the Constructive Breeder Award by the Breed Association. These men are: J. L. Atwood and Son, Plattsburg, N. Y.; Laneway Farm Dairy Company, Taunton, Mass.; J. Douglas Dodds, Champlain, N. Y.; Harry Surabian, West Boylston, Mass.; and Russell J. Fallon, Rouses Point, N. Y.

ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Dispersal Sale
MONDAY, OCTOBER 22,
at 10:00 A. M.

85 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Gerow & Bates Herd, on their farm on Route 45, between Chester and Washingtonville, N. Y.

Herd T. B. Accredited, all Bang's Vaccinated and eligible for shipment into New Jersey.

45 MILKING COWS

including 30 fresh and nearby springers, 20 heifers from 5 to 18 months old, 20 heifer calves and 2 famous bred herd sires: A son of DUNLOGGIN DESIGN from a 817 lb. fat dam, A son of Osbornedale King Ormsby from a 839 lb. fat dam.

A sensational sale of a popular bred, high producing herd in CTA. Death of one partner reason for dispersal.

GEROW & BATES, Owners, Blooming Grove, N. Y.
Sales Manager and
Auctioneer, Mexico, N. Y.

R. Austin Backus,

SCHOHARIE COUNTY HOLSTEIN SALE

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1945
at 12:30 P. M.

FAIR GROUNDS, COBLESKILL, N. Y.
50 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

T. B. Accredited, blood tested, negative to blood test. Many Bang's Vaccinated.

A hand-picked offering from the best herds in this well-known and leading Holstein County. Mostly fresh and close springers, several high bred young bulls, yearlings, and heifer calves.

SCHOHARIE CO., HOLSTEIN CLUB,
FRANKLIN AKER, SECY-TREAS.

R. Austin Backus, Sales Manager and
Auctioneer, Mexico, N. Y.

50 — BOARS AND GILTS —
NIGHT SALE — TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16th.

Poland Chinas: Featuring the offspring the present day two most popular boars of the breed, in the state. PERFECTION 221991, the sire of top-selling fall boar pig of 1945 sale season. Also MODERN BELGIAN 221025, a close second.

Write for catalog.

GREENFIELD FARMS, TIFFIN, OHIO

SECOND G. L. F. DAIRY COW SALE

FAIRGROUNDS — ITHACA, N. Y.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1945, 1 P. M. SHARP.
80 HEAD OF PRIME COWS

consisting of grade and registered animals, mostly Holsteins and Guernseys, a few of other breeds. Each cow will be due or fresh within 30 days of sale. Satisfactory as were the cattle in the first sale held September 12, the quality will be higher in the second.

These cows have been personally chosen and inspected by either the premier farmer breeder of Holsteins, Adrian Personius, or L. W. Lamb of American Dairy Cattle Club.

Each cow to be accompanied by Bangs and T.B. certificate and all fresh cows have mastitis charts. A goodly number from Bangs approved herds, thus qualifying for Pennsylvania.

All cows critically inspected on fairgrounds by Cornell veterinarian. With each cow goes signed certificate of owner-breeder giving age, history and records.

Many D.H.I.A. cows with good records are included.

This sale is held at request of buyers and sellers who patronized first sale. Lunch available on grounds. If possible bring your own truck but some will be available for hire. Terms, cash or check.

A SALE OF SOUND, GOOD COWS, MOSTLY YOUNG.

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HEREFORDS -- BEEF CATTLE -- ANGUS

ANGUS

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PALMYRA FAIRGROUNDS, PALMYRA, N. Y.
GRADING 9:00 A. M. SALE 1:00 P. M.

FEEDER CALVES — BREEDING ANIMALS.

Calves sold by pound. Breeding Animals sold by the head.

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HEREFORDS

ANGUS -- BEEF CATTLE -- HEREFORDS

5th Annual Oneida Co. Club Sale

50 Registered Holstein Cattle

Fair Grounds, Paris, N. Y. 7 Miles South of Utica on Route 12
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10

Sale starts at 12:00 Noon, lunch served. All T. B. Accredited, blood tested, majority calfhood vaccinated. Strictly hand-picked — offering many fresh and close springers.

21 Oneida Co. breeders consign offerings including Grand Champion cows and 3 bulls each from dams with over 500 lbs. of fat.

4-H Junior members of the club will support this sale with a splendid offering.

It's a top quality event.

EDWARD E. BENSON, Secretary, Oneida County
Holstein Club, Whitesboro, N. Y.

R. Austin Backus, Sales Manager and
Auctioneer, Mexico, N. Y.

DISPERSAL . . .

A. J. Watkins & Son

Located 1 mile west of CAMDEN, ONEIDA CO. N. Y., on Route 13, Westdale Road.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11
starts 10 A. M., lunch served, sale held in large tent.

40 Registered Holstein Cattle

T. B. Accredited, blood tested, 10 younger animals are calfhood vaccinated.

29 milking cows in all stages of lactation, some fresh, some close.

5 bred for fall and winter.

6 open yearlings and calves.

1 bull, a 2-year-old grandson of Audrey Posch and Carnation Slogan.

Make your plans to attend this sale.

A. J. WATKINS & SON, Owners, Camden, N. Y.
Sales Manager and
Auctioneer, Mexico, N. Y.

R. Austin Backus,

BALLARD FARM SALE

Troy, Bradford County, Pa.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16

60 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

at the farm of BEN BALLARD & SON, starting at 12:30 P. M.

A complete dispersal of their noted herd except bred heifers and calves including several granddaughters of POSCH ORMSBY FOBES 14th and KING POSCH ORMSBY OF WINTERTHUR with records from 450 lbs. to 550 lbs. of fat.

Daughters of the proven sire, BALLARD FARM TRI-UNE, 1 daughter classified "Excellent", several "Very Good", with records up to 610 lbs. of fat.

Several choice bulls of near service age from dams with highest classification for type.

Consignments from other well known Bradford Co. herds. All T. B. Accredited, Bang Certified, some calfhood vaccinated. BEN BALLARD & SON, Troy, Pa.

R. Austin Backus, AUCTIONEER, MEXICO, NEW YORK.

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Of American Agriculturist, Inc., published semi-monthly at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; for September 12, 1945. State of New York, County of Tompkins, ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared E. C. Weatherby, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Secretary-Treasurer of The American Agriculturist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, American Agriculturist, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.; Editor, E. B. Eastman, 418 Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, New York; Managing Editor, None; Business Managers, None.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given). American Agriculturist Foundation, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y. (A non-profit membership corporation without capital stock).

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5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is _____ (This information is required from daily publications only.)

E. C. Weatherby, Secretary-Treasurer.

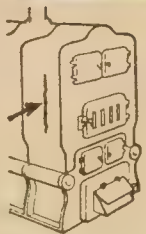
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th day of September, 1945.

(Seal)

Everett M. Carhart,
Notary Public.

(My commission expires March 30, 1946).

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The Catching Hook for Culling Hens

By L. E. Weaver

ONCE upon a time I was certifying a flock of breeding hens. Noon came, and the owner explained that his folks were away and he was his own cook, so I stood around and watched him prepare our lunch. He placed several cans on the kitchen table, and as he reached into the drawer of the table he remarked that the can opener was the greatest invention of the twentieth century. Of course he was merely saying in a concise way that when food began to be processed on a large scale, our standards of living had taken a big step upward.

In the same way it can be said that the catching hook is one of the great inventions of poultrydom. It has been a potent force in promoting more and better culling, and culling has played a big part in the progress and expansion of the poultry industry.

It's An Art

It is a pleasure to watch an experienced man use a catching hook. He moves about deliberately and does not frighten the flock, then his hook suddenly flashes out and snares the hen he wants. It looks so easy you think it must be fun and you can see why his flock is so free of non-layers. The job is not hard for the owner, so he does not put it off. The reason why many flocks are not culled when the owner knows they should be is that he has never learned how to use a catching hook.

What are the reasons there are so few "experts" with the catching hook? Well, we may as well ask also—why aren't there more golf experts, outstanding baseball pitchers, horseshoe throwers? Natural ability is a part of it, but training or practicing is a large factor, I think. Then there is the matter of having the right sort of tool for the job. Did you ever notice how carefully a carpenter selects a hammer, or a woodsman picks out a new axe? Golf clubs, baseball bats, tennis racquets are chosen with the same care as to what suits the individuals who are to

Timely "HOW TO DO ITS"

We have the following reprints of helpful articles from past issues, which we will send on request:

1. Adjusting the Corn Binder.
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use them. It seems to be that the same may be true of catching hooks.

Let's Hear from You

No two home-made hooks that I have seen were alike. Some are long, some short. Some have wood handles, some are entirely of wire. Some are rigid and some are limber. On some the hook is long, on others very short. Just what are the qualifications that a hook must possess? I don't know. I am asking for information. Perhaps there is no standard of excellence, it may be that a person does best with the hook he is accustomed to. If that is true, is there a type that one can learn with most easily and most quickly? Do you have any pet ideas about catching hooks? Do you have a pet catching hook? If you do, will you give others the benefit of your ideas or your experience? Just sit down and write me a letter about it. Perhaps together we may work out something that will give a

(Continued on opposite page)

SELLING EGGS AND POULTRY AT RETAIL

Charles Kopfman has a nice family-size poultry farm at Cooperstown, N. Y. He keeps about 2,000 layers, hatches his own chicks, and sells at retail all his broilers, culls and eggs.

He has been on his present farm for 4 years, but he has been selling poultry products at retail for over 20 years. Most of his customers have been with him a long time. In some cases they leave a standing order; in other cases, orders are given over the phone.

One of the newly purchased labor-saving devices on the farm is a picking machine. The birds are semi-scalded for about 40 seconds in water at 130° F. The water is heated by electricity and the temperature controlled by a thermostat. Eggs are graded into small,

medium and large, and eggs and poultry have been sold at ceiling prices.

This is a family proposition. Mr. Kopfman has a 16-year-old son who helps, and a daughter, 12, who also finds many ways to help get things done. Mr. Kopfman tries to have enough chickens on hand to supply his regular customers with meat. His main hatching season is from February to June, but he also raises some chickens in July and again in September.

The chickens are raised on range which, in spots, has a good growth of Ladino. Wherever the range gets bare (for example, around the colony house), Mr. Kopfman sows Ladino clover, which has made an excellent growth.

—H. L. C.



A general view of the family-size poultry farm of Charles Kopfman, Cooperstown, N.Y.

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boost to the practice of DAILY culling.

While you are at it, you might include any hints you have on how to use the hook. I know that if you sweep your hook from the front, the hen will hop over it. Follow her with the hook from the rear, and you will have better luck. What other tricks do you know?

FREEZER FACTS and FANCIES

By Arlene Nuttall

EVERY TIME I have bought ice cream, butter, frozen foods, etc., in town this summer, I have wished for an insulated carrying box. I hate that feeling of having to dash home before things melt, regardless of anything else that may come up. The other day I went to work on the problem and contrived a homemade insulated box out of two cardboard cartons which my grocer gave me and some shredded paper salvaged from our paper collection in the cellar.

One of the boxes was about 6 inches longer and deeper than the other one, and about 4 inches wider. I put about 2 inches of the shredded paper on the bottom of the big box and then centered the smaller box in the bigger one, filling in all around it with the paper. For a cover, I partially filled a heavy paper potato bag with some of the shredded paper, flattened it out, and on top of this put a piece of corrugated paper which had come with the big box.

The day I finished my box, it was 93° on the back porch. I was eager to find out whether it would work, so I took a 2½ pound package of meat and a pound box of fruit from the freezer, where the temperature was minus 10°, and put them immediately in the box, where the temperature was 78°. That was at 11:45 a. m. By the end of an hour, the temperature in the box had dropped to 58°. An hour later, it had gone up to 62° where it remained until I took the things out at 5:45 p. m. By that time the fruit had thawed, but was still very cold. We had it for supper. The meat had begun to thaw, but both the meat and the fruit had been in the box 6 hours on an extremely hot, windy day, and in the direct sunlight most of that time.

Yesterday I tried using my box in picnicking. I put two bricks of ice cream directly from the freezer into it. The box temperature was 62°. Nearly three hours later we had the ice cream. It had begun to get soft and was just right for serving. The temperature in the box had gone down to 42°.

My box isn't perfect, but at least it cost me nothing, took very little time and energy to make, and I can now transport fish, meat, butter and frozen things from town with less rush.

—A. A.—

TREATING FENCE POSTS

One way to increase the life of a fence is to treat fence posts. Some excellent information on this subject is available. Just drop a postcard to Nelson Brown, New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse, N. Y., asking for a copy of the bulletin "How to Increase the Life of Fence Posts and Farm Timbers."

—A. A.—

Holstein breeders of Allegany and Steuben counties have been invited to consign cattle to the 29th annual sale at Hornell October 17, announces James Young of Angelica, club secretary and sale manager. The sales committee consists of George Arnold, Kanona; Gerald Button, Canisteo; and Leonard Hollenbeck, Jasper.



Too many poultrymen throw up their hands and accept as inevitable a reduction in the number of eggs laid, when actually the cause may be overcome. Often, a deficiency of calcium carbonate is the cause.

Experimentally it has been found that if all the calcium is removed from the hen's diet, she stops laying within one or two weeks. Accordingly it is necessary that hens have a supply of this important mineral element for maintaining their egg production. Calcite is an excellent source of calcium for this purpose.

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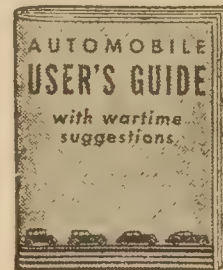
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Milking Parlors and Loafing Barns

By C. G. Bradt

BEFORE I went to the State of Washington last July, I didn't like the word "parlor" when expressed as a place for milking cows. Too many frills, I thought, can't be practical; only rich city slickers or someone who wants a show-place will consider such nonsense.

My Thinking Cleared

Here is the way, Dr. H. A. Bendixen of the Dairy Department at the Washington State College straightened me out on this question of the word, "parlor".

"Milking in a barn or a shed may seem the thing to a dairyman", he said, "but to a city consumer, the word barn or cow shed to a lot of them implies anything but sanitation. But when she is told that milk is drawn and handled in a milking parlor, that strikes a different chord."

Parlors of Two Types

Milking parlors in the State of Washington are of two types but each serves but one purpose—milking cows. However, grain is fed in many parlors while cows are being milked. All roughage feeding is done in other quarters; the loafing barn or the stanchion barn as the case may be; or in racks outside.

One common type of parlor is a small stanchion barn (also called a milking parlor in that State). G. O. Swales of Johnson, Washington keeps 20 milkers and has 10 stanchions in his parlor. When the first ten cows are milked by his two milker units, these cows are turned out and the remaining ten cows are admitted. His loafing barn is used when housing and roughage feeding is required.

Another kind of parlor, of which I saw many examples, is one in which the cows are milked on a 30 inch raised platform. This eliminates squatting and stooping, an advantage which owners

and hired milkers have learned to appreciate. The milking stalls in these parlors are of patented construction sold by leading dairy equipment manufacturers. A rear gate is opened; the cow walks in; is machine milked; a forward gate is released and the cow walks out. These parlors have an entrance and an exit door operated by the milker in charge by pulling a conveniently located rope.

MANY ADVANTAGES

Some of the advantages claimed by the owners of milking parlors and loafing barn housing are as follows:

1. Lower investment because of smaller building and fewer stanchions.
2. Greater flexibility, permitting considerable increases in size of herd without changes in barn construction.
3. Improved sanitation.
4. Saving in labor due to shorter distances to carry milk and less cleaning and maintenance work.
5. Better working conditions for owner and hired men.
6. Preservation and simplified handling of manure in loafing barn.
7. Greater comfort for the cows when housed in a loafing barn compared to stanchions. Fewer injuries to hocks, knees and udders.

DISADVANTAGES

There are some disadvantages too, to this system of housing and milking as claimed by these Washington dairymen:

1. Over twice as much bedding material is required to keep cows clean when housed in a loafing barn.
2. Cows must be brought to the milking parlor or lined up in a holding alley before milking. However, most cows soon learn to line-up in their

(Continued on opposite page)

CONTROLLING MASTITIS

MR. FRED CHAFFEE of Clockville, N. Y., with one of his excellent grade Holstein cows. This one was just about dry when the picture was taken.

Several years ago Mr. Chaffee had an outbreak of mastitis in the herd, and for some years lost from one to three of his best cows every year. In addition, other animals who had the disease in a less serious form produced a lot less milk than they should. Mastitis has not been entirely eliminated from the herd, but serious losses have been checked. Hearing of a relatively new drug which contains silver oxide and which can be injected into the udder, Mr. Chaffee decided to try it, and he

is very enthusiastic about the results. This is sold by several companies under different trade names.

Mr. Chaffee says, "I have bought only one cow as far back as I can remember. I have bought a number of good bulls from high-producing herds, and grow my own replacements."

Mr. Chaffee raises quite a bit of grain for his herd, mainly oats, wheat and barley. For the last couple of years he has raised and combined a few soybeans. He has these ground with the other grain, and also buys some high-protein feed, mostly gluten and distillers' grain when he can get them.



Milking Parlors

(Continued from opposite page)

places without much effort on the part of the operator, especially when grain is fed in the parlor.

3. "Boss" cows may be a problem with rack feeding. Dehorning is desirable.
4. During very cold weather in some areas, milking parlors may be rather cold. Heat may be required.
5. In extremely cold weather, young calves in loafing barns may need removal to warmer quarters for a few days.

MILK INSPECTORS

Dairymen who operate parlors say that barn inspectors are no problem. As long as the cows are healthy and clean, and the milking parlor and the milk house equipment is properly cared for, inspectors seem satisfied. According to parlor owners, clean milk of low bacteria count is their chief concern. With parlor milking, it is almost impossible for dirt to get into the milk.

For cleaning utensils, most of these producers have water heaters for hot water and two compartment tubs for washing equipment in their milk houses. Surface coolers are quite commonly used.

A milk sanitarian representing a large milk company in Seattle, with whom I talked, favored the parlor plan of milking cows. He wished more of his producers used this plan of milking.

FOR OLDER DAIRY REGIONS

I was skeptical about milking parlors and loafing barns before I went to the Pacific Northwest. I am now convinced that for that region such milking and housing methods have earned a just place. Will they fit into the more intensive and older dairy regions of the Northeast and Midwest?

New York, New England, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Minnesota have a colder climate with long severe winters. On the Pacific Coast, winters are mild with little snow except in the higher altitudes.

In these older dairy regions dairy

barn construction has been pretty well standardized. Stanchion barns for housing and milking are the rule.

Health departments have approved these barns and this system of milking. We know clean milk of low count can be made under this system, if care is used.

The loafing barn type of housing has its advocates even in these older dairy sections. In spite of the large amount of bedding required (over twice as much), these advocates still maintain the other advantages outweigh this objection. Even in many stanchion barns, insufficient bedding is used.

As for milking parlors, it appears from my observations, that they are sound for any dairy region. Of course, in a cold climate, artificial heat must be provided in winter; for the comfort of milkers and to keep water pipes from freezing. There seems to be no argument however, against separating the job of milking from that of housing, when it comes to the question of sanitation and consumer appeal.

The chief problem confronting these intensive dairy regions in the use of loafing barns and milking parlors is that the dairy plant is already built and operating on a satisfactory basis. To change over night now under such conditions seems unnecessary and not good economy. However, as a long-time adjustment in housing and milking procedure, this system should not be disregarded.

Here are a few points I believe dairymen and the dairy industry in these older dairy regions should consider:

1. More experimentation with loafing barn housing is needed. However, the work already done and in progress at North Dakota and Wisconsin will partially answer this need.
2. The parlor plan of milking also needs more scientific research from the standpoint of cost, labor saving and milk quality.
3. Dairymen who must rebuild their dairy plants, should thoroughly investigate parlor milking and loafing barn housing in deciding their construction plans.

Uncle Augustus's Union Suit

(Continued from Page 10)

the little one, and all the women laughed real hard.

So Mrs. Langwell took the little suit home and Aunt Ella called Uncle Augustus in and told him, but he didn't laugh a bit.

"Write Mrs. Finnerty a note and tell her not to let that happen again," was all he said. Then went and changed his clothes again.

Ma said, "He didn't see anything funny about it?"

"Not yet," said Aunt Ella. "Some day he'll wake up and think it's a good joke on Mr. Langwell. Let's go up town and do some shopping."

I got me a jackknife and a jews harp and had twenty cents left and Ma said I better take that home and put it in my bank, but Aunt Ella bought me an ice-cream cone. Ma got a lot of things and a new tie for Pa. It had blue in it. When we got home Norma said that Uncle Augustus had left word he wouldn't be home for dinner because he had a big meeting.

The man was still working in the garden and he said, "Hi there, Junior! How's the fireman? Be sure to tell your dad that Chuck Fuller wanted to be remembered to him." I said I would.

Pa took us home next morning, and Ma looked over toward Mr. Wagner's oat field and said, "I see the big oat crop is still unharvested—how come?"

Pa looked kinda funny, "Hank figured they were still a little green and might heat in the bundle."

Ma threw her head back and laughed

real hard, "Come on, you!" she said, "quit looking cross-eyed. I was sure you Three Musketeers were up to something."

"Hank had a batch of minnies that he was afraid might spoil, so we went fishin'. They bit good and I got you a nice mess—all cleaned and salted and in the ice-box."

Ma made a little squeal like she does when she's surprised, and she grabbed Pa's hat off his head and mussed his hair and pulled his nose. "You're such a darling old harvest hand! We haven't had any fresh fish in a dog's age. I'll hurry right in and fry some for dinner."

I showed Pa my new knife and my new jews harp and told him that Chuck Fuller wanted to be remembered to him.

"Well, bat me in the eye! Good old Chuck Fuller!" said Pa. "Me and him used to be David and Jonathan in the Odd Fellows."

The fresh fish was awful good and Ma told Pa about the union suits, and I told him about turning on the water and Pa laughed till I thought he might of choked on a fish bone.

"I ought to send Gus a sympathy card," said Pa.

Ma said, "Don't you do anything like that. You two don't get along any too well as it is."

Pa said, "Oh, we get along well enough. I tolerate him and he tolerates me—and that's good enough for these confounded independent voters."



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THE HUNDREDS of fine letters which we received from A. A. readers in response to our Fabric Shortage Contest gave us concrete proof, if any were needed, that women have been doing their share to conserve scarce materials on the home front. We are printing some of the prize winning entries this time, hoping that they will inspire others to see possibilities in materials which otherwise might be overlooked.

Even though the war has ended, the War Production Board says that it will be several months before supplies in stores will equal demand and that "Do I truly need it now?" should continue to be our buying test.

First Prize Winner

MRS. ELLEN HOLMES,
WATERVILLE, N. Y.

"I am 77 years old and have been a farmer's wife most of my married life. My husband when I married him 56 years ago was taking your paper and it came in his name this month. He passed away March 26, 1945. Even during his feeble years he was always interested in your paper.

"Now I will tell of the old things I have found in my old chest in the attic to help me out during the war-time fabric shortage. I found an old pair of lovely pillow cases that I had saved because they had lovely handwork of years ago, with a beautiful hemstitched hem of 3 inches, then 3 fine tucks with a very narrow hemstitched hem, then a fine crocheted piece 3 inches wide, then another hemstitched hem, 3 more fine tucks and hemstitching again. The rest of the pillow cases was all worn out, so I found two pairs of umbrella drawers that matched the pillow cases in cloth. By using one pair for each pillow case with a seam on the sides I made 2 pillow cases for my guest room.

"Then I made 2 nightgowns out of the best parts of 2 old outing sheets.

"I found 3 housecoats that I had 35 years ago, with beautiful handwork on

the yokes; from these I made me 3 summer nightgowns which I have just taken on a 3-weeks' visit.

"I took 2 old woolen blankets and by making panels on either side I have one good blanket; I did the same to cotton blankets. From wornout bath towels I made 8 bibs for my great-grandchildren; also, out of old cotton sheets I made draw-sheets and later made them into 3 pairs of pillow cases with seams on the sides of one pair.

"Out of 2 old linen tablecloths I have made 3 dresser scarves, 6 napkins and one stuffed chair set. From 2 pairs of sash curtains I made 4 dishcloths by folding them into squares and stitching the sides on my sewing machine and criss-cross through the center. They are nice and soft. By sewing two tops of old cotton stockings together on the machine, I make nice soft holders.

"It would surprise people what I have made, while sitting by my feeble husband 'for sweet companionship', to save money and fabric to help win this war."

Second Prize Winner

MRS. HUBERT MACK,
WAYLAND, N. Y.

Mrs. Mack entitles her contribution "Wartime Remodelings":

"Two 'company' wiping towels from back and front sections of yellow linen dress.

"Porch pillows from back and side sections of large slip cover.

"Set of 4 seldom-used cream colored place mats now used on upholstered chair, 2 for arm protectors, one for head rest, one as a mat on the coffee table. The set ties in nicely and makes for summer coolness in the livingroom.

"Apron from back panel of print housedress.

"Cuffs on warm jersey sweater replaced with ribbed tops cut from wool-and-rayon socks; both garments were dark blue.

"Worn flowered crash window drape cut down to make a bright square for kitchen lunch cloth.

"Man's cotton sport coat (washable, unlined) remodeled for a girl.

"Scarf made from pre-war silk kimona sleeves.

"Rayon blouse (sheer) of bright flowered design pieced together to make a pretty square to tie over the head.

"For my 3-year-old straw hat a variety of hat bands made from men's neckties—one Paisley, one brown striped, one green and white print, matching coat or dress. Rip open tie, press flat, tuck in edges, take out lining. It ties perfectly, being cut on the bias.

"Belt from woven section of man's galluses (happened to be white with fine brown stripe); sewed a buckle to one end, worked 3 eyelets in other end. And here's the pay-off—a pair of garters for girdle from the short rubber sections of the same pair of galluses.

"Used part of old plaid blouse to make new front section for out-of-style brown rayon dress. Plaid was small design, red, black, a thread of yellow, and another shade of reddish rose."

Third Prize Winner

MRS. IRA W. GURNEE,
PINE BUSH, N. Y.

"I've always been a 'saver' and always wished I wasn't. Now I find it a good trait.

"During the past winter when we were completely snowed in, the attic



—Photos courtesy Spool Cotton Co.

If you have an old plush or velvet coat that is gathering dust, why not make yourself a handsome bag? An old pocketbook was used as a pattern for the one pictured above.

was searched and various trunks, boxes and bags yielded up forgotten loot. Some was my own and some were things added when my husband's mother passed away. A heavy black rayon dress of hers ripped, cleaned, pressed and turned was made into a skirt with front pleats. I used the zipper from an old pocketbook for the pocket. An overblouse to wear with it was made from a dark red dress too small to wear. The buttons were nice old jet ones from her button box.

"Next I found a small box containing parts of an old black plush coat. These were cleaned with dry-cleaning solution, steamed to raise the pile and made into a collarless, waist-length, three-quarter-sleeve jacket. As lining for it I used two of her old black satin shirtwaists. You can imagine how old-fashioned they were. I found some nice buttons in the box and, using black mercerized darning cotton, I crocheted loops for closing.

"Next I needed a hat. There was an old black felt in a box—wide brim with low, wide crown. I put a damp bath towel over a bath powder box, laid a dry cloth over the hat, and ironed and turned and pushed 'til the crown was like that of a WAC hat. Then I began cutting a narrow strip of felt around the back, leaving a visor brim in front. These strips were braided into a band and rolled into 2 large rosettes for the

front.

"In one trunk were 10 pre-war printed feed bags. Two of rose I made into a straight-hanging dress with ruffled cap sleeves and attached belt to tie in back. A fitted sunback dress with wide shoulder straps was made from two yellow ones. Two odd ones made pinafores for my grand-daughters 6 and 10 years old; I trimmed them with embroidered ruffles from two big white aprons.

"There was another all-over embroidery small apron. I tied the end of each string into a bow and tacked it as a curtain on the back hall door, pocket, ruffle and all.

"A lot of odds and ends of colored goods and muslin made a quilt top, the best parts of two pure wool blankets the filling and four red and white feed bags the back.

"I needed slip covers for two large chairs. I found striped material of two kinds from auto seat covers, enough for cushions and backs, and am going to dye white feed bags to harmonize with each, sufficient to complete the job.

"Black cotton socks, brown and beige cotton stockings and balbriggan underwear pieces dyed in some rich but not gaudy colors are to be crocheted into a rug for the fall church bazaar."

There are more fine letters waiting for room to print. Watch for them.



A little ingenuity converts a dress with worn sleeves into a handy apron. If the garment is still good enough, it might even be worn with blouse or sweater to make a jumper outfit.

FABRIC SHORTAGE CONTEST WINNERS

First prize, \$10.00 Mrs. Ellen Holmes, Waterville, N. Y.
Second prize, \$5.00 Mrs. Hubert Mack, R. 2, Wayland, N. Y.
Third prize, \$2.00 Mrs. Ira W. Gurnee, Pine Bush, N. Y.

Ten next best letters, winning \$1.00 each:

Mrs. Maurice M. Glazier, Leverett, Mass.
Grace L. Bogardus, Mountain View, West Canaan, N. H.
Mrs. A. F. Thompson, R. 1, Woodstock, Vermont.
Mrs. W. C. Alexander, Maple Grove Farm, Franklin, N. Y.
Mrs. M. Martin, Scotland, Conn.
Mrs. Katherine Schillberg, R. 1, Pittstown, N. J.
Mrs. W. F. Schoppe, R. 2-A, Auburn, Maine.
Miss S. Maude Arthur, Lowville, N. Y.
Mrs. Kyle L. Bixby, 211 S. Main St., Athens, Pa.
Mrs. Edward P. Mokrzycki, R. 3, Amherst, Mass.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

FROM TIME to time under the heading of "Farm Notes" I have recorded on this page facts which I wanted to remember about my farm operations. I hope that you will find these notes interesting and that they serve to bring us a little closer together.

Size of Dairy

We started back into the dairy business on October 1, 1943. I believe we got up to 12 or 14 cows that winter. Steadily since then, partly by purchase and partly by keeping dairy heifers which we formerly used to raise and sell, we have increased the size of our herd. Our count of cows of milking age on October 1, 1945, was exactly 59. Back of this string, we have 23 heifers all of which we hope will be bred by the first of the year, and 3 heifer calves which will be increased up to 10 or a dozen by January 1, 1946.

Breeds

While we have been building our dairy, we have paid no attention to breed. Our 85 females now include 7 purebred Holsteins and an equal number of purebred Guernseys. Among the grades there are excellent representatives, probably purebreds, of both the Jersey and Brown Swiss breeds. We have one cow which looks as though she was predominantly Ayrshire.

Production

We aim to make four per cent milk. During the last two months we have slipped a bit, but for the year we will just about make our goal.

During the year ending September 30, 1945, 21 cows freshened, completed their lactation, and freshened again within the year or in a few days over the year. The average production of these cows was 9,886 pounds.

Among them were 5 purebred two-year-old Holstein heifers, all daughters of the same bull, which freshened at an average of two years, two months and produced an average of 12,545 pounds of milk.

Matching them were 5 first-calf Guernsey heifers, perhaps a month or two older, which averaged 8,221 pounds. The average for these 10 first-calf heifers was 10,383—proof that our own raised stuff was better than what we bought.

Among the 21 cows were 3 mature grade Guernseys which averaged 10,902 pounds, and 2 mature Jerseys which averaged 8,578 pounds.

Two animals which interest me very much, not in the 21, are two first-calf Brown Swiss heifers which in nine months have averaged 8,676 pounds of milk. Their production will bring them mid-way between the milk production of the Holsteins and the Guernseys, which is about where I would expect to find them. Among all our cows these two heifers have been outstanding in the way they have grown. They're going to make enormous animals.

Disease

Curiously enough a rather simple disease has caused us our most trouble this summer. We have had at least a dozen cows laid up with bad cases of hoof rot. The whole herd's production has suffered as a result. Despite the fact that the cows we bought have not been too carefully chosen, we had no trouble with mastitis at all last winter and very little this summer until recently when some has flared up in a few cows at freshening time. I honestly

believe that these cows would not have had any trouble had they not lain out on cold, wet ground.

During the year we lost one cow at calving time. Two cows gave birth to twins and two cows were sold for beef because they were slow breeders. In our present herd, there are only two cows which ought to be sold on their production records and one of these was badly set back by dropping three big calves within eleven months.

Freshening Schedule

We're now milking 44 cows. We have 13 to freshen in October, 3 in November, 1 in December, 4 in January, 3 in February, 1 in March, 3 in April, 14 in June, and 5 so far for July.

We intended to have the cows which are due to freshen in June come fresh in May. We bred them all to our new Brown Swiss bull and apparently gave him too heavy service. Most of the cows came back.

Spring Cows

Because we have so many cows freshening in June, I have checked up the production of our cows which freshened this last June. Due I believe largely to our improved pastures, if we handle these cows carefully the next two or three weeks they will go into the barn milking heavily enough to pay their way for several months. Freshening in June, the average production of 6 grade Holsteins on September 24 was 46.4 pounds of milk.

Winter Feed

The quality of the hay we have to feed this winter is the poorest I ever remember having put up. To offset this, we have one silo full of excellent grass silage and another of sudan grass silage. We also have bought forty tons of oats. It looks as though we'll have to depend on the silage and the oats as the foundation for whatever production we can make this winter. We shall aim, as we did last winter, for a forty pound a day average of four per cent milk. We didn't quite make it last winter and I don't suppose we will in the one which is ahead. Right now our average daily production of milk sold is down to 33 pounds. The cows which will freshen in October should pull this figure up considerably. Until the end of July, we were proud of the fact that we were able to maintain our average winter daily production right through the summer. Then we ran into several cases of hoof rot, a poor dairy ration, and a tendency to let the other work take precedence over the cows. The result was a drop of nearly

six pounds of milk per cow per day which, on 40 cows, hurts. I believe we learned a lesson, however, and when August comes next year the cows will be milked on time even if grain gets wet or hay which should go in the barn stays out in the field.

Handling Dry Cows

We feel that the best job we have done on the whole has been with our freshening heifers and our dry cows. The pasture program we have for them has really clicked. We were able to put them out on good rye pasture the 28th of March. After the rye was gone, we had excellent brome, ladino, and alfalfa grazing for them; then sudan grass, most of which we didn't need; and now they are up to their ankles in ladino clover seeded last spring on the rye, and nine acres of rye is just coming up now to furnish them late October and early November grazing. Under this plan of management our bred heifers have grown wonderfully and freshened fat and our dry cows have recuperated and come back in great shape. Not only has this program been successful so far as condition of the cattle is concerned, it has been cheap. Even discounting this year's unusually early spring, which of course can't be counted on, the plan is furnishing us adequate grazing right here in Central New York for around seven months—grazing good enough so that no grain feeding is necessary.

Pen Stabling

Our summer experience under our pen stabling plan has on the whole been satisfactory. I mention this summer experience because our pens, not having been cleaned out, were not available to shelter our cows. This has meant that all but the 12 cows being milked have had to stay outside in the yard. We have not found this too great an inconvenience even in rainy weather. However, I hope that another season we can have our pens in shape so that in case of a bad rain at milking time we can let our cows into them and let them dry off a bit before we have to milk them.

This winter we plan to run 36 cows in our big pen and 12 to 24 in another smaller one. We shall also maintain a

American Agriculturist, October 6, 1945

third pen for dry cows. Our heifers will all run loose in pens, and on the basis of our present experience we shall crowd them more than we have in the past. Having been raised together as calves, these heifers never fight and bed down close together even when they are in pasture. I'm sure that in training cows for pen stabling there is a lot in the way the calves are handled.

Combine Milking

If a few vital parts for which we have been waiting several weeks ever come, we shall milk this winter with what is known as a combine milker. This set-up eliminates pails and the carrying of milk. The teat cups fasten to a pipe which runs along the stanchions and this pipe delivers the milk to an automatic can filler in the milkhouse. The installation we are putting in calls for milking six cows at a time. I'm afraid we are headed for one bit of trouble with it. Under our quick milking routine, our cows aren't going to have time to eat their grain while they're in being milked.

To offset this difficulty, I'm thinking of feeding grain with the silage to all the cows and then feeding on top of this a lighter, supplementary grain ration, according to production. I'm not sure that such a plan will work when cows have access to silage all the time, as ours do. However, I may try it out in one of the smaller pens and see what happens. I know the boys are going to hate to wait around for a squad of cows to finish their grain after they have been milked.

With our new combine we hope that two operators (and one of these can just as well be a boy or girl since there is no milk to carry) can milk 60 cows in five squads of 12 each, milking six cows at a time, in a little over an hour. While they are milking, a third man will be freshening up the bedding in the pens and feeding silage and hay.

The new installation, however, is not put in primarily to speed up the time used in milking. What we are after is to eliminate the handling of so many pails and the carrying of so much milk. We are told that the pipes and equipment can be cleaned up more quickly than can the orthodox pail installation. Time will tell!



This year our calves at Sunnygables have done exceptionally well. We think their growth and health are largely due to the excellent pasturage they have had since early in June. The above picture was taken in mid-August, 1945. The oldest calf in the bunch was dropped on October 19th, 1944.



Solid comfort in the Sunnygables pen stable.

WORMS IN LIVESTOCK



- NO MEASURING
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Phenothiazine, the active ingredient of Nemazene Tablets, is a relatively safe and effective drug for removing many kinds of roundworms; nodular worms in sheep, goats and hogs, and cecal worms in poultry. Successful treatment depends to a large extent on proper use of the product. Nemazene Tablets break up rapidly in water, due to a special "wetting agent," and can be used:

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2. MIXED WITH FEED
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and other berry plants which will fruit next summer. Write for FREE CATALOG. **STERN'S NURSERIES, Dept. W, GENEVA, N. Y.**

Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE.

NEW LIABILITY INSURANCE RATES

During the summer a series of three articles on farm employers' liability insurance, by A. D. Gentle, Deputy Director, N. Y. State Farm Manpower Service, appeared in *American Agriculturist*. The following new information has just been received from him:

Readers may be interested in the reduction in rates for farm employers' liability insurance with medical payments effective August 20, 1945. The new rates are as follows:

Farm Employers' Liability Insurance with \$250 Medical Payments, \$3.14 per \$100 of payroll (old rate \$4.07).

Farm Employers' Liability Insurance with \$500 Medical Payments, \$3.39 per \$100 of payroll (old rate \$4.42).

In addition to providing liability protection to the employer up to the limits of the policy, this insurance also provides medical payments to the injured employee up to \$250 or \$500 for necessary medical, hospital and professional services, and, in event of death, funeral expenses.

—A. A.—

MORE THIEVES

On August 25, while I was in town, someone stole one of my purebred heifers and a lot of hens from my barn. They killed the heifer a few rods from the barn, and threw her head into the brook. They had a double-wheel truck, and the Sheriff is working on the case. The same night they stole a can of milk and cold meat from one of our neighbors.—R. P., Vermont.

Nothing would please us more than to pay a reward on this case when these men are jailed!

—A. A.—

HAY MOW FIRES

In western New York this year, agents have been selling a product which they claim will prevent hay mow fires. Examination of this product showed that two common, inexpensive chemicals formed the bulk of the mixture which naturally was sold to farmers at an excellent profit. Directions pointed out that hay should be put in with about 20% moisture content, but indicated that the use of one pound of the "miracle mixture" per ton would take care of errors in judgment.

Someone, someday, might find a compound that will prevent hay from heating, but it has not yet been done.

—A. A.—

DOG DAMAGE

There is a law in New York State to provide payment to owners of animals that are killed or injured by dogs. The law is administered by the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, and the money paid for dog licenses is used to settle claims.

When livestock (including poultry) is injured or killed, the owner should notify one of the Town Assessors immediately. The loss will be appraised at fair market value and the claim sent to the County Treasurer for payment. Both the owner and the County Treasurer have a right to appeal to the Commissioner of Agriculture within ten days if not satisfied with the appraisal. A supplemental claim can be put in if additional damage is discovered within six months.

—A. A.—

The Service Bureau recently received a letter signed by Alexander Yacowenia and Walter Yacowenia. These subscribers have probably wondered why they have received no reply. The answer is that there was no address on the letter. If they will send their address, we will answer their question by return mail.

Another Breeder of Champions Acclaims the Gentle Action of the Low-Vacuum HINMAN



MR. L. M. BYRD
Phoenix, Arizona
Dairyman
and
Businessman
WRITES:

1st Prize Get of Sire—California State Fair. Get of Agua Fria Pietertje 644879. Owned by Mr. Byrd, these fine Holsteins were nominated for All-American Get of Sire.

"In 1935 we started in the dairy business with 20 registered Holsteins, which were sired by Agua Fria Pietertje, who proved to be a great bull, as these cows were heavy producers and have been winning prizes everywhere they were shown... We have since built the herd up to 126 head.

"The herd has an average butterfat test of better than 4%. One cow has never tested less than 5% butterfat.

"We started out to milk by hand when labor was plentiful; then we started with milking machines, of which we have used three different kinds. We finally changed to Hinman in April, 1944.

"When a man handling the milker left without notice one Sunday morning, I took over the Hinman, having been a hand-milker as a boy in Virginia. I milked 42 head of cows for more than a month—in addition to carrying on my duties in four large business enterprises in the city.

"We brought 12 cows into the barn, fastened the stanchions, fed them grain, milked them, and turned them out—in 40 minutes!

"So, we think the Hinman is a great machine, and wouldn't trade for any other."

Your Herd Deserves the Hinman!

Hinman Milking Machine Co., Inc.
Oneida, N. Y.

HINMAN Low-Vacuum MILKER

DWARF FRUIT TREES

Many of them bear fruit the first year planted. Write for FREE catalog. **STERN'S NURSERIES, Dept. W, GENEVA, N. Y.**

CANVAS SOME WEIGHTS AGAIN AVAILABLE. WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICE LIST. **Atwood's, 92 Washington St., Binghamton, N.Y.**

Say you saw it in *American Agriculturist*.



Be prepared for emergency farm machinery breakdowns. You can't afford to risk valuable crops. You can get broken farm machinery back on the job quickly, by welding, without even tearing it down. Just plug into the right heat tap and weld or build up worn or broken tractor, cultivator or harvesting equipment. The wide welding range of the Marquette

Farm Welder (20 to 180 amps.) will take all Farm Welding jobs in stride. Easy to operate with no moving parts to wear out, lubricate or get out of order.

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WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET

RAISE FARM MILK PRICE

to Meet Mounting Costs...

Urges League

Pay Farmers Prices that Will Meet Production Costs, But Retain Prices to Consumers that Will Increase the Use of Milk and Dairy Products, Say League Directors

DAIRY FARMERS are facing the possibility of increasing costs, not only in the production of milk, but in the equally important costs of handling and shipping milk at producer-owned country plants.

They are paying the highest labor wages in history.

And they must replace badly worn equipment and machinery at prices that are high today and are likely to go higher in the immediate future.

ALL THESE INCREASED COSTS must be absorbed by higher milk prices to farmers, or the dwindling milk supply for New York City and other cities throughout the New York Milk Shed will be further threatened, declares a statement adopted by the Dairymen's League Board of Directors on September 19.

Higher Costs to Consumers May Come

The fight to protect the market for milk and milk-products is one that should enlist the support of dairymen everywhere. We members of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association invite all other dairy farm organizations to join with us in an attempt to encourage higher milk prices to producers.



"Immediate price relief for farmers should be possible without raising the cost of milk to consumers," said League President Henry H. Rathbun in discussing the statement. But he cautioned that "the present upward trend of costs in every direction may force higher prices *all along the line*." In order to keep consumer prices at levels that will encourage greater use of milk and dairy products, the statement urged the use of more efficient and economical methods by the dairy industry. It recommended that government regulations be modified to permit passing on to farmers a fair share of the savings resulting from wartime economies, as well as savings from other economies that are expected to develop.

No efforts should be spared, it said, to obtain prices for farmers that will make up for the loss of subsidies now being paid by the federal government to provide low-cost milk to consumers.

Giving clear expression to the immediate needs of dairy farmers, the statement is a rallying point for constructive farm opinion among organized and un-organized dairy farmers alike. It establishes a goal and a program which all can support, for if its aims are realized every dairy farmer in the Milk Shed will profit.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

ACHIEVEMENT

Plus!

354 Northeastern Farm Boys Win A. A. Foundation Award

IN THIS article we are reporting the names of the boys who won the *American Agriculturist* Foundation Achievement Award this year—the most interesting list of names ever to appear in this publication.

This plan to encourage achievement in agricultural classes in the high schools of the Northeast was started last fall and carried out during the past school year, with the result that we can now report the winners and the remarkable results of the first year's work.

As most of our readers know, *American Agriculturist* is owned by the American Agriculturist Foundation, a non-profit organization organized in 1935 for the purpose of using the profits from the operation of *American Agriculturist*, first, to make a better and better farm paper, and, second, to aid Northeastern farm boys and girls. For several years the Foundation has been helping needy young farm men and women in northeastern colleges of agriculture and home economics with small loans to enable them to complete their college education.

Last year for the first time the Foundation proposed to all northeastern high schools having agricultural departments—some 600 in number—that it would award \$5 and a certificate of achievement to one boy in each school for outstanding work as a student of vocational agriculture, including practical application of this knowledge and good citizenship. The method of choosing the boy was left entirely to the principal and teacher of agriculture, except that the Foundation requested that the award be made at the completion of the second, third or fourth years, preferably at the completion of the second year in high school, and that the award be presented publicly at Commencement time. In a few instances, exceptions were made so that the award could be given at the Future Farmers Father and Son Banquet. The Foundation also requested that a report on

More than 600 high schools in the northeastern states alone are teaching farm boys "to learn to do by doing" in agricultural courses like this one (below) at Ithaca High School. Emmet Vanderburgh from this school was one of the 354 farm boys who won the *American Agriculturist* Foundation Achievement Award for the last school year.



the boy and his achievements should be submitted by the teacher of agriculture.

Hundreds of Enthusiastic Letters

Out of the 600 schools with agricultural departments, 354 cooperated in choosing a boy for the award. Considering that this was the first year the award has been made, we feel that this was a very fine response. More remarkable still was the enthusiasm with which the project was received by the local school authorities and by the boys themselves. Some indication of the enthusiasm for the achievement project can be seen in the hundreds of letters which we have received from teachers and from the winners. As we have read these reports from the boys and their teachers, we have wished it were possible for everyone who has any doubts about the future of agriculture to read them. *Young America is all right.* They proved this in the war just ended, and the splendid boys and girls in such organizations as the Future Farmers, the 4-H Clubs, the Juvenile Granges, and the Boy Scouts, will meet the challenge of the many problems they will have to face in the future and will keep America steadily marching onward and upward.

Achievement Awards to Continue

The Board of Directors of the *American Agriculturist* Foundation will continue to use Foundation funds, when *American Agriculturist* is able to make a profit, to help worthy

rural young people help themselves, and will offer the Foundation award this fall again to all northeastern high schools with agricultural courses. Suggestions and rules for making the award at the end of this school year will be published in an early issue.

Here is the imposing list of names. Unfortunately, some schools have not yet reported the names of their winners, so they cannot be included here. But read the long list which follows, and then picture 354 farm boys in as many different communities throughout the Northeast who have had their sights lifted and been inspired by this achievement award to greater accomplishments as students and operators in the great business of farming, and as future outstanding citizens and leaders in their communities. The hope of agriculture and the hope of America rest on this kind of leadership.

NEW YORK

Name of School	Name of Winner
Addison High	Richard Gee
Adams Center High	Keith McIntosh
Altona Central	Donald Bruso
Alfred-Almond Central	Paul Burdett
Alexander Central	Norris Geer
Alden High	Vern Young
Albion High	Gerald Gibbs
Akron High	Victor Austin
Andrew S. Draper Central,	
Schenevus	Rodney Skellie
Argyle Central	John Sweet
Arkport Central	Wendell Glidden
Attica High	Clarence Gerhardt
Averill Park Central	Wyatt Haley
Avoca Central	Walter Robords
Bainbridge Central	Charles McPherson
Belleville Central	Alden Lee

(Continued on Page 24)

When will feed get back to normal?



WILL PEACE bring relief from the chronic feed shortages that have plagued farmers for the last three years?

The answer is *yes*—but not immediate relief nor complete relief.

The Real Problem

By peacetime standards, feed supplies are enormous. For seven years American farmers have been producing bumper grain crops. Last year's corn crop was the second largest in history. This year's wheat crop set a new record. Production of soybeans in 1944 was the largest ever, and this year's crop is predicted to top last year's.

The real feed problem is not *supply* but *demand*.

The numbers of hogs, chickens, beef cattle and dairy cows have increased faster than the feed crops. Favorable prices have encouraged farmers to feed these animals more heavily than ever before.

Demand Continues

The end of the war has not brought an end to this tremendous demand for feed. It has already helped a little on the supply end, however. More men are now available for feed manufacturing, and some of the railroad cars released from war work can now be used to move grain and feed.

This has allowed manufacturers to increase production. September feed production was the largest on record. This high production has used up supplies very fast.

We are now at the end of one crop year and the beginning of another. Until the new crop of soybeans and flax begins to be marketed, and corn

starts to move to the starch mills and distilleries, all protein ingredients will be **very** scarce. This means soybean meal, linseed meal, gluten feed, and distillers' grains.

And corn itself, the basic feed grain, will be very hard to get until the new crop moves. This is now a matter of a few weeks.

We can expect more protein and more corn very shortly.

Winter's Outlook

The outlook for this coming winter is for ample supplies of cereal grains. Total protein supplies will be approximately the same as last year. With demand continuing for more feed at higher protein levels, it is doubtful if there will be enough protein during the next feeding season to provide farmers at all times with all they would like to have.

It will probably be possible to **increase** the level of protein in dairy feeds somewhat **during** the winter months when the cows are in the **barn**. Every effort will be made to obtain sufficient supplies of protein to furnish dairy feed that **will** balance the large amount of low quality roughage that northeastern farmers will have in their barns this year.

One fact must be kept in mind. Farmers all over the United States are feeding heavily. Many of these farmers are much closer to the sources of supply than northeastern farmers are. So long as it is profitable for all livestock farmers to feed at the present heavy rates, northeastern dairymen and poultrymen may at times find it difficult to obtain all they want of the kind of rations that they prefer to feed.

NEWS NOTES

LIME FOR VEGETABLE SOILS

Many acres of vegetable crops this year have suffered from lack of lime. This condition has generally occurred on the lighter soils. The abundant rainfall apparently leached much of the readily available calcium from these soils.

"Soil having a pH of less than 5.5 should certainly be limed for vegetable production," points out George Serviss, G.L.F. agronomist. "For some crops they should be limed to bring the pH close to 7. Liming these acid vegetable soils this fall will insure getting the job done before planting time next spring."

★ ★ ★

FIXING THE ROOF

Asphalt roofing will last several times as long by going over it occasionally with a new coat of roof cement. Try to choose a warm, dry day when the cement will flow easily and evenly.

Here is the best procedure:

Replace nails that have worked loose. Patch all small holes with G.L.F. Plastic Roof Cement. Then apply a coat of G.L.F. Liquid Asbestos Roof Cement, using a three-knot roof brush. This re-saturates the base felt and renews the coating.

Liquid Asbestos Roof Cement is easily and quickly applied on a hot day, and a gallon will cover about one hundred square feet.

★ ★ ★

STOCKHOLDERS ANNUAL MEETING

This year's G.L.F. Stockholders Annual Meeting will be held in two places—at Buffalo on October 30 and at Albany on November 1. The meeting will go into session at Buffalo, then will recess to reconvene at Albany two days later. This arrangement was decided upon by the Board of Directors to enable Patrons Committeemen and other stockholders to attend without having to travel too far.

The program at Albany will be the same as at Buffalo, so that each stockholder may attend whichever meeting is more convenient.

Principal business of the meeting is the election of five directors. Stockholders not planning to be present will have an opportunity to vote by mail. Conducted tours of the G.L.F. feed mills at Buffalo and Albany will be arranged for those who attend.

FREE BOOKLET



This new booklet is of interest to every dairyman. It describes a 5-Point Program for providing all the hay and pasturage your stock needs. If you have not received a copy, write G.L.F. Information Service, Ithaca, N. Y.

GLF

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Every-Other-Day Milk Delivery Pays

FOR SOME time the Department of Agricultural Economics of the New York State College of Agriculture, under the direction of Dr. Leland Spencer, has been making a study of the cost of delivering milk to consumers in the metropolitan district. The study was made possible through the cooperation of six leading milk distributors in the New York, New Jersey and metropolitan area.

The results of this study, just announced in a preliminary report, are of interest to every dairyman and every consumer. Here are a few high points:

"Windfall" for Consumers

Prices paid for milk by consumers increased much less than did the returns to producers. The spread between the prices paid by consumers and the amount received by producers was reduced even though there were significant advances in the wages of persons employed in distribution and in the prices of fuel, gasoline, tires and other supplies.

Consumers have enjoyed a windfall of from two to three cents a quart on milk delivered to them by retail routes.

These two unusual developments were made possible by:

1. The payment of substantial subsidies by the Federal government.
2. A remarkable lowering of milk distribution costs through economies mostly brought about by certain restrictions on milk delivery service.

The milk subsidies amount to 1.8c a quart in 1945. This came out of the taxpayers. Although the milk distributors made several minor economies which helped to keep down the retail price of milk, the chief reason for the saving to consumers, in addition to the subsidy, was the policy of delivering milk every other day instead of every day.

This was started in the fall of 1943. Many routes were eliminated. Under the new plan, half of the customers on each route are served one day and the other half the following day. The customers get a two-day supply of milk at each delivery. This arrangement makes it possible for the route men to deliver a much larger quantity of milk each day with no greater expenditure of time and effort. The average size of load on the routes studied was increased 34%.

Should Be Continued

In commenting on the Cornell study in general and on the policy of delivering milk in particular, J. O. Eastlack, President of Borden's Farm Products, said:

"As to wages, our employees engaged in distribution activities are today averaging take-home pay at the highest rate that has ever prevailed in the whole history of our company. Every-other-day delivery has enabled us to pay these wages, to establish improved working conditions.

"Until November 1 we must continue to deliver milk under the every-other-day schedule as a matter of law. After November 1 we plan to continue that method of delivery because we believe it is a fundamentally sound method of distribution."

Here's hoping that the every-other-day delivery can be maintained. With modern refrigeration in practically every home, and with pasteurized milk, there is no good reason why this efficient practice started in wartime should not be maintained. Labor leaders or anyone else should not be permitted to force a return to the old costly daily delivery method of distributing milk.

—E. R. Eastman.

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THE EDITORIAL PAGE

HE LOOKS FOR BEAUTY

I HAVE a friend who is one of the most famous engineers in America, yet he once told me how easy it was for him to become discouraged and downhearted. When I asked him how he overcame discouragement, he looked straight across the desk at me and said simply:

"I look for beauty."

Then I found that in addition to being an engineer he has another and entirely different side. He is an artist. When "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune" become too much for him he takes a little time off to go forth and look for beauty and to transfer it to paper. In so doing he can find himself again and is able to go back to the hard job and conquer it.

There are few of us who are not well aware of what it means to be sad and discouraged, but there is no one who cannot find solace in beauty if he tries. Most of you have had the experience of having irritation and downheartedness soothed and dispelled by listening to or playing beautiful music. Poetry is another source of beauty and strength. So is a glorious sunset. I like to see the eastern sky brighten with the promise of another day when I go after the cows in the early morning. The whole countryside is full of beauty, but one must train himself to see it. When I get to thinking that the country is going to the bow-wows, or for any other reason feel sad or depressed, I like to go down to the barn and work around the stock or watch and hear the cows eating with such evident enjoyment. A young farmer told me once that nothing cheered him up like plowing in the spring and getting the smell of the newly turned earth.

My father had the right idea. I'll always remember him going down the country lane on a Sunday morning and climbing up on the fence to look over the crops that he had grown in partnership with God. He never said much about it, but I know that that was one of his ways of looking for and finding beauty.

FREEZERS ARE COMING

THERE ARE NOW about 6,500 frozen food locker plants in the United States, an increase of nearly 1,200 in little over a year. As soon as home freezers are available, thousands of farm families will buy them. This is all to the good except that one will need to be careful, first, to make sure of just what he wants, and, second, to buy only from a reputable dealer or manufacturer. There will be poor freezers as well as good ones on the market.

Preservation of food by freezing promises almost to revolutionize our diet. The advent of the home freezer is even more important than that of the refrigerator was; but before purchasing a home freezer one should make up his mind whether he lives near enough to a locker plant to depend on a locker alone, or whether he should have a freezer alone, or a combination of both. Probably the best and cheapest way, as far as meat is concerned, is to depend upon a processing plant to prepare and freeze the meat and then transfer it to the home freezer.

OUR DEATH HIGHWAYS

IN FRONT of my farm home there runs what I call a death highway, because it is more dangerous than a battlefield. There is a long stretch of straight road, and most of the drivers really step on it when they go by. The result is that there is hardly a week that there is not some kind of a breakdown or accident near our place. Just the other night two sailors stopped their car in the middle of the road with no rear light burning. Two other cars traveling far faster than they should crashed on the sailors' car.

Within eight months, drivers going too fast have killed eight of our cats. I submit that there is little reason for killing an animal on the road if

By E. R. Eastman

one is driving at a reasonable speed.

Far more important is the fact that before the war automobiles killed more than 40,000 people annually, to say nothing of the number who were injured. At the rate the accidents are happening now, that sad record will soon be beaten.

Why are people so indifferent and careless when they get behind the wheel of an automobile? What can be done to save them from themselves and to save the others whom they kill and maim?

THE WAR IS NOT OVER

IN THIS LITTLE visit with you I am going to be really personal. Like millions of other parents, Mrs. Eastman and I still have sons in the service. At this writing, one of our boys is in a tent hospital in the Philippines. He has been in the Army three years and it is 2½ years since he saw his wife and baby son.

To us and to other parents the war wasn't over when the actual fighting ceased. It will not be over until we get all the boys home again to live, as far as possible after their terrible experiences, a normal happy life.

Too many people have the idea that because the fighting is done, the war is over. There has been a sad let-down of morale with many on the home front, but there are still millions of men who must be paid and maintained, some of them for a long time, until the occupation of enemy countries is over. The sick and wounded must be cared for, for a long time. We are obligated to feed starving people around the world or else face riots and anarchy which will be more costly in the long run.

These are just a few of the reasons why it is necessary for all of us to support the Victory Bond campaign which is scheduled to start October 29. In addition to the fact that it is our moral duty and continued responsibility toward the soldiers, the purchasing of bonds is an excellent investment. We should be glad that we have the opportunity to invest our money instead of paying it all out in taxes.

Farm people have done a noble job in going all out on previous war loans. When they realize that the responsibility of financial support of the armed forces still continues, I know they will live up to this responsibility, as farmers always have done through the years.

MUCH SOFT CORN

THIS YEAR some of the seed corn planted for grain failed to come up, so I replanted with a hand planter. Never again! The second planting did not yield well, and it was immature long after the main crop was ripe. One result of this is that I will have some soft corn and will have to be very careful to prevent its moulding and spoiling.

I mention this because all corn was late this year, and farmers who have soft corn will have to have it very well ventilated to keep it from spoiling. If it does mould some, it can still be fed to hogs and, with care, to cattle, but never to horses or hens.

BIG YIELDS FROM BROME GRASS AND ALFALFA

ONE OF THE important discoveries made by the New Jersey Experiment Station and described in its recent annual report is the fact that if timothy is cut early every year it will soon disappear. On one of the experimental plots where early cutting was practiced for three years nothing was left but weeds. The quality of timothy is much better if it is cut early, but apparently the seeding will not maintain itself and must be renewed in some way.

Yields of timothy, according to the report, were greatly increased by applications of fertilizers, in-

cluding a second application of a nitrogenous fertilizer just as the timothy begins to head.

The New Jersey report also states that a three year study of grass legume mixtures for hay shows good promise of new grasses being used in combination with alfalfa on fertile, well-drained soils. Mixtures of brome grass and alfalfa produced an average of almost four tons of cured hay per acre. Alfalfa and orchard grass mixed was almost as good. Alta fescue and alfalfa, and timothy and alfalfa were also very productive.

The Northeast is a great stock and grass country. Therefore, anything that will increase grass yields and quality is highly important.

SAVE VETERANS FROM THIS MISTAKE

IT IS NATURAL for many returning veterans to seek quiet and peace after all of the excitement they have endured, but all should be warned that there is no peace or happiness in buying a farm at too high a price, particularly if the purchaser has had little or no farm experience. Therefore, you will be serving your veteran friends if you caution them to go slowly in the purchase of a farm and to get plenty of advice before taking the plunge.

TIME TO CULL

THE SCIENTIFIC researchers and the poultry breeders have done much to make poultry keeping almost fool proof. If you start with good stock and keep it in clean, sanitary surroundings, you can buy poultry rations that will keep your stock growing and laying the year around far better than grandma's lousy old flock could do even in the spring.

But you cannot get water out of a stone, nor eggs out of a cull hen, and right now is the time to keep looking the flock over and remove every non-layer as soon as she can be detected. Poultry mash is grand stuff, but it is too expensive to feed to a boarder.

DON'T MISS THIS

FARMERS, business men, and consumers are worried about strikes which are slowing up reconversion. Be sure to read the discussion of this subject on Page 9.

THANK YOU!

"The *American Agriculturist* is getting better every year. It really is a farmers' paper."

—A Subscriber.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is a farmers' paper because it is edited from real experience. We take this opportunity of saying thank you to this subscriber and to the hundreds of others who write these encouraging letters, inspiring us to dig in and do an even better job.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

A FARMER and Professor Fred B. Morris, New York State County Agent Leader, were sharing a seat on a train. It was getting lonesome, so the farmer started a conversation and they soon became a friendly pair.

"Let's have a game of riddles to pass the time," said the professor. "If I have a riddle you can't guess, you give me one dollar, and vice versa."

"All right," replied the farmer. "But you are better educated than I am. Do you mind if I only give 50 cents?"

"O.K.," replied the professor. "You go first."

"Well, what animal has three legs walking and two legs flying?"

"I don't know. Here's a dollar. What's the answer?"

"I don't know either. Here's your fifty cents," answered the farmer.

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

What About Dairy and Poultry Feeds?

CORN came through with a big crop in spite of some frost damage, but cold rainy weather is holding up corn drying. Comparatively low corn price is resulting in corn growers holding corn for local feeding.

WHEAT is a record crop, but big world demand for it as human food keeps wheat prices high for stock feeding purposes.

OATS are a big crop, but demand is high.

PROTEIN supply is very short.

GENERAL CONCLUSION ON FEEDS: Feed prices will remain high. Milk prices will also continue high for a few months. So sell every poor-producing cow or hen, but feed the good ones well.

General

Not even farmers realize how tremendous is the production of food. With more help and machinery, production can be higher still. Prices may remain high for another year, but a good business farmer will not fail to make readjustment plans right now. Government guarantee of 90% of parity will not help most eastern farmers. The disastrous wave of strikes is likely to continue for some time, is sure to hold up reconversion and eventually to lower demand for farm products.

Pay your production credit or short term debts this fall.

Reduce your mortgage.

Buy Government Victory Bonds.

Increase farm efficiency. Play safe. Don't get caught off base.

Your Income Tax Reports

Because of higher income tax rates and better farm prices, more farmers than ever before will have to make income tax reports. It is a worrying, almost impossible job to make an income tax report without farm accounts. If your accounts are behind, save headaches later by getting them up to date now and keeping them that way.

Potatoes

Production is estimated at 15% above average—second largest crop on record, exceeded only in 1943. Later reports may show some decrease due to weather and disease. But production far exceeds the demand, necessitating government help to support prices, a bad situation.

Dairy Readjustment Must Come

Dairymen are in a relatively good position. Consumer demand and good milk prices are likely to continue high for the next few months, but sooner or later the high milk production will exceed demand.

Big question on milk prices is subsidy. Secretary of Agriculture Anderson wants to do away with all food subsidies. He would let farm prices drop some, consumer prices go up some. OPA opposes any increase of food prices to consumer.

U. S. dairy cow population at record high last spring, is off a little now.

Poultry Business at a Glance

Thanksgiving and Christmas turkeys will be plentiful. All poultry meat is outrunning demand. Economists predict a decline of egg prices from November 1 faster than normal, but egg production will remain high through winter and spring.

WHAT TO DO: Cull more closely. Clean out the rats. Emphasis will be on high quality premium eggs. Work for quality.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



I USTA say my gran'dad's gun was this world's worst explodin' one and when I put it near my chin and braced to pull the trigger pin I thought of earthquakes, tidal waves and brave men in untimely graves. My shoulder would be lame for days because of that old cannon's ways. I usta blow pine stumps and bust field rocks in little lumps with sticks of tricky dynamite which truly had explosive might. In doin' this I thought I knowed what things were harmful to explode, but lately I have changed my mind and find my knowledge way behind.

Now take this here uranium and atomize it and, by gum, you have a real volcano there which takes the ozone from the air and rips the blue out of the sky and makes the sunshine pale and dry and turns the universe around and puts the heavens below the ground. I'm just too old to get its slants and I ain't sorry that I can't, for this here world is much too small to stand such awful smoke and

pall, and I'm afraid we oughta quit a-tryin' to get smarter yet and use bean shooters for our strife, and use our brains to prolong life. While we're explodin', seems to me, let's blast all wars from land and sea.

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The buildings will be better structurally since they are engineered for strength, wind resistance and long life. They are also planned for economy of material and savings in building time. Your 4-SQUARE dealer will be glad to explain how and why. See your dealer today and ask him to show you the Weyerhaeuser 4-SQUARE Farm Building Service.

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Cayuga, New York

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Orders have been filled as fairly as we knew how. But we had to disappoint some customers because there were not enough Craine Silos to go round. Shortages of materials and manpower, plus war work, limited production. We regret each instance where we could not furnish what our customer wanted. You have been most considerate of the conditions under which we labored, and it has inspired us to do our level best for you in the future.

Sincerely, *Zur Craine*
President

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STORING VEGETABLES

For Winter Meals

WHEN FRUITS and vegetables reach maturity, the next natural development is for them to begin to deteriorate and decay. Old Mother Nature knows her business. Without this natural process of decay, this old world would be pretty well cluttered up by this time. But the gardener who has worked long and hard to grow a crop has a little different point of view. He wants his crops to keep until they can be eaten, and he prefers to extend his eating over a long period rather than to do it all in the fall.

Certain things hasten decay. Most bacteria and molds which cause decay multiply faster when it is warm. Get them hot enough and they are killed, but they never get that hot in a storage cellar.

Avoid Bruises

Bruising hastens spoilage. Fruits and vegetables have a natural protective coating which keeps them in edible condition for a time. As soon as the skin is broken, decay organisms start to work. Diseases and insect injuries are other factors in spoilage.

Most vegetables need a cool place for storing, but they must not freeze. That sounds odd when we also talk about quick-freezing as an excellent method of preservation. However, in a storage it is the alternate freezing and thawing that breaks down the product and hastens decay.

Bacteria and molds need some moisture for rapid development. That is why we can preserve foods by drying them. However, the quality of most vegetables goes down rapidly if they lose much moisture in storage.

Let's put all these factors together and see what kind of a storage place we need. For products such as potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots and cabbages, we need a cool, moist storage. To put into the storage we need products that are free from insect disease or injury, which are well matured, and which are not bruised.

Improving a Cellar

On most farms there are three possibilities—a cellar, a temporary outdoor storage pit, or a permanent vegetable cellar. The old farm cellar was a pretty good storage space. It had a dirt floor (it was moist), there was no furnace, (it was cool), and it did not freeze. A cellar with a concrete floor and a furnace is an entirely dif-

ferent story. It is too warm and too dry. One way to improve it is to make a room in one corner of the cellar with a well insulated partition to keep out heat and with provision for some ventilation. Sprinkling the floor occasionally keeps the air moist. Root crops such as beets and carrots can be kept longer by burying them in a box filled with damp sand.

A temporary outdoor pit can be made from one barrel or several. You will need tight barrels; for example, molasses barrels. They can be buried either standing vertically, well covered with a little dirt and straw, or they can be buried on their sides in a bank so that you will have easy access to one end. One such barrel holds a surprising amount of stuff. It is not necessary to open the barrel every day. It can be opened two or three times during the winter and enough produce for several weeks can be removed.

A Permanent Storage Cellar

The ideal storage is a permanent concrete storage cellar built into a bank deep enough so that the top can be covered with earth, and with a permanent door so that you can get products from it any time you wish. You can get plans for such a cellar from the Portland Cement Association, 347 Madison Ave., New York City 17.

Certain crops need a different type of storage. Squashes, pumpkins, and sweet potatoes do best where the storage is dry and where the temperature is between 45° and 60° F. Some farmers store these crops in the attic.

There is one factor in this story that has been ignored entirely up to this point—rats. Another big advantage of a permanent storage cellar is that it can be made rat-proof. Possible rat damage is the reason for specifying a heavy, tight barrel for temporary storage, and of course freedom from rats is one big advantage of a house cellar with concrete walls and floor.

No two farms have exactly the same conditions, so the type and extent of storage is an individual problem for every farm, depending on the size of the family, and the amount of garden stuff raised. It is possible, at relatively little work and expense, to store crops to be used for several months at least, and, in the case of an outside storage cellar, until late spring.



Charles G. Norton of Martha's Vineyard, an island off the southwest coast of Massachusetts. A movement has been under way to foster the agriculture of the island and thus to produce a larger percentage of the food used on the island. Mr. Norton is much interested in this idea, particularly as far as sheep raising on the island is concerned. The sheep dog is "Meg", whose grandsire, "Spot", was British champion sheep dog in 1923.



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and hold them*

"Can't Grow It," SAID CHARLIE EVANS "Maybe You Can," SAID THE COUNTY AGENT

• Charlie Evans knew there was no forage crop that compared with prime alfalfa hay.

But his cows got darned little of it. The reason was ... alfalfa seemed to get the yellows on his farm, and winter killed.

Charlie told the County Agricultural Agent about how alfalfa just wasn't paying off for him.

"I've got a hunch what the trouble is," the County Agent said.

Then he went on to tell Charlie how the boys up at State College were finding that alfalfa needs what they call a "trace" of boron to do really well.

So the County Agent told Charlie Evans to try mixing ordinary borax with dry sand and scattering it at a rate of 20 pounds of borax to the acre. Said he'd seen other farmers clear up alfalfa yellows that way ... and borax didn't cost much to try.



NEW! G-E STOCK TANK DE-ICER ... ONLY \$19.95

The G-E Stock Tank De-icer floats on top of the water ... keeps a hole open in the ice in the coldest weather.

With a G-E Stock Tank De-icer, you won't have to chop holes in the ice, insulate the tank, or fire a stove to let stock get the water they need to make more milk, or more meat.

It has been thoroughly tested on farms and in the laboratory. Stock take to it readily, simply nosing it down to drink.

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It is available through dealers only. For a FREE illustrated leaflet, fill out and mail this coupon today.

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Apparatus Department, Sec. 669-20
Schenectady 5, N. Y.

Please send me full information about the new G-E Stock Tank De-icer. . . . Bulletin GES-3355.

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ADDRESS _____



WORK WITH YOUR COUNTY AGENT

- Attend the meetings and demonstrations he holds in your neighborhood.
- Take advantage of the free literature on farm problems that he has or can get for you.
- Help save his time these busy days by talking with him by telephone, instead of asking him to make a special trip.
- Keep a list of things to ask him the next time you see him.

When his alfalfa was ready to cut, Charlie asked the County Agent to come by and see a fine sight. He had a wonderful stand of hay, and it was as green as a brookful of watercress in the spring.

"Looks like boron is a mighty fine thing for your alfalfa land," the County Agent said.

"And advice from the County Agent is a mighty fine thing to help farmers farm right," was Charlie Evans's reply.

Good farmers all over the country, no matter what

they raise, are profiting by the advice their County Agents are bringing to them.

The County Agent's office is a clearing house for all kinds of practical information that helps **make farming better and easier.**

Another thing that good farmers are doing to farm better and easier is to make full use of electricity.

The Modern Farm is an Electric Farm!

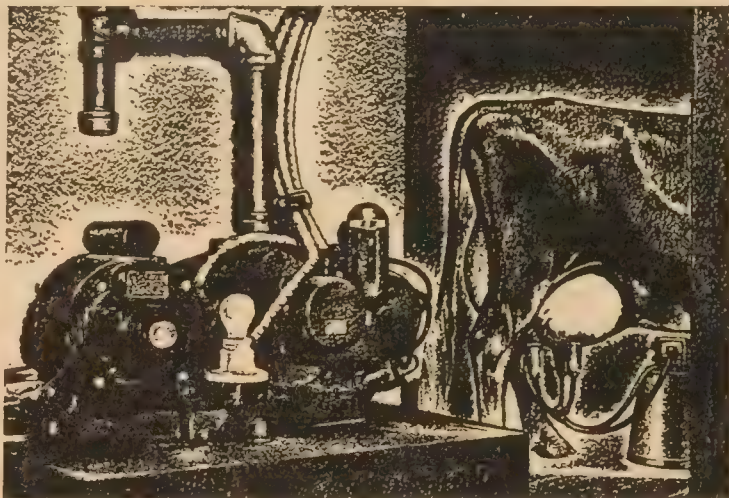


Electricity on a farm can make life more pleasant and work easier! If you don't have electricity, get in touch with the electric service supplier in your area.

If you already have electricity, get your full value out of it by making it do more jobs for you.

To help build up modern farms electrically continues to be the full-time job of a staff of G-E farm specialists.

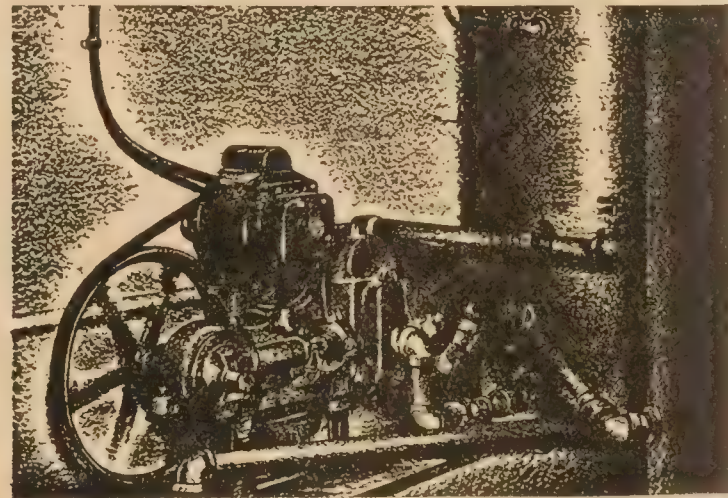
ELECTRICALLY DRIVEN MACHINES BRING YOU HELP ON THE HARD FARM JOBS



In the barn . . . A little motor, driving a milking machine, saves you a lot of time and work at this chore.

And G-E capacitor motors, especially suited to milking machine operation, have proved their reliability and long life over a period of many years in thousands of these laborsaving machines.

When you buy a milking machine, be sure it has a General Electric Motor . . . the motor that's always dependable.



On a water system . . . More than a million farm families now enjoy the benefits of running water.

And an electric water system is the best kind to have because it provides water *automatically*, and at *low cost*.

There's an automatic water system for every type of farm, for every type of well . . . and a G-E motor and control for the kind of system you pick. For dependability and long life, specify a G-E motor and control when you buy your water system.



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GENERAL ELECTRIC

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A Dangerous Labor Crisis

By E. R. Eastman

EVERY farmer and every other thinking person with whom I have talked are worried over the current strikes and the utterly unreasonable demands of organized labor. Our whole economic system seems to be breaking down right at the time when the full cooperation of industry, labor and agriculture is so badly needed to put the country back on a peacetime basis.

Farmers know what hard work is. They are therefore naturally sympathetic with the desire of the laboring man to get a square deal. But they know also that if labor unions succeed in their unreasonable demands, they will have killed the goose that lays the golden egg and then there can be no permanent peace or prosperity.

In a recent statement, General Motors states the cause for all industry:

"Today, unions in our plants are demanding 52 hours' pay for 40 hours' work . . . Equivalent or greater demands have been made on our suppliers — the parts manufacturers, the electrical industry, the rubber industry, the oil and gasoline industry, the railroads—in fact, on practically every industry involved in the production of automobiles. . . .

"General Motors' wages are now at an all-time high. . . . Demands are being made for higher wages without any corresponding increase in production on the assumption that the additional cost can be absorbed from profits previously earned or from uncertain future profits. General Motors did not make big profits during the war. Although sales and employment doubled, the average yearly income in dollars earned during the war was less than the average prewar net profit. Dividends paid to stockholders averaged less than those paid before the war. . . .

"General Motors cannot use money saved up for many years for the purpose of modernizing and expanding its plants and providing more good jobs, to pay excess wages for work not performed. The money cannot be spent twice.

"A sound and equitable solution must be found in the interests of not only our 400,000 employees, but our 426,000 stockholders, our 15,214 automobile dealers, who have had no new cars for over three years, our 10,000 sub-contractors and suppliers and their employees, and the more

than 10,000,000 potential customers who are anxiously waiting for new cars and our other products they need so badly.

"American industry has proved its ability to perform. It has the know-how, the resources, the courage to push ahead. But even with these fine assets it cannot do the job alone. It must have the goodwill and backing of the people of our country."

Note from the above figures that the 400,000 employees of General Motors are a small minority who have the millions of others, including you and me, by the throat. Note that if these huge demands or even a part of them are granted to labor, then industry must either quit or must greatly advance prices to consumers—to you and me. That in turn means that wage earners will demand more and more wages, and you have a situation that can result in but one thing — ruinous inflation.

Note also that General Motors is owned by 426,000 stockholders, more stockholders than there are employees. Those stockholders are for the most part common middle-class people of America, not rich men. And, as General Motors points out, these stockholders have received only a moderately small interest return on their investment.

What is the answer? Have our boys sacrificed to win the war across the world only to lose it here at home even before most of them get back? No. I am still optimistic. I still believe in the commonsense and fairmindedness of the American people, including most of the working men themselves, to work this problem out when its dangers are understood and when there is an aroused public opinion.

One partial solution is to make sure that your congressional representatives know how you feel. Government has gone altogether too far to the left with the result that organized labor is powerful politically. It is up to the rest of us who represent the great majority to be sure that our government knows that we will not tolerate any partiality to any minority group.

GOOD LETTUCE—GOOD MARKET



EUGENE BETSINGER of Canastota, N. Y., standing in a 1½ acre field of lettuce on muck land. Mr. Betsinger estimates that this field will cut 1,000 boxes of lettuce with 24 heads to the box. The variety is "456", which is relatively new and which makes a compact head. Few heads go to seed and the quality is excellent.

Mr. Betsinger believes that it is not wise to plant the same crop on the same field year after year. When this is done, he says, yields gradually de-

cline. His principal crop is onions, but this year he not only grew some extra fine lettuce, but fortunately hit the market about right. He believes that, more and more, farm work will be done by machinery, and he is always watching for new developments. It is his opinion that the new sprays for killing weeds in carrots may result in a temporary over-production of this crop, and he confidently expects that sprays will be developed to kill weeds in other vegetables such as beets and onions.

USE FEEDS FORTIFIED WITH



On feed tags look for "D"-Activated Animal Sterol, originated by Du Pont.

*More Eggs Per Bird Year After Year!

*Nutritional Science Helps Increase Egg Production

Average egg production, per bird, of all U.S. flocks, compiled by the Poultry Tribune from U. S. D. A. figures.

1940...134 eggs 1941...139 eggs
1942...142 eggs 1943...142 eggs

1944...147 eggs

BETTER breeding, better management, and better feeding—all have contributed to the annual average increase of eggs per bird which has helped the poultry industry supply America's needs.

But most well-maintained flocks do far better than the national average of 147 eggs per bird. Properly balanced feeds, adequately fortified with Vitamin D, are an important contributing factor. By stepping up your flock to 200 eggs per bird, you can produce eggs at a lower cost per dozen.

Decide now to get the most out of your birds. Use balanced feeds fortified with "D"-Activated Animal Sterol—the scien-

tific source of Vitamin D originated by Du Pont and perfected through more than 10 years' research.

"D"-Activated Animal Sterol is exceptionally stable, does not congeal in cold weather, and does not impart "off" tastes or odors. Its dry powder carrier permits thorough, accurate dispersion throughout the feed. It is always dependable, always uniform in potency.

Look for the words "D"-Activated Animal Sterol on the tag of the feed you buy. For further information about this important source of Vitamin D, write to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Organic Chemicals Dept., AA-510, Wilmington 98, Del.



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... THROUGH CHEMISTRY

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CUT MORE TIMBER AND PULP WOOD to help cut the War Shortage

★ ★ ★ See Your County Agent ★ ★ ★



**Make One Step
Do the Work of 16**

... Save Muscle Power—Save Time!

ONE trip down the feed alley with a Jamesway Feed Truck does the work of 16 round trips with a bushel basket. Think what that means in terms of steps saved . . . of back muscles eased . . . of letting wheels and bearings do the hard work . . . when you feed from a truck.

The no-stoop, no-stop, no-carry advantages of Jamesway Feed Trucks is but one of many time-saving, labor-saving stories developed by Jamesway in the past forty years.

**5 to 10% more milk —
33% less chore time**

By making simple, inexpensive changes in barn arrangement . . . by adding time- and labor-saving equipment, Jamesway has helped thousands of farmers save miles of walking a year, often a mile or more a day . . . to cut clean-up time a

third or more while increasing milk production, often as much as 5 to 10%.

This fascinating story of "doing it the easy way" is described in detail in the new Jamesway Farm Building Book. Nothing like this book has ever been published. It is packed with dozens of time-saving, labor-saving ideas.

See Your Jamesway Dealer

Write for a copy of this valuable book today entirely without obligation. Then see your dealer for Jamesway Equipment . . . when it becomes available . . . that will put your barn, hen house, and hog lot on a low-cost, high-production, high-efficiency basis. Write to Dept. AG-1045.

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Geneva Promises Better Apples

Other Western New York News

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

BETTER FRUITS are on the way, and Dr. A. J. Heinicke, director of the Geneva Experiment Station, told members of the New York State Fruit Testing Cooperative Association that he hopes the new and better apple will be here in 10 years.

Its appearance at that time would coincide with the centennial observance of the founding of the station. As a step toward breeding better fruits, Heinicke said the station recently has acquired a 140-acre farm for planting and testing of seedlings. He said that from 5,000 to 10,000 seedlings must be bred and observed to produce a single new commercially acceptable variety.

Prof. A. J. Blake of the New Jersey station reviewed the great trend of peach planting. He predicted that next year would see greatly increased plantings of Elbertas, and that there may be a glut which will result in lower prices. He said peaches from the Carolinas, Georgia and Virginia are now competing with New Jersey fruit, and that growers of late varieties may find that by the time they reach market the season for peaches with consumers has largely passed. He said part of the answer was to grow better peaches, to develop new varieties, and to get them on the market earlier.

Ceilings Still Bother

Growers of kraut cabbage, meeting at Geneva, urged the OPA to remove ceilings on sauerkraut in order to clear the way for more cabbage to get into the vats. Kraut makers are reluctant to move kraut or to buy cabbage until they know what the ceiling will be. The State Farm Bureau Federation has carried the plea to Washington, and in the meantime there is a large crop of cabbage waiting for a home.

Weather Blocks Corn Cutting

Throughout Western New York at this writing there is a great amount of corn to be cut and many silos to be filled. Frequent rains and wet ground have made the going slow and farmers now are worried, with next winter's cow feed standing in the lots and deteriorating in value. While pastures have continued green and are in better condition than in many years, a large amount of late-cut hay is in poor condition due to standing too long in the fields after being cut. Some of it will have little value for feeding. The season has increased interest in mow-curing, and the way farmers talk now many of them definitely are interested in forced ventilation in hay mows before another harvest.

The same bad weather has cut into the tomato crop and interfered with potato digging. Tomatoes ended the season with a marked decline in quality.

Watch Your DDT

So many kinds and imitations of DDT have appeared on the market, and so many persons complain that the stuff they bought is no good, that farmers are urged to consult with their county agents if they are in doubt about quality or use of the material. Some of the stuff being sold at bargain rates contains only two per cent of DDT, and some farmers told me that stuff being sold in corner drug stores

probably contains not more than one per cent. Where a five per cent solution is used according to recommendations, control of flies in dairy barns and about the premises is reported very good.

Orleans Plans Program

There may be little fruit in Western New York this year, but Orleans County growers believe it is a good time to check over their operations and develop sound marketing programs. The State Horticultural Society, Cherry Growers' Association, Peach Marketing Association, New York and New England Apple Institute, and the Farm Bureau have joined in sponsoring a series of meetings at which the problems will be discussed. Heading a general committee is Thomas E. LaMont of Albion, associate secretary of the Horticultural Society and recently elected secretary of the Apple Institute.

Last year, LaMont, Orleans County director of the institute, took a step forward in arranging for election of a county advisory committee of institute members to meet with the director. There are six members, with two elected each year so that there is continuity in carrying on the work. It is now hoped to develop a program for all of the fruit interests in the county and to correlate the work of the various organizations.

Will Milk Economies Stick?

Considerable concern is being expressed in dairy circles over termination November 1 of government regulations which have reduced the cost of milk delivery during war time. (See page 3 for details.)

It has been suggested that interested dairymen might petition the commissioner to call a meeting to discuss the situation, or to hold a hearing so that if the industry so wished, and if he found he had such authority, he might order retention of the economies. In some areas distributors have expressed their preference for retaining the economies, but they admit that under voluntary agreements any one dealer may unsettle the market by returning to daily deliveries in an effort to obtain new business.

Dairymen fear that if there is a general return to the former practices, and if consumers are unwilling to pay more for their milk, all or part of the added cost may come out of the farmer's milk check.

Seedsman Elect

C. F. Keegan of New York is the new president of the New York State Seed Association, succeeding Joseph Robson of Hall who agreed to serve as vice-president during the year ahead. George B. Weaver of Fredonia was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Members of the executive committee elected at the Rochester meeting are Holmes Bloomer, Rochester; J. R. Page, Greene, N. Y.; Alex Sehlmeier, New York, and Reed Cone, Buffalo.

—A. A.—

An easy way to solve your Christmas gift problem is to put on your list E. R. Eastman's heart-warming, true-to-life farm novel, **TOUGH SOD**, now published in book form and handsomely bound in green and gold. Price, \$2.50 per copy, postpaid. Send your order now for several copies to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Here's why GULFLEX Lubricants give safer, longer-lasting protection!



WATER TEST

Run water forcefully over a dab of Gulflex Chassis Lubricant. See how it resists this washing action, and clings to the metal. That's how Gulflex Chassis Lubricant clings to bearing surfaces even in driving, splashing rain, or when farm machinery is operated over muddy fields or roads. It stays in place and lubricates longer.

HEAT TEST

When the weather's so hot you can "fry an egg in the sun," chassis bearings are apt to be even hotter than that because they develop their own heat. Gulflex Chassis Lubricant S is made especially to resist heat—so it won't drip away like candle grease; won't run out of bearings heated by the sun and superheated in operation.



SHOCK TEST

Even a good solid blow will not shatter the protecting film of Gulflex Chassis Lubricant, will not make the lubricant spatter. That's why you can count on extra protection from Gulflex even under the jars and jolts of rough roads or plowed fields. Here's a product that can really take it in your kind of service!

COLD TEST

Gulflex Chassis Lubricant W likes cold weather. This ice test gives you the idea—but, even in coldest winter weather, this product doesn't shrink from its job; doesn't lose its lubricating quality. Depend on Gulflex Lubricants to combat friction, to stand up in any weather and under tough operating conditions.



Here they are— Gulf Lubricants That Last and Protect!

Gulflex Chassis Lubricants (S&W)	Gulfpride Motor Oil
Gulflex Waterproof Grease	Gulfube Motor Oil
Gulflex Universal Joint Lubricant	Red Top Axle Grease
Gulflex Wheel Bearing Grease	Gulf Transmission Oils
Gulflex Graphite Spring Lubricant	Gulf Penetrating Oil
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OTHER GULF FARM AIDS—TO SAVE YOU TIME AND MONEY

Gulfspray Insect Killer	Gulf No-Rust No. 1
Good Gulf Gasoline	Gulfwax—for Preserving
Gulf Kerosene	Gulf Livestock Spray

WHERE TO GET GULF FARM AIDS: Gulf fuels and lubricants and other Farm Aids are obtainable at many farm implement dealers', Good Gulf Stations, and at Gulf distributing plants. You can get Gulfspray, Gulf Livestock Spray, and other products for farm and home use at Gulf Stations, grocery, drug, and hardware stores, and at milk-gathering stations and feed stores.



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Yours for the asking is the Gulf Farm Tractor Guide. It's a 60-page book telling in pictures and diagrams how to take care of your tractor. Write Gulf Farm Aids, Room 3800, Gulf Bldg., Pittsburgh 30, Pa., for your copy. Tell us the kind of tractor you have.



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With VITAMIN D
A MINERAL FEED SUPPLEMENT

NEAR'S MINRALTONE contains 11 essential minerals. Thousands of dairymen have found that its regular feeding helps their stock to build the strong bodies and sturdy health needed for top production and reproduction. MINRALTONE is a tried and tested product—the best mineral feed supplement available today. Write for literature and complete information.



MINRALTONE IS DESIGNED FOR BOTH PRODUCTION AND GROWTH ANIMALS

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600 MODERN ROOMS.

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Don't EAT . . . Don't DRINK
But DIE Like Flies !!

"HOT-FOOT"—New rat-hole chemical powder **knocks 'em dead**—Rids rats from corn cribs, grain bins, barns, chicken houses, etc., almost over night. Easier and safer to use since rats simply walk through this chemical powder, placed in rat holes and "runs." Try it now at our risk and you'll be satisfied or get your money back. **SEND NO MONEY.** Just send address and nearest express station. Pay expressman only \$2.60 for 1 lb. (\$5.00 for 3 lbs.)—we prepay express charges. **HOT FOOT CO., Dept. A, 207 E. Locust, Des Moines, Iowa.**

DE HORN YOUR CALVES

WITH
Dr. Naylor's
DEHORNING
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Requires only one application over horn button. No cutting. No bleeding. 4-oz jar dehorn many calves, kids, or rams \$1.00 at dealers or by mail. Postpaid.

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Say you saw it in American Agriculturist.

Facts Mean Dollars to Dairymen

A YOUNG farmer just starting out in the dairy business has a far greater fund of information to guide him than was available even twenty years ago. There are still plenty of problems to solve, and it is far from easy to put all the available information into practice; yet it is a fact that much guesswork has been taken out of dairying.

Milk Production: It is generally agreed that the dairyman who intends to make money should own a herd with a better-than-average milk production. There are several ways to breed better cows. One is to buy a proven sire, one old enough to have producing daughters, and whose daughters are uniformly better producers than their dams. There are two big stumbling blocks in that method. Such bulls are scarce, and the man who owns one will not part with him except for a lot of money. A dairyman can be pretty sure of getting a good herd sire by buying a young bull whose near relatives are uniformly good producers.

One of the quickest ways to build up a poor herd is to join an Artificial Breeding Association. The bulls owned by such an association have been carefully bought, and the chances of the daughters giving more than the dams are excellent unless the cows in the herd are already high producers. It takes a better bull to improve a good herd than it does an average herd.

Health: Much of the guesswork has also been taken out of the problem of keeping a herd healthy. TB is under control, even if it has not been eliminated entirely.

The biggest advance in the control of Bang abortion is the practice of calfhoo vaccination. (Watch coming issues for more information). A vast amount of money was spent in the test and slaughter program, but as time went on the cost of *eliminating* the disease by that method just staggered the imagination. Calfhoo vaccination has been tried and tested, and its use is increasing every year.

Mastitis is the other member of the "Big 3" in cow diseases. That also is being brought under control. In general its control is a job for a veterinarian. New remedies which can be injected into the udder have proven helpful, although these remedies do not by any means remove the necessity for careful herd management.

Feeding: The upper limit of a cow's ability to produce milk is set by heredity, but there are still many cows that are not fed as well as they were bred. Giving plenty of feed, up to the cow's ability to turn it into milk, is profitable. The basis of a cow's ration is roughage. The importance of roughage has been recognized, and

much has been done to improve it. The most important single event in the production of good roughage was the introduction of Ladino clover. This gives us a perennial legume that can be successfully grown in many areas where alfalfa is not practical.

The dairyman who takes full advantage of the information available has better pastures and better hay. His cows get good grazing on fertilized pastures during the hot summer months; and through grass silage, field baling or mow curing, the early-cut hay that he puts up has more leaves, more protein and more total digestible nutrients. Therefore he feeds less grain for each hundred pounds of milk produced.

When it comes to silage, a dairyman has better varieties available than he did twenty years ago, and it is quite probable that still better varieties will be available before many years.

The best bit of recent information about concentrates is that cows will produce satisfactorily on a feed with a lower protein level than was formerly recommended. However, there is still a great need for feeding cows up to the limit of their ability to produce.

Efficiency: The word "management" covers a lot of ground. When it is boiled down to its simplest terms, efficiency means accomplishing work with the least possible effort. For example, many dairymen have found that they can train cows to milk much faster, and thus considerable time can be saved every day in the year. Some barns are arranged so that steps are saved; others are not.

Efficiency can be measured in a number of ways. On one farm two men may handle twenty cows; on a nearby farm two men may be caring for thirty cows. The number of cows per man is one measure of efficiency, but a better measure is the amount of milk produced by the dairy for each man employed on the farm.

Anyway, you can be very sure that a dairy with better-than-average production, well fed and managed efficiently, will return to their owner a better-than-average income. If a herd is unprofitable, a man who knows dairy farming thoroughly, and who is furnished the facts on production, health, feeding and efficiency, can put his fingers on the trouble.



Left to right: Prof. Arthur Merrill, in charge of dairy industry at Connecticut University; Walter Thorpe, Sr., prominent Coventry, Conn., dairyman; Bob Visney, 14-year-old North Coventry 4-H Club member, who won this heifer for outstanding achievement for the entire year; and Frank Niederwerfer, president of the Tolland County Farm Bureau.

JUDGE YOUR LAYING
MASH BY THE YIELD OF

EGGS
PER BAG



People are prone to judge a laying mash by the yield of eggs per *hen*. And that's important.

But more important is the yield of eggs per *bag*.

In the final analysis, poultry keeping is a business of turning feed into cash. The key to profit lies in the yield of salable product per bag of total ration.

There is a tremendous difference in feeds—in their ability to return a high yield of eggs per bag. Where other factors are equal—breeding, housing, health, management—one feed may yield only 16 to 17 dozen eggs per bag while another may yield 18 to 20. The difference is in the feed itself.

Think of that in terms of today's egg prices.

Now consider the Purina laying mashes—Layena, the complete ration, or Lay Chow to be fed with scratch grain. These feeds are laboratory tested, farm proved, and precision-built. They are the "last word" in poultry nutrition, which is the forerunner of high yield of eggs per bag.

Over the years, they have proved themselves. They have built up a reputation for high yield of eggs per bag, under varying flock conditions. It is the chief reason for their growing popularity. Ask for them by name.

PURINA LAYENA
COMPLETE RATION
PURINA LAY CHOW
TO FEED WITH SCRATCH GRAIN

AT THE STORE WITH

THE CHECKERBOARD SIGN



WHO DARES TO
LOOK AHEAD?

Five Years, Ten Years, Twenty Years?

The ambitious few will take the High Road—the fearful the Low Road.

NATURALLY, in our *thinking*, we take the High Road. Sad enough, in our *living*, too often we take the Low Road. Maybe so, but can you hold a man down whose thoughts and ideals travel the High Road? "Shoot at the stars even if you only hit the tree tops." Is it better to aim high and hit the tree tops, or not aim at all?

Louis XVI, surrounded by a mob, said: "Am I afraid? Feel my pulse." That's High Road stuff. Rudyard Kipling wrote of a mule: "Without ancestry or hope of progeny." Who wants to be a mule? Low Road inferiority. You and I have big responsibilities. Opportunity days are ahead. I don't want us to miss our chance. We can aspire to fill a king's role. Certainly we are above stubborn mules. We aspire to the High Road.

Some of us who dare to Look Ahead are asking ourselves these questions:

Immediate Plans: Have I any High Road plans for the balance of this year—plans for immediate action?

Two Year Plans: Roughly, for '46, '47—some two-year goals to reach?

Five Year Plans: What about the next three years, '48, '49, '50?

Our business commentators predict a steep upward climb in the next few years, reaching a high plateau. That means you and I must plan ahead. Keeping pace with America's progress, our agricultural programs will rise to peaks in these immediate years ahead. Your spirit and mine, in tune with these exceptional opportunities, puts action in our program.

Planning and performance! I'm terribly excited over our future. Anyone content to stand still in these days will just *expire*, which in cold English means to *die*. On the other hand, take a deep breath of *inspiration*, full of life and spirit and bulldog ferocity, and we'll reach goals even greater than those we now set for ourselves.

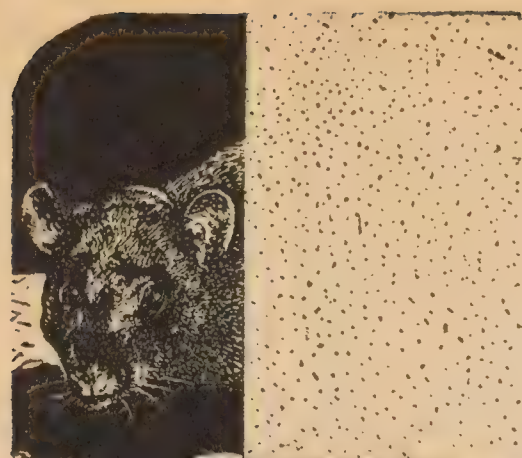
So I say, "Nothing short of High Road goals."

Haven't you and I that daring spirit in us to take the High Road?

Daringly yours,

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman Ralston Purina Company

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Concrete farm buildings are moderate in first cost. They offer sanitation, firesafety and lifetime service at low annual cost. If you need help, get in touch with your concrete contractor, ready-mixed concrete producer or building material dealer. Write for free booklet, "Restoring Old Farm Buildings with Concrete."

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Be Careful!

FARMING is a hazardous business. Many farm accidents never get in the papers, and because there are relatively few accidents in any one neighborhood, they are likely to be minimized.

In order to call attention to the hazards of farming and thus help to prevent accidents caused by carelessness, we asked our readers some time ago to send us accounts of accidents on their own farms or in the neighborhood. If you feel that farming is a relatively safe occupation, read the following accounts and then resolve to take every possible precaution to prevent similar mishaps on your own farm.

Leading a Calf

"A friend of mine was leading a calf that was wearing a poke. A cat frightened the calf. There was a nail in the poke, and when the calf ran it caught on my friend's wedding ring. The calf dragged her until the ring and about half of the finger were torn off."—Mrs. A. C. Berry, Center Harbor, N. H.

Tractor Overturned

"Frank Falk, 65-year-old farmer, was killed when a tractor turned over and fell on him. The accident occurred when the tractor became stuck, and Mr. Falk and his son were trying to get it out of the mud."—Mrs. Alex A. Pyatt, R.D. 2, Flemington, N. J.

Haying Mishaps

"We have had three haying accidents in this neighborhood. Wilford Linck slipped while climbing down from a hay mow and sprained his ankle. Howard Norman was pulling down a hay fork when the trip rope broke and threw him off the load. Mrs. John Zeafra, while loading hay, stuck the pitchfork part way through her foot."—Mrs. Harold Maneval, Liberty, Pa.

Runaway Team

"Mr. R. C. Martin had been mowing with a one-horse mowing machine. He backed the horse into the barn and had just removed the lines when thunder frightened the horse and he ran away. Mr. Martin was dragged and injured quite severely!"—P. G. Cato, Fredonia, New York.

"Ernest Wade tried to stop a runaway team that had been attacked by a swarm of bees. He was thrown in front of the horses and his leg was broken."—Harold Sayre, Westport, N. Y.

A Bad Fall

"Our hired man wound the rope around his hand when he was tripping the hay fork. The car slipped and pulled him from the loft, and he dropped thirty feet to the floor below. His lung was punctured."—Mrs. Ralph Sanders, East Bethany, N. Y.

Hay Fork Smashes Finger

"Our hired man was setting the grapple fork into a load of hay. He gave the word to start the tractor to pull the hay up while he was balancing himself on the load and holding onto one of the ropes. Instead of holding the rope which was traveling upward, he took hold of the one which was traveling downward, and as he started to slide down off the load two fingers were pulled into the pulley.



He yelled to stop the tractor, but part of one finger had to be amputated."—Robin Morris, R. 1, Dover, N. H.

Horses Kick

"Marr Woodruff of Danville, Pa., was injured when a horse kicked him in the face, lacerating it and puncturing his windpipe."—Mrs. Paul Dietterle, Danville, Pa.

Gentle Heifer

"Mr. Wolf Zazzi was badly injured by a first-calf heifer. He was walking through a pasture carrying a rooster under one arm and a pail of feed on the other. The rooster was objecting loudly, and the heifer doubtless thought her young calf was in danger. She knocked Mr. Zazzi down, breaking four ribs and giving him plenty of bruises. The accident was seen from the house, but by the time help came Mr. Zazzi was unconscious."—H. I. Haskins, Jr., Branchville, N. J.

Broken Tow Rope

"Paul MacFarlane, ten years old, was pinned between a tractor and the guard rail of an overhead crossing. The tractor was being towed by car and the tow rope broke. The boy had several fractured ribs and scalp lacerations."—Mrs. Irving Heywood, Batavia, N. Y.

Tractor in Gear

"I was greasing the tractor, and had the front wheel on a jack. My young son put the tractor in gear so the wheel would not fall off the jack, and it was forgotten. The next day I cranked the tractor while it was still in gear, and when the tractor started up, my right leg was pinned between the machine and the wall. The leg was badly crushed between the ankle and the knee."—F. M. Bloom, R. 2, Harrington, Del.

Another Bull

"Roy Ottman had his left leg broken above the knee when attacked by a bull. The bull was in the barn, and Mr. Ottman discovered that the animal had pulled the ring out of its nose. Mr. Ottman was attacked while he was attempting to replace it."—Mrs. Leon Myers, R.D. 4, Troy, N. Y.

Dangerous Blasting Caps

"Frederick Horn, a 9-year-old boy living with his grandparents, attempted to hold a blasting cap in his left hand and light it with his right hand. It exploded and mangled his hand so badly that it had to be amputated. Some pieces of metal were embedded in his face, one just missing an eye."—Mrs. Newton L. Clarke, Andover, N. Y.

Fractured Skull

"Lewis Virtell, 40-year-old hired man, was killed instantly when a load of hay overturned. He jumped as the load started to overturn, and his skull was fractured."—Paul Waterman, Worcester, N. Y.

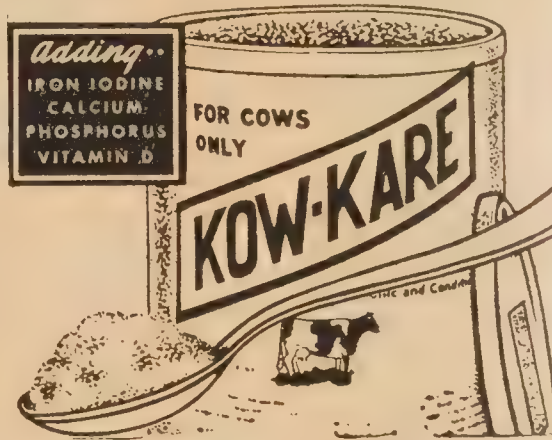
Startled Horse

"My brother was going to turn the horses into the pasture when it looked like rain. He went into the stall without speaking, and a horse kicked him, cracking three ribs and tearing ligaments in his leg. The horse had always been gentle."—Luella Hill, R.D. 1, Westerlo, N. Y.



HEAD OFF Winter Fatigue

The cold months, when milk production comes harder, call for special feeding practices. To help cows convert all the milk values in their feed, begin now to support digestion and assimilation with the Iron-Iodine tonic, Kow-Kare. Besides useful tonic drugs, Kow-Kare adds the minerals, Calcium, Phosphorus, plus 1700 U.S.P. units of Vitamin D per feeding of two tablespoons. It pays to add Kow-Kare. \$1.25 and 65¢ sizes at feed, drug and general stores. **DAIRY ASSN. CO., Inc., Dept. 12, Lyndonville, Vt.**



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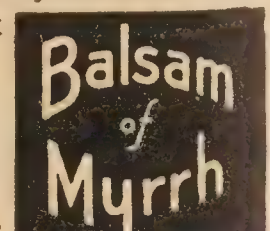
DON'T let wire-cut, scratched or bruised teats and udders invite infections or lead to cows giving less milk.

Balsam of Myrrh's antiseptic action promotes healing. Its soothing ingredients bring quick relief from soreness, also reduces test inflammation at calving time.

Effective for superficial swellings, strains, muscular pains or lameness, galls, calks and fouts. Keep a bottle handy at all times.

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The Question Box

Is there any benefit in plowing under sweet corn stalks in the garden?

There are few crops which will produce more organic matter than corn, and it is a shame to waste it. The stalks can be plowed under reasonably well if you leave them in piles over the winter, then spread them in the spring, with the stalks running lengthwise of the furrows. There is some danger of an increase of European corn borers if the corn is not plowed under completely.

* * *

When should strawberries be mulched in the fall?

It is a good idea to wait until the ground freezes. The mulch is not to protect the berries in the fall, but to prevent alternate freezing and thawing in the spring. A year ago snow covered the ground before it froze, but that does not happen very often.

* * *

My peaches have some worms this fall. What insect causes this, and how can I control it?

The chances are that this is a relatively new pest known as the oriental peach moth, which was first discovered in 1916 but is now present in a good

good grade animal unless you have a better purebred for a replacement. Sometimes it is possible to buy a good old cow at a reasonable price, with the expectation of getting at least one or two calves before she has to be sold.

Many men with good purebreds kept primarily for milk production, sell calves at moderate prices. Some of them have excellent breeding back of them, particularly if they belong to an Artificial Breeding Association. To sum it all up, you might say: Start slowly, get good animals, but watch for bargains.

* * *

How can I build a silo of baled straw?

This has been tried out in the West, and some success reported. The bales are laid flat in a circle of the size you want, and are kept from spreading by encircling each tier tightly with two heavy, smooth wires. The other tiers are built on top to the desired height.

At best it is a makeshift proposition, and before trying it we suggest that you at least investigate the possibility of building a temporary silo of snow fencing and heavy paper.

* * *

Is it a serious handicap for a cow to have a pendulous udder which hangs below her hocks?

We think that breeders are paying more attention to good udders than they once did. A pendulous udder has two disadvantages. First, it is more likely to be injured, and adjoining cows are more likely to step on the cow's teats. The second disadvantage is that rather careful studies show that cows with pendulous udders seldom continue as good producers to a ripe old age.

* * *

I have a raspberry patch in the garden. The rows are pretty wide. Would you advise narrowing them down this fall, or waiting until spring?

You had better wait until spring, principally because snow might cause some damage, and you will know better in the spring how many canes to take out.

* * *

Why is it that two cows that are full sisters often vary so much in the amount of milk they produce?

Assuming that care and feeding are the same, it is a matter of heredity. You might assume that two full sisters have the same heredity, but that is not strictly true because both parents have the ability to pass on various characteristics, and all sorts of combinations are possible. That explains why an animal, all of whose ancestors are good producers, is more likely to transmit high production to the offspring.

—A. A.—

HANDY WATER

Here on our farm we have a wood and pasture lot at the end of a half-mile lane. For a time cattle traveled the fenced lane to the barn for water, and lost many valuable pounds of weight. Now they are confined to pasture and watered there. Just outside the pasture fence I have an eight-hundred gallon tank mounted on the wheels of an old wagon. A hose runs through the fence to an automatic water fountain which is securely fastened to a box firmly nailed to an old tree. No water is lost by evaporation or waste. The tank is easily hauled to the barn for refilling, and the cattle grow sleek and fat without wasting good pounds traveling a long hot lane.

—Kenneth M. Langdon,
Ransomville, N. Y.

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MAKE BLOCKS HIGH ENOUGH TO CLEAR SKID CHAINS EASILY



MAKE FROM 4 x 6

many eastern states. A dormant spray of lime sulphur (1 part to 8 parts of water) in late fall or early spring helps. You can also spray with lead arsenate just as the blossom petals drop, and again about a month later. However there is some danger in using arsenate of lead on peach trees, and it is recommended that 2 or 3 lbs. of quicklime be added to each 50 gals. of spray.

* * *

What is the best way for a man with limited capital to get started in purebreds?

Some men would argue that a man with a limited income should not go into purebreds at all. It may be good advice in some cases, but we think there are a good many exceptions. A good way to get started is to own a good grade herd and to replace it with purebreds gradually, never selling a



"Quite a coincidence. You from Maine and me from Idaho and both peeling potatoes!"

ALL BREEDS ARE ALIKE in one respect



The milk of a dairy cow, regardless of breed, cannot be maintained if there isn't a sufficient quantity of the essential mineral elements in the feed.

Don't wait until a mineral deficiency has cut down the milk production of your herd and the size of your milk check.

Ask your veterinarian. He knows that dairy cattle must have an adequate supply of calcium, magnesium, manganese, iodine, cobalt and other minerals in order to be healthy, to maintain a maximum flow of milk, and calve regularly.

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Flour, manganese sulphate, potassium iodide, copper sulphate, and cobalt carbonate. Moreover, MICO contains a number of other mineral elements including iron and zinc, that are naturally associated with the calcite from which our Lime Crest Flour... the base of MICO... is made. The ingredients are uniformly blended by the Lime Crest process.

When MICO is incorporated in proper quantity in the formula feeds you buy, or when you add MICO to the grain or silage of the ration, your animals are protected against a deficiency of calcium and the six essential trace mineral elements: iron, copper, cobalt, manganese, iodine and zinc.



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★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

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make outstanding layers of large eggs—and rapid growing broilers, roasters, or capons.

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WILLIAM S. MAPES, BOX A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

RICHQUALITY LEGHORNS

OUR 35th YEAR. 12000 BIRDS.

One of New York State's Oldest and Largest Breeding Farms. Write for Catalogue.

RICH POULTRY FARMS

WALLACE H. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

Boice's Poultry Breeding Farm.

U. S. PULLORUM PASSED WHITE LEGHORNS. NEW HAMPSHIRE, BARRED ROCKS, CROSSES. Progeny test breeding. Free Circular.

GERALD BOICE, TIVOLI, N. Y.

Vancress New Hampshires

Family-pedigree bred for livability, egg and broiler production. N. Y.-U. S. Pullorum Clean. High New Hamp. pen 1944-45 Farmingdale Contest.

Alson Van Wagner, R.D. 2, Hyde Park, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

FARM FOR SALE: 134 acres, \$11,000.00 Good land, 3rd generation farm. 9 rm. house, furnace, electricity, beautiful view, 3/4 mile from town, on direct route to city 9 miles. Proposed surfaced road damages will pay half value of farm. Stock if desired.

E. W. VETTER, R.D. No. 3, ONEONTA, N. Y.

For Sale: 170-Acre Dairy Farm.

Concrete Highway, 1/4 mile milk station, High School, village. New modern buildings. Gas and Electricity. 2 Tractors, Milking Machine, all farm machinery, 38 head cattle. With or without stock and tools.

Write: CLAUDE GLEASMAN, BOONVILLE, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE: Fully Equipped Guernsey Dairy Farm. 250 acres, 40 head purebred and grade cattle. 1 pair horses, electric milker, barn equipped with all conveniences. 10 rm. house with bath. Good road, near lake. Feed, stock, tools, \$16,000.00. Farm alone \$8,000.00. Money maker.

J. J. Henry Sr., Elm Dale Farm, Sherman, N. Y.

286 ACRES. DAIRY FARM.

Good Buildings. Farm Tools, 60 cows, hay, oats, ensilage. Will sell with or without.

Write Ross Lee, Arcade, N. Y.

MILK ROUTE

FOR SALE: Retail and Wholesale Milk Route Handling between 800 and 900 qts. Grade A pasteurized milk daily. Situated 6 miles from city of 20,000 population. Also serving several country towns. State license and town permits. We produce the greater part of the milk. Would sell routes, pasteurizing equipment, trucks complete and would lease the plant and agree to furnish part of the milk.

BOX 514-A

c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—250 acres fertile land,

good buildings, modern convenience, state highway, Cayuga County, N. Y. Cash or share. **KASPAR PETER, 2921 Collingwood, Toledo, Ohio**

HELP WANTED

EXPERIENCED COOK

for owner's family and staff on Hudson River Valley farm. All adults. Able-bodied, country woman, non-servant type, wanted immediately. Also same type woman for housework and assist cook. Modern equipment. Refrigeration plant for home-grown vegetables and meats. Individual rooms. No liquor. Protestant churches in vicinity. Both jobs permanent. State age, experience, availability, references, telephone number. Send small returnable photo if possible.

Write Box 514-JM,

c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York

ENERGETIC WOMAN, trained agricultural school, for working herd manager, field crops, all modern farming operations, large dairy farm N. Y. State. Protestant family. Successful handling business and staff prerequisites. Complete information, references, photo, salary, telephone. Write BOX 514-MEJ, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

FINE POSITION FOR RIGHT MAN.

Beautiful farm on Belgrade Lakes, Me. House well built and partly furnished. Lge. barn with silo, electricity, telephone. In school district. Farm connected with a large recreation camp open only during summer. Camp can use milk, eggs, poultry and large part of farm products. Good wages and fine home to man who can take proper care of place and raise about 3 cows, plenty of chickens and some farm products as can be used by camp, also for his own use. Only high class, sober, efficient, industrious man with high references need apply. **E. F. HATHAWAY, 195 FREEPORT ST., DORCHESTER, MASS.**

EASTERN N. Y. DAIRY FARM, EQUIPPED MODERN MACHINERY, WANTS

Two Able-bodied Women, 20-35,

farm background or experience, to work with Registered Jerseys, part-time tractors and horses on field crops. Own rooms, central heating, excellent food. Permanent. Protestant churches nearby. Answer full, education, experience, references, tel. no., small photo. Write

Box 514-JE,

c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

Help Wanted: SINGLE MAN, experienced, reliable, for general farm work on a thoroughly modernized New Jersey Dairy farm with pure bred stock, three miles from Flemington, N. J. \$120.00 monthly plus board and private room with shower. Good working and living conditions. Give age and full information in first letter. **Box 514-CF, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.**

MIDDLE-AGED couple to work on Dutchess County N. Y. chicken farm. Separate house, modern conveniences. State ages, church affiliations, wages expected. Write Box 514-V c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, ITHACA, NEW YORK.

Woman Wanted for General Housework.

\$15 per week—plain cooking. One afternoon off and some Sunday afternoons. No laundry. 3 in family. Lovely home on lake. References exchanged.

George Williams, Lochland Road, Geneva, N.Y.

HELP WANTED: Competent housekeeper needed in country home in Bucks County, Pa. Good pay, large airy room, small family, modern conveniences, beautiful surroundings. Write immediately and state qualifications. **Box 37, Mrs. John B. Murphey, HILLTOWN, PA.**

HORSES and PONIES

Farm chunks, 1250 to 1500 pounds; heavy drafters, 1000 to 2500 pounds; Percherons, Belgians, singles matched pairs or carload, whatever weights and colors required.

All-purpose saddle horses for general use, also fancy three and five-gaited. Indian Pinto cow ponies neck-rein broke. Golden Palominos, Hunters and Jumpers.

Large ponies, Arabians, Hackneys and Welsh; large, medium and midget Shetlands. Solid colors and attractive spotted; shipped singly in crates by express. How old are children you want pony for? **Your Entire Satisfaction Fully Guaranteed.**

Howard Chandler

CHARITON, IOWA

FALL COWS

Fall cows can be bought cheaper now than at buying up time. With beef prices good, and a large selection of cows to pick from you can save money by acting now! We will finance your purchase of cows and farm machinery through authorized dealers on liberal terms. **Write today for full particulars.**

EQUITABLE CREDIT CORPORATION Specialists in Livestock and Farm Machinery Financing.

Complete Dispersal Sale River Road Farm Jerseys

90 Concord, Mass. **90**
HEAD Nov. 19, 1945 **HEAD**
AT 10:00 A. M.

The untimely death of the owner, Mr. Mason Garfield, makes it necessary to disperse this famous herd of Jerseys. This is a line-bred Sophie Tormentor herd from which animals have been shipped all over the land and to South America. Few herds, if any, have made the medals Mr. Garfield made with these animals.

In addition to holding the most Medals of Merit of any Jersey breeder he made with his animals 45 Silver Medals and 55 Gold Medals as well as holding 27 State Championships. Although no testing has been done since 1940 all animals not with official records in the herd are daughters and granddaughters of Medal cows and bulls and capable of carrying on the great production traditions of this family. Mr. Garfield was holding himself ready to resume testing as soon as conditions made it possible and his death now is a real blow to the Jersey fraternity.

Everything is vaccinated and the herd is fully accredited. All animals are young and in all stages of lactation with a generous number now fresh or nearly. No better opportunity will be found to get animals capable of meeting the present milk shortage than right here. Cows, heifers and calves bred to produce large amounts of rich Jersey milk.

Catalogs will be mailed ON REQUEST to
GEORGE H. RICKER, Sales Manager,
GROTON, VERMONT
Auctioneer: **E. M. GRANGER, Jr.**



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

THINGS I have learned this summer: If you really want to live, there is no place like the Northeast.

If you want to work for the wealthy on their terms, go South or West.

The small farmer cannot gamble with possible—even probable—drought seasons and years, the wealthy man can.

Our rainfall is more dependable every season than it is anywhere else.

Rain-and-water is the all important farm necessity—appreciated everywhere except in the Northeast.

Small farms, homes, communities, with everyone getting along who is willing to work, IS the Northeast.

Our barns scattered all over the landscape give a feeling of security, thrift, and independence, for nowhere else are they any real part of the picture.

Our farm products have a pretty wellknown and understood value. The further away from consumer markets farm products are raised, the greater the confusion, lack of understanding, and price stress. This brings about a speculator's paradise at the expense of the farmer, and, believe me, the speculators take this advantage.

The big fellow may push the little
(Continued on Page 19)

BEEF CATTLE TOUR AND SALE

Western New York beef growers have scheduled two important events for November 1 and 2. On Thursday, the 1st, there will be a tour of beef cattle farms in the Rochester area, and a banquet in Rochester in the Chamber of Commerce Building, featuring home-grown steaks. R. C. Pollack, of the National Livestock and Meat Board, will be the speaker, and there will be exhibits of freezer cabinets and demonstrations on meat cutting.

On November 2, the Wayne County Beef Cattle Club will hold its second annual sale of New York State beef cattle at the Palmyra Fair Grounds. There will be judging of beef animals in the morning and the sale at 1:00 in the afternoon. There will be both Hereford and Angus animals for sale, including breeding animals and feeder calves.

—A. A.—

EASTERN BROWN SWISS BREEDERS' ANNUAL SALE

The Eastern Brown Swiss Breeders held their seventh annual sale at the fairgrounds in Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y., on October 10. The sale was well attended, interest was high and bidding was brisk.

The top female of the sale was Walhalla Princess Creamelle, a granddaughter of Blankus Baronet of Walhalla, out of a daughter of Baron of Spring Valley, consigned by Mrs. Jessie Zoller, Walhalla Farms, Rexford, N. Y. She brought \$900 and went to Louis R. Ripley, Litchfield, Conn.

The second high female was Regina of J. B., a yearling daughter of Colonel Harry of J. B., out of a granddaughter of Jane's Royal of Vernon, consigned by Judd's Bridge Farm, New Milford, Conn. She brought \$850 and went to Active Acres Farm, Princeton, N. J.

The top bull was a two months old calf, Keeper's Cynic of Lee's Hill, a son of The Keeper of Lee's Hill, out of a daughter of Jane's Royal of Vernon. He brought \$550 and went to Louis R. Ripley, Litchfield, Conn.

The second high male of the sale was High Meadow Bouncer, a six months old son of Colonel Harry of J. B., con-

signed by George B. Farnam, High Meadow Farm, Wallingford, Conn. He brought \$400 and went to L. U. Barnes and Paul Wright, Orange, Conn.

The largest purchaser was Jose J. Peralta, San Jose, Costa Rica, who took seven head for a total of \$2,720.00.

The total receipts were \$20,200, averaging \$381, considered excellent in view of the large number of young stock sold. Clarence B. Smith of Pinconning, Michigan was the auctioneer. V. B. Vye, Waukesha, Wisconsin, did the announcing. The sale committee included: George W. DeVoe, New Milford, Conn., George B. Farnam, Wallingford, Conn., Harold E. Magnussen, Rexford, N. Y., and Kent Leavitt, Millbrook, N. Y. Head leadman was Charles L. Goodwin, Guilford, N. Y.

—A. A.—

EASTERN NEW YORK HOLSTEIN BREEDERS HOLD 7th ANNUAL SALE

The seventh annual sale of the Eastern New York Holstein Breeders' Association was held at Rhinebeck fairgrounds on October 6th with approximately 500 in attendance. Sixty head of cattle was sold for a total of \$24,270. Top cow was "Ellbank Sensation Piebe", consigned by Roy Wright and Son, Pleasant Valley, and purchased by Barton Miller, Poughkeepsie, at \$1,125. Second high cow was "Starkdale Hope", consigned by James Stark, Pawling, and purchased by Warren Wigsten, Poughkeepsie, R.D., at \$770.

Top bull was "Osbornedale Lochinvar Musketeer", consigned by Cashman Farms, Hopewell Junction, and sold to F. W. Seely, Walton, at \$875. Second high bull was "Hedge Dean Dunmaster", consigned by Hedge Farm, Pine Plains, and purchased by Leonard Kaplan, LaGrangeville, at \$690. The two high cows were heifers and both bulls were yearlings. The sale was under the management of R. Austin Backus, Earlville, N. Y.

—A. A.—

EARLVILLE No. 185

The grand total at the two-day R. Austin Backus 185th Earlville Holstein sale was \$44,293. Cows averaged \$312; bred heifers, \$262; open heifers, \$290; orphan heifers, \$52; bulls, \$192. 400 people were in attendance. The sale was under the management of R. Austin Backus, Earlville, N. Y.

Top cow was from Hasbrook Farm to Paul Smith, Newark Valley, at \$815. Next in line was another from Hasbrook Farm to Leo Kaplan, LaGrangeville, at \$810.—John R. Parsons.

BRADFORD COUNTY, PENNA. COMPLETE DISPERSAL AUCTION

O. G. ANDERSON & SON HERD
their farm east of TROY, PA., on U. S. No. 6
Tuesday, October 30, 1945

50 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

T.B. Accredited, Bang Certified, younger animals calfhood vaccinated.

CTA average about 400 lb. of fat. Entire milking herd recently fresh or springing close at sale time.

2 herd bulls of Winterthur and Lauxmoot farms breeding. Sale held in a tent, starting at 12:00, lunch served.

A good sale to attend regardless of distance.

Trucks arranged for.

O. G. ANDERSON & SON, Owners, TROY, PA.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS
Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

HEREFORDS -- BEEF CATTLE -- ANGUS

NEW YORK STATE BEEF CATTLE SALE
Friday, November 2, 1945
PALMYRA FAIRGROUNDS, PALMYRA, N. Y.
GRADING 9:00 A. M. SALE 1:00 P. M.

FEEDER CALVES—BREEDING ANIMALS.

Calves sold by pound. Breeding Animals sold by the head.

Sponsored by WAYNE COUNTY BEEF CATTLE CLUB.

For more details write: E. J. KEANE, Credit Manager,

Merchants National Bank,

Syracuse, N. Y.

WALTER W. FISK, Sales Manager, WOLCOTT, N. Y.

ANGUS -- BEEF CATTLE -- HEREFORDS



TIMELY VACCINATION

Saves Them

Shipping Fever (hemorrhagic septicemia) is a serious problem to both shippers and receivers of livestock. Timely vaccination against this disease can keep your losses down to the minimum.

Animals should be vaccinated with **Lederle's Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin** at least two weeks before loading. When shipped on short notice animals can be protected with **Lederle's Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum**.

Don't take chances with Shipping Fever in your stock shipments! Protect livestock profits by using **Lederle's Hemorrhagic Septicemia Products**. For best treatment, if the disease should strike, use **Lederle's Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum**.

Lederle products are stocked by most dealers. If your dealer cannot supply you, please send us his name.



LEDERLE LABORATORIES, INC.

A Unit of American Cyanamid Company

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

SUSQUEHANNA CO., PA.

Complete Dispersal Auction

**40 REGISTERED
HOLSTEIN CATTLE**

Wednesday, October 24, '45

JOSEPH NATALINE HERD

His Farm, THOMPSON, PA.

T.B. Accredited, Bang Certified.

The 2nd highest herd for CTA production in Susquehanna Co. with 80 herds competing. Average—466.5 lb. of fat. 9 cows with records from 505 lb. to 654 lb. of fat.

A choice herd, outstanding in type, condition, and production.

Sale held in a tent.

THIS IS A COMPLETE DISPERSAL.

Joseph Natoline, Owner,
Thompson, Pa.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS

Sales Mgr. & Auctioneer, Mexico, N. Y.

WAYNE COUNTY, PENNA., SALE

COMPLETE DISPERSAL

F. EMMETT OLVER

60 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, at 10:00 A. M.

T.B. Accredited, Bang Certified.

Owner seriously ill. Sale at farm on Route 106, east of HONESDALE 7 miles.

All females raised on the farm—good ages, majority fresh or close springers.

22 cows with records from 400 lb. to over 500 lb. fat. HERD SIRE—by \$7700 DEAN OF THE PEARLS, selling with 25 daughters.

Sale held in a big tent. This is a popular high bred herd in CTA for past 17 years. Officially classified—all "Good" or better.

F. EMMETT OLVER, Owner, HONESDALE, PA.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS

Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

CATTLE AUCTIONEER—SALES MANAGEMENT
ANY BREED, ANYTIME, ANYWHERE.
PEDIGREE EXPERT.

Ithaca Sales & Auctioneering Co., Ithaca, N. Y.



Raise Ayrshires

Heaviest producer of 4% milk at lowest feed cost—the milk the post-war market demands.

Ayrshires are noted for perfect udders, grazing ability, hardiness and outstanding type.

Write for literature and list of breeders near you with stock for sale.

Ayrshire Breeders' Ass'n
85 Center St., Brandon, Vt.

**4%
MILK**

AYRSHIRE AUCTIONS

The 26th Annual Allegany-Steuben Club Sale will be held at Maple City Park, HORNELL, N. Y., on WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31st at 1:00 P. M.

A hand picked offering of 30 cows and 1st calf heifers, 25 bred heifers, 6 yearlings, 4 bulls. All T.B. and Bang's tested within 30 days before sale. For Catalog Write

AYRSHIRE SALES SERVICE Box 85 Brandon, Vt.

LET'S LOOK AT THE RECORDS

Read the records of dairy production—Holsteins lead in every official age class for the production of milk and butter fat by registered cows. You owe it to yourself to study the Holstein cow as a profit producer for your farm.



**FREE
ILLUSTRATED
HOLSTEIN
JUDGING MAN-
UAL. WRITE**

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OF AMERICA • Brattleboro, Vermont • Box 2001**

ANCHORAGE FARMS Cobleskill, N. Y.

**★ Registered Herefords
★ Registered Corriedales**

Breeders of uniform purebred livestock.
Inquiries and visitors always welcome.

Raise a GUERNSEY BULL To Raise Your INCOME

To get top income over cost of feed, select one of 50,000 registered Guernsey bulls out of a good or better cow and travel the road to more profitable dairying. Write for FREE Booklet.

THE AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB
309 Grove Street, Peterborough, New Hampshire

A PACKAGE OF SEEDS

Your next young bull is the package of seeds from which your future calf crop will grow. Choose him carefully. A post card to us will bring offerings from New England's greatest breeders. State approximate price, preferred bloodlines, and other details.

NEW ENGLAND STATES HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION,
360 Worthington St., Springfield 3, Mass.

Benefits
You Can
Really
See



**A TONIC APPETIZER
Your Hens Enjoy**

Easy to Mix AVI-TAB in Wet or Dry Mash

In many flocks some birds don't quite do their best. Give such birds the benefits of a tonic appetizer, this convenient, modern way. Just mix Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab in the mash; watch your hens respond.

Avi-Tab is used and recommended by thousands of poultry raisers; many report enthusiastically how birds perk up. Easy to give; moderate in cost.

So, help those unthrifty birds in your flock; easily, conveniently. Ask for genuine Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab at hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores, now.

DR. SALSBUARY'S LABORATORIES
Charles City, Iowa
A Nation-wide Poultry Service

As Tonic
Appetizer
For Poultry

For Pleasant
Poultry House
Disinfecting,
Get Genuine
Dr. Salsbury's
Par-O-San.

GET THE GENUINE
**Dr. Salsbury's
AVI-TAB**

**Get Those
POULTRY
LICE**
& Feather Mites



Black Leaf 40
Lice and feather mites can be cleaned up easily, quickly.


Get the BLACK LEAF 40
Just a few drops on roost according to directions will do the job. Ask for Black Leaf 40.

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**GET RID OF RATS
MICE, NOXIOUS ANIMALS**
Used successfully for generations the world over. Gets rid of rats, mice, noxious animals. Easy; economical; kills where others fail.

ROUGH on RATS
THE OLD RELIABLE

At drug stores
25¢
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TABLETS** **FOR
ALL
POULTRY**

The reliable drinking water antiseptic. At all druggists and poultry supply dealers. 50c, \$1.00, \$2.50 and \$4.00.

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FENCING FOR YOUR FARM

Poultry Fencing, Poultry Netting, Welded Turkey Wire, Cello-Glass, Steel Fence Posts, Field Fencing, Barbed Wire, Electric Fence Controllers, Chestnut Post and Rail Fencing, Cedar Hurdle Fence, Cedar Posts. Literature FREE.

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LITERATURE FREE

New Duck and Goose Feathers Wanted.
HIGHEST PRICES PAID. WE PAY FREIGHT.
N. DEITCH, Fruit Trade Bldg., Phila. 6, Penna.

Fall Hen Problems

WHEN PULLETS are put into winter quarters, certain troubles are likely to develop. They are not new, but there is some new information about them and some old reminders that may help you to handle them.

Ventilation: Some poultrymen seem to be able to keep houses dry in winter. Others run into all kinds of trouble. While it has nothing to do with ventilation, one practice that has been very helpful is the use of built-up litter. Poultrymen begin adding litter early in the fall, and continue until it is at least six inches deep. When it is well broken up it seems to insulate the floor, and it stays much drier than where litter is not put in until late in the fall.

Ventilating a poultry house is more of a problem than ventilating a cow barn, because the hens give off less heat per cubic feet of air space than cows do. Back in 1934 *American Agriculturist* printed instructions on ventilating poultry houses by F. L. Fairbanks of Cornell, who was later killed in an automobile accident. The directions are still good, and we will be glad to send a reprint of the article to any subscriber who requests it. We ask that you send three cents to cover postage.

Regardless of ventilating methods used, there is plenty of opportunity for a poultryman to use judgment. Fix the water fountain so that there will be no leakage on the floor, and if possible avoid letting rainwater come in through windows. Judgment is necessary, too, in deciding on the adjustment of air intakes.

Cannibalism: The newest and in some ways the best control of cannibalism among layers is the electric debeaker. Debeaking hens (that is, taking off the point of the upper bill) has been practiced by some poultrymen for some time, but taking off the point with a knife is a slow job. The electric debeaker speeds up the work, and we predict that many poultrymen with large flocks will own one. The outfit will probably be too expensive for the small poultryman, but at least some county Farm Bureaus are planning to buy a machine for the use of poultrymen in the county. It sounds like a good idea.

The other control methods consist of beak guards or vent shields, the use of salt in the drinking water, and the feeding of oats. Beak guards or vent shields will control cannibalism, but they have some disadvantages. It takes time to apply them, and not a few poultrymen report that some hens catch them on nests or hoppers and thus injure themselves. Salt can be put in the drinking water at the rate of one tablespoonful to each gallon for a few days, but this makes droppings watery and therefore is a messy solution to the problem. Some poultrymen have reported good results from feeding three or four pounds of whole oats per day for each one hundred hens; others are less enthusiastic about results.

Cleaning Eggs: Someone could earn the undying gratitude of poultrymen by devising a sure-fire method of keeping eggs clean, and thus avoid the necessity of washing them. Several things can be done to minimize the problem, chief among them being the maintenance of clean nests and the frequent gathering of eggs. Incidentally, built-up litter which results in a drier floor also helps.

Eggs which are slightly soiled can be cleaned with sandpaper or steel wool. Some poultrymen have a small,

motor-driven cleaner with a revolving wheel covered with sandpaper. Some study is being put on the problem of an egg cleaner which will work almost automatically. You may hear more about this.

Much has been said about the harm that washing eggs does to the keeping quality. We used to be told that washing removes a sort of protective coating from the egg. The facts are that egg shells are porous and that washing is likely to result in the entrance of bacteria through the shell. This is more likely to happen if the egg is washed in cold water, because the contents of the egg shrink and the dirty water is pulled into the shell. The obvious answer is that if you have to wash eggs, wash them with warm water.

Selling Eggs: The old problems incident to selling eggs have faded into the background during wartime, but sooner or later many of them will be back with us again. You will again get postcards in the fall of the year from city dealers, promising all kinds of premiums if you will ship them your eggs. The reason is that certain dealers, usually the less reliable ones, buy just enough eggs during the flush season to meet their requirements. In late summer they find themselves short and so try to steal shippers from other dealers who have taken good care of poultrymen through the flush season. If you fall for these cards, you are headed for trouble. Some dealers get farther and farther behind in payments until you never get all your money. Others pay you a premium in the fall, and

figure on getting it back again when eggs become plentiful.

Two good rules to follow are to ship eggs only after you have investigated the reliability of the buyer, and to stick with a buyer so long as he handles your eggs satisfactorily.

Culling: The bulk of culling is still done in the fall, but on more and more farms it is becoming a year-round proposition. An excellent way to keep down costs is to go over the flock at least once a week, removing the birds that are out of condition or that have stopped laying.

It pays also to cull the pullets as they are put in the houses in the fall. Particularly when a man has space available, it is a great temptation to put all the pullets in, hoping that they will develop into profitable producers. The poor birds seldom do. Good poultrymen follow the practice of housing the earliest maturing birds first. If this practice is followed, it should be easy to cull and sell the pullets that are very slow and that will never develop into profitable producers.

—A. A.—

New Egg Records

SOME outstanding egg-laying records have just been completed in the 51-week test at Stafford, Genesee County, N. Y. A pen of White Leghorns (see picture on this page) owned by Monroe Babcock of Ithaca, N. Y., set a new world's record for all breeds. The pen of 13 birds averaged 312 eggs and 333.55 points.

The point system takes the size of the eggs into consideration, and birds are penalized for small eggs. Nine of the 13 hens layed more than 300 eggs and twelve of them scored more than 300 points. The best producer in the

(Continued on opposite page)



National champion New Hampshire Red pen owned by H. S. and M. E. Twitchell, Exeter, New Hampshire.

(Below) This pen of White Leghorns of Monroe Babcock, Ithaca, N. Y., set a new world's record at Stafford, Genesee County, N. Y., test yards.



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CHICKS

25 YEARS

READY-TO-LAY PULLETS

15,000 pullets from 6 weeks up to ready-to-lay. All from stock bred for egg production—early hatched, range raised, full of health and vitality, ready to make money for you. Now ready for shipment.

ALL BREEDERS U. S. APPROVED. OFFICIALLY PULLORUM CONTROLLED.

BABY CHICKS—Free catalog describes one of finest poultry plants in East. Hatches weekly all year. Place your order well in advance.

NEW HAMPSHIRE • R.I. REDS
WHITE LEGHORNS • WHITE ROCKS
BARRED ROCKS • CROSSES

Write for free folder and prices today.

SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM
A. HOWARD FINGAR, Owner.
 Box A, Phone 1309-J1, Hudson, N. Y.

WHITE ROCK

BABY CHICKS... \$18. PER 100

SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE ORDERS.

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.

JOSEPH I. TOLMAN
 I SPECIALIZE ONE BREED, ONE GRADE AT ONE PRICE.
 Dept. B, ROCKLAND MASS.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FINEST

30,000 WEEKLY 40,000 weekly
 BABY CHICKS TURKEY POULTS
 Turkey poults, January 1st to August 30th.
 B.B.B. Bronze, Nargansett, Bourbon Reds, White Hollands, Bronze.

Baby Chicks year around, White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Hampshire Reds, Crosse.

CATALOG FREE. PHONE DENVER, 8-4791.
 Chicks and poults only shipped within a radius of 1,000 miles.

Book your order now for next years poults and chicks. ALL BREEDERS BLOOD TESTED FOR B.W.D.

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Are you looking for just the right Christmas gift for a friend or relative? We suggest a copy of E. R. Eastman's popular farm novel, **TOUGH SOD**, now published in book form, handsomely bound in green and gold. Price, \$2.50 per copy, postpaid. Send your order now to **American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.**

pen layed 345 eggs, and weighed 5.9 lbs. at the end of the test. There were no deaths among the birds in the pen. The previous world's record was made in 1940 at Storrs, Conn., by a pen owned by J. A. Hanson of Corvallis, Ore.

A pen of New Hampshires owned by H. S. and M. E. Twitchell of Exeter, N. H., topped all pens of that breed this year by laying 3619 eggs and scoring 3928.50 points. The average production was 278 eggs. A picture of the pen is shown on this page.

A pen owned by Harco Orchards of South Easton, Mass., just missed a national record for the breed by producing 3734 eggs, scoring 4080.75 points, and averaging 287 eggs.

Another high individual for the country, for the breed, was a White Plymouth Rock entry of the Dunham White Rock Farm, Waynesville, Ohio, which accounted for 323 eggs and 351.95 points. This is among the best ever recorded, and just short of a new national record.

Entered during the test year were 650 birds in 50 pens by 50 breeders, 22 from New York State and the remainder from Missouri, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, California, Michigan, Oregon, Wyoming, Ohio, Texas, Massachusetts, Indiana, New Hampshire, and Connecticut.

Prof. R. C. Ogle, of the New York State College of Agriculture, is supervisor of the Stafford test.

—A. A.—

DOWN THE ALLEY

(Continued from Page 17)

fellow around when he gets a chance here, but he has a lot less chance here than elsewhere.

Everywhere else, livestock values vary more with weather than with demand—a thing we seldom worry about.

Dairying in the South will never greatly compete with us because their feed supplies are not dependable enough.

They may compete with us in meat animals, but this will be an in and out operation because they cannot depend upon weather.

Right now the big land owners are moving out their cattle. Their breeding ewes and hogs have already been moved out. They feel quite generally that this is a sellers' market, and therefore time to sell. We seem to feel that our livestock is good property and are in no hurry about selling, although we too are reducing flocks and herds and not increasing them. No one can find fault with that.

Cattle are being liquidated right now at higher prices than a year ago. This will bring about short livestock numbers of all classes and kinds, with the possible exception of dairy heifers, soon after the first of the year.

I can see nothing ahead but a very fair profit with any kind of livestock, if the operation is sound—and any livestock operation in the Northeast can be on a much sounder foundation than anywhere else in the country.

I am hearing and receiving many forecasts of trouble and doom ahead. These are mostly unsound because problems facing the livestock industry are the same problems that are facing every farmer, every other individual, and all industry. Labor has a stranglehold on all of us. Before that money talked so loudly it had a stranglehold on labor and most of us. The money interests lost their hold, and labor will lose its hold—that is the American way. All our problems revolve around the American way and not the labor bosses, and the American way never has lost in any fight.

The war is over, our boys are coming home, we have had a bountiful growing year, our barns are full, and we live in the Northeast section of the great and only America. What have we got to grouse about? Let's give thanks instead.

DON'T FEED FUNGUS



Don't let
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 Cold Frames Rot!

Treat them with

CUPRINOL

STOPS ROT

Cold frames, celery boards, flats, stakes—all your lumber for next year's crops—what condition is it in? What will it be like a year from now? You know what Rot will do. Lumber is still scarce and costly.

But you can stop this rot right now with Cuprinol, the famous old Danish formula so easily applied by brush, spray or dip, that penetrates the fibres and eliminates the nourishment on which rot, fungus and insect borers feed.

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HORSEHIDE HANDS



WEAR
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Millions of farmers and workers enjoy the real protection—the longer wear—and the dry-soft, stay-soft comfort of genuine Wolverine Horsehide Hands. They're tanned by a secret process, and no job is too tough for them. See how soft they are with never a trace of stiffness. Made by the makers of the famous Wolverine Shell Horsehide Work Shoes.

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WOLVERINE HORSEHIDE WORK GLOVES

COLLIE PUPPIES Beautiful, intelligent. Ideal companions, farm dogs or watch dogs. Both sexes. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

MOVING? So that you will not miss a single issue of the American Agriculturist, send your old address as well as your new one to American Agriculturist, 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Swollen Udders Destroy

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HERD!
 Could Have Been Saved

Illinois breeder had to sell his pure-bred cows (with 480 lb. butter-fat record) for slaughter, because of mastitis infection. Two cows in every five have Swollen Udders, experts' tests show, yet Swollen Udders can be cured with Security Udder Treatment! "Your Udder salve is sure good" says Leo Hurt, Seiling, Oklahoma, "Used it on two cows that would have lost one or two quarters of their udders. Our Veterinary wants you to send him a 5-pound jar". And Starline Dairy, Owensville, Mo., says "Best medicine I ever used for a Swollen Udder—one application cured it completely". Thousands of leading dairymen depend on Security Udder Treatment to keep cows free from udder troubles. Apply Security Udder Treatment at first sign of swollen udders. This highly potent antiseptic really checks the trouble and quickly clears it up—or money refunded.

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DEPT. AG-10

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Special Offer Saves You \$5! Limited Time Only!

.5 lb. Dairy size . Now \$7.50

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NAME

ADDRESS



Sew for Santa!

IT'S A SMART woman or girl who plans to make as many of her Christmas gifts as she possibly can this year. The demand far outruns the supply in stores, and quality leaves much to be desired, except at very high prices. Of the group of attractive gift items shown here, none is too difficult to make.

For young suits and skirts that need bright blouses—tailored, pleated-front, or peasant in style—No. 2909 offers variety for the most exacting miss.

Bring out your prettiest scraps for Apron No. 2960. It inspires one to do something both gift-y and thrifty.

Give the toddler this charming puff-sleeved, flare-skirted frock, Pattern No. 2989. Square neck or tiny collar.

For that festive apron which brightens up the kitchen oh! so much, make

No. 3731. It is very, very popular.

Every woman loves an attractive housecoat. No. 2919 is particularly becoming. May be made long or short.

No one ever has too many blouses. No. 2990 sews up in a flash and uses so little fabric. Besides, it has the new high neckline and shoulder sleeves.

For the new peplum blouse that is so popular this year, use No. 3002. Its soft lines are very flattering.

There's nothing more exciting for little girls than clothes for their favorite dolls. No. 3259 contains a collection of easy-to-make patterns.

For Baby's stocking by the chimney, cuddly lamb No. 2986 is just the right size. Easy to stuff and sew, it is soft and safe for her to take to bed.

And here is a stuffed doll, 27 inches tall, 'most as big as a child! Pattern No. 2821 includes easy-to-make clothes as well as the doll.

No. 2984 is the cutest elephant ever to put under the tree as a special surprise for the youngsters; he has wide floppy ears and a big trunk.

Any woman, large or small, would be pleased with dainty nightie No. 2863, with its pretty lines and feminine lace.

No one ever has enough lovely lingerie! No. 3461 gives a wide range of sizes for this slip and pantie set.

The mothers who have to do the shopping, as well as the boys who receive, will be delighted with undies made by Pattern No. 2955. The men would be equally pleased with underwear made by Pattern No. 3868 (similar to 2955, but in men's sizes).

Bag No. 2521 is teamed with a

perky beret, not shown. Such a combination makes a wonderful gift.

No. 2795 includes a drawstring bag with calot and beret, all very useful and very popular.

No. 3859 is a pretty pouch bag and visor hat with peek-a-boo crown or none at all. No. 3716 is a very festive bag with a becoming bonnet to match.

Pattern Requirements

No. 2909—sizes 6 to 16. Size 12, 1½ yards 35-inch for tailored or pleated-front blouse; 1½ yards 35-inch for peasant style.

No. 2960—One size, requiring ½ yard 35-inch, ¾ yard contrasting for top apron; ½ yard 35-inch, ⅝ yard contrasting for lower apron.

No. 2989—Sizes 1, 2, 3 and 4. Size 2, 1¾ yards 35-inch for dress with square neckline.

No. 3731—One size, requiring only 1 yard 35-inch, 3 yards ruffling. Applique included.

No. 2919—Sizes 12 to 46. Size 36, 3¾ yards 35-inch, ⅝ yard 35-inch contrasting for short version.

No. 2990—One size, designed to fit any figure; 1½ yards 39-inch.

No. 3002—Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, 2½ yards 39-inch.

No. 3259—Sizes to fit 14, 16, 18 and 20-inch dolls.

No. 2986—One size.

No. 2821—27 inches tall.

No. 2984—14 inches high.

No. 2863—Sizes 12 to 44. Size 36, 3¼ yards 35-inch, 2¼ yards lace.

No. 3461—Sizes 12 to 46. Size 36,

3¾ yards 35-inch, 6⅞ yards lace trimming, for slip and panties.

No. 2955—Sizes 4 to 14. Size 8, 2 yards 35-inch for shirt and shorts.

No. 3868—Men's shirts and shorts. Sizes A, B, C or D.

No. 2521—One size, requiring ¼ yard 35-inch for hat and bag.

No. 2795—One size, requiring ⅞ yard 35-inch for beret and bag.

No. 3859—One size, requiring ¾ yard 35-inch for bag.

No. 3716—One size, requiring 1 yard 35-inch for hat and bag.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number of each pattern clearly and enclose 15 cents in coins for EACH pattern wanted. Address Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12 cents for our new Fall and Winter Fashion Book OR send 25 cents for the book AND one pattern of your own choosing.



By ARLENE NUTTALL

NOT LONG AGO Mrs. John Lounsbury of Brooktondale, New York, called me about freezing pies. She had silo fillers coming in a few days and thought she might make use of their newly acquired farm freezer to get "ahead" of her dinner. Tonight I called to see how she had made out.

She said it had been a wonderful help to have her pie baking out of the way when the big day arrived. But while her pies were satisfactory and some of the men commented on what fine pie it was, Mrs. Lounsbury felt that freezing had certainly not improved the quality. Her complaint was that the crust was "a little soggy" and the pumpkin seemed "a little slushy". She felt, too, that pumpkin was a poor choice for freezing, but at the time no other pie material was available.

Mrs. Lounsbury says that she would do it again though, as the convenience of having the pies out of the way far out-weighed the slight loss in quality. Before next year rolls around, she plans to do some experimenting both as to

kinds of pie to freeze and the time required for thawing.

Knowing Mrs. Lounsbury, I feel sure that her "soggy" and "slushy" comments on her pumpkin pies were slight exaggerations. (You all know the friendly competition felt when it comes to feeding silo fillers or threshers!) But I do know what she means. Though I have never tried freezing a pumpkin pie, I have had them get a little queer just on standing. Because of their consistency and the lack of an upper crust, I would question their freezing qualities. As to the "soggy" crust, I have never seen a frozen pie that didn't get "soggy" if allowed to stand very long after it had been thawed. Mrs. Lounsbury, in her eagerness to have the pies ready for dinner, perhaps took them out of the freezer too early in the morning. It is hard to know just what the "thawing time" is on various foods.

I'm anxious to hear what experiences you readers have had with pies. Would thawing in the oven be of any help? Or reheating before serving? Perhaps freezing before baking is the answer. Under most conditions that would just about eliminate certain kinds of pies, unless great care were taken. I can just see pumpkin pie drizzled from the top to the bottom of our freezer, if I tried to freeze one unbaked. Please let me hear from you, c/o American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

SUPPER SUGGESTIONS

FARM WOMEN who have their own cured meats often would like to vary ways of using them. Here is a trick with bacon (or even salt pork) which you can try some Sunday night when you are serving it with eggs:

BACON CRISPS

1/2 lb. sliced bacon 1/2 cup prepared cereal
Cold water crushed, OR cornmeal

Cut each strip of sliced bacon into two pieces; dip in water, then in cereal or cornmeal. Fry in hot frying pan in which a very little bacon fat has been melted. Brown both sides, turning only once. Serve hot. (6 servings.)

CORN BREAD AND LITTLE LINK SAUSAGES

Little sausages and corn bread make a hearty one-dish meal, quick to prepare and novel to serve:

3/4 lb. sausage (12 links) 1 tablespoon melted shortening
1 egg 1/2 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon sugar 2 1/2 teaspoons baking powder
3/4 cup milk
1/2 cup whole bran
1 cup sifted flour 1/2 cup cornmeal

Simmer sausage for ten minutes in just enough water to cover. Drain well, saving liquid.

Beat egg well; add sugar and milk. Stir in whole bran and melted, cooled shortening. Sift flour, salt, baking powder and cornmeal together; add to bran mixture, stirring until liquid and dry ingredients are combined. Arrange sausages like spokes of wheel in bottom of greased pan. Cover with batter. Bake in moderately hot oven (425° F.) about 25 minutes. Turn out upside down on plate while hot. Serve at once with cream gravy made of sausage liquid and milk. (6 servings.)

Onions make a good stout soup for a

cool evening. If time is short, the white sauce could be prepared ahead of time and reheated when preparing the supper.

CREAM OF ONION SOUP

2 cups medium white sauce 1 cup milk, or water
1 teaspoon salt drained from cooked
1 cup cooked onion pulp onions

White Sauce — Melt 4 tablespoons butter in saucepan and stir 4 tablespoons flour and 1/2 teaspoon salt into it. Cook directly over flame for several minutes, stirring constantly and taking care not to brown flour. Remove from heat, add 2 cups milk, all at once, and stir until smooth. Return mixture to heat and bring to active boil, stirring constantly.

Put white sauce in double-boiler. Cook onions in boiling water until tender, then rub through sieve. To white sauce, add onion pulp, salt, and milk or onion water. If mixture is too thick, add more milk. Cook for about 10 minutes. If desired, sprinkle grated cheese over the top of each bowl of soup, and float a couple of buttered croutons or toast squares over the top. (4 servings.)

Along with cream of onion soup, serve saltines, cabbage salad, warm baked apples with nutmeg cream, crisp cookies and a beverage and you have a complete meal.—G. W. H.

—A. A. —

MEMOS ON MEAT

By LOUISE PRICE BELL.

Roasts are given a "different" flavor by basting them, while cooking, with the juice from your spiced and pickled fruits or pickles. Ham is particularly good when treated that way.

When braising pot roasts, lamb shanks, or other wartime cuts, a good idea is to use canned consomme or fat left from the chicken that yielded an unusual amount of broth. It improves the flavor. An unusual flavor, too, can be obtained by using grapefruit juice for liquid in meat loaf, instead of milk. The acid of the juice tends to make the meat more tender. Sliced liver or sweetbreads improve in flavor when they stand in sour cream.

If your bacon curls too much to suit you, dip it in cold water before frying. But let bologna curl when browning it in the skillet; it makes fine meat cups to be filled with left-over vegetables.

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DEKALB HYBRID CORN
TO Fit their Farms

Four solid years of testing on 500 farm proving grounds all over the state—that's the adaptability story of DeKalb hybrids available to New York farmers. Such long and widespread testing means but one thing: that when you select DeKalb hybrids you can be sure as shooting they will fit your farm! Hundreds of Empire farmers raise DeKalb. From their successful experience they know DeKalb . . . and they count on DeKalb to come through consistently with big yields. See your DeKalb dealer today!



"One of the main reasons we like DeKalb so well is the fine way it picks with mechanical picker. DeKalb 240 yields double what flint corn does. In 1943 our 404A gave us 85 bushels on less than 1/2 acre."—Arthur Ahl & Son, Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y.



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"I never realized how much more corn there was on a deeper kerned type until I grew DeKalb."—Everett Carr, Saratoga Co., N. Y.



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Please send me free, full information about DeKalb Hybrids for my farm.

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"TOUGH SOD"—You enjoyed reading E. R. Eastman's thrilling farm novel, "TOUGH SOD", as it appeared serially in American Agriculturist. Your friends will welcome a copy in book form as a Christmas present. Send your order now to American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. Price is \$2.50 per copy, postpaid.

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COLD PREPARATIONS

LIQUID, TABLETS, SALVE, NOSE DROPS.
USE ONLY AS DIRECTED.



THE THRIFTY ONE

By Mildred Goff

October is a thrifty one.
She gathers up with frugal care
Leftover gold of August sun,
Blue scraps of sky June had to spare.

She takes a bit of April rain,
A patch of white December weather,
And weaves a red and yellow chain
Of leaves to stitch them all together.

And over hill and field and town
Her patchwork quilt comes floating down.

HERE'S A SENSIBLE WAY
TO RELIEVE
**cramps,
headache
backache**

Of "CERTAIN DAYS" of the month



**Helps Build Up Resistance
Against Such Distress!**

If you suffer this way due to female functional periodic disturbances, try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms. This famous liquid formula DOES MORE than relieve such monthly pain. This great medicine also relieves tired, cranky, nervous, blue feelings of such days—when due to this cause.

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HELPS NATURE: There are positively no harmful opiates or habit forming drugs in Pinkham's. This medicine *helps nature*. It's one of the most effective and best known medicines of its kind. Also a grand stomachic tonic! **INEXPENSIVE!**

**Lydia E. Pinkham's
VEGETABLE COMPOUND**

Ever Try Making Cough Syrup In Your Kitchen?

Quick Relief. No Cooking. Easy!

If you've never tried mixing your own cough medicine, you've missed a lot. It's no trouble—needs no cooking—and gives you about four times as much cough syrup for your money. You'll say it beats anything you ever tried for coughs due to colds. And here's how it's done:—

Make a plain syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until it is dissolved. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Get 2½ ounces of Pinex from your druggist. Put this into a pint bottle and fill up with your syrup. This makes a pint—a family supply. Tastes fine and never spoils. Children love it.

And as for results, you've never seen anything better. It goes right to work on the cough, loosening the phlegm, soothing the irritation, and helping clear the air passages. You will like it for its results, not merely for the money it saves.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, a most reliable soothing agent for throat and bronchial irritations. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

QUILT PIECES

My big bargain package beautiful fast color quilt pieces includes giant spool thread, free, 18 selected quilt patterns, plus enough assorted colorful goods to make over 1200 quilt patches; special \$1.49 C.O.D. plus postage. 100% satisfaction money back guarantee. Send no money. Pay postman. MARY CALDWELL, CRAFT REMNANT CO., Dept. 13B, Bloomington, Ill. Free! for prompt action—latest Trail Blazers' Almanac. Clip this.

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and other berry plants which will fruit next summer. Write for FREE CATALOG.
STERN'S NURSERIES, Dept. W, GENEVA, N. Y.



FUN TO MAKE AND GIVE

Instruction leaflets telling how to make these charming, inexpensive gift items are available at 3 cents EACH. To order any or all of them, write Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., enclosing 3 cents for each leaflet wanted. Be sure to write your name and address plainly, and give number of item or name of item where no number is given.

1 Jack and Jill may be crocheted into dolls 11 inches tall or 16 inches, depending upon the size of yarn you choose. The same set of instructions will serve for both sizes, besides telling you what kinds of yarn to get for either.

2 Cosy comfort awaits the recipient of these crocheted bedroom slippers which come up around the ankles—just grand for cold, winter mornings! They are No. PC477.

3 A soft doll for a little child is No. E573. You can make it.

4 Lovely big yarn ball No. PC3069 will have very special appeal for the youngest child on your list.

5 What child wouldn't just love this bright-eyed duck! And it is not too difficult to make, either. PC1509 is its number.

6 A bean bag is doubly interesting if given features and clothes, like E574. Easy to do, and scraps are all you need.

7 The tea table is much perked up by gay potholder No. 9426. Make it for your friends or for the church sale.

8 Good sturdy denim or similar cloth makes traveling slippers No. E239, with case. Make them for either a man or a woman.

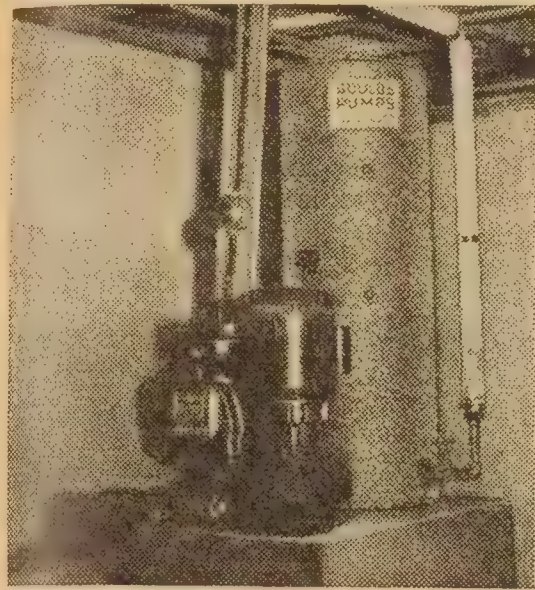
9 Humpty Dumpty may be made up in four different sizes, 7½ inches, 10 inches, 13 inches or 15 inches. Cock Horse crochets into sizes 9½ inches, 13½ inches and 17½ inches tall. Separate instruction leaflets for Humpty Dumpty and Cock Horse, 3 cents each.



Deep Well Pumps Do the Job

IT TAKES thousands of gallons of water to provide adequately for the many needs of an up-to-date dairy farm, especially when there are two dwelling houses on the farm besides a big cattle barn and a milk house and several other places where running water outlets are required.

On the 300-acre dairy farm of Carl B. Martin, at Evans Mills, N. Y., two deep wells supply plenty of water for every farm and household need for two



Pump and pressure tank in the cellar on the Carl Martin farm.

homes through two ¾-horsepower Jet-type pumps which are inter-connected in a system in which either pump alone can deliver abundant water to all outlets. One of the wells, near the barn, is 160 feet deep, with a water level sufficiently high so that the jet assembly is placed at a depth of about 90 feet. The pumping unit for this well is located in the barn.

The other pump is installed in the basement of the main dwelling house, and delivers water from a 90-foot well in which the jet assembly is placed at an 80-foot depth.

The farm's water system serves water bowls for 45 Ayrshire and Holstein milking cows in the main barn, and provides water for 15 head of young stock and 10 calves, says Bennie Koeyla, the farm manager.

Either pump supplies the heavy demands of the milk house, and provides for an outside stock tank and for a hydrant in the horse barn.

In the main house there are two bathrooms to be supplied, and a hot-

water heating system, a laundry, and an electric water heater, besides water for kitchen use.

Mr. Koeyla and his family and two hired hands live in the other dwelling house, in which are a bathroom and two toilets and a hot-water heating system.

Referring to the fact that a large portion of the farm's feed requirements, including oats, barley and corn, are raised on the property, Mr. Koeyla says, "I can't help but think that feed is mighty expensive, but water is just as necessary for the livestock, and yet it costs only a few cents a day for the animals and for all our other needs on the farm."

—A. A.—

MAKE FLOORS WARMER

"How can I keep the floors in our home from being so cold? It has a concrete foundation wall with no basement or cellar, but with room under the house for a man to work. The ground is slightly lower under the house and this with eaves dripping all around probably makes it rather damp. It has good hardwood floors all over and I do not care to lay and finish another floor over it."—D. E. S.

Putting up gutters and downspouts to carry the roof water away should do away with most of the dampness; but even then you should use insulation underneath the floor which will not be affected by dampness. A one-inch strip of balsam wool or other water-proofed blanket insulation tacked tightly between the floor joists about two inches below the floor should make the floors quite noticeably warmer.

—A. A.—

—I. W. D.

WINTER STORAGE OF SPRAYERS

Drain all water from a sprayer before freezing weather. Remove all drain plugs, let the pump run for a few minutes, and then lift every valve ball to release any water.

The most satisfactory way to prepare a spray pump for the storage season is to dismantle valves, pressure regulator, plungers, nozzles, and other parts, then clean and coat them with oil, and reassemble the pump. This prevents trouble from dirt and scale, rusting and pitting of vital parts, and gives the operator a chance to become thoroughly familiar with the working parts.—From Cornell Bulletin 102.



When I took this picture of Paul Musch on his farm near Camden, N. Y., I suggested that thousands of farm housewives would look at it and immediately say, "Dad, why don't you do this for me?" Mr. Musch is building kitchen cupboards.

Here is another family-size farm; in this case, a father and son partnership. The son, who is a graduate of the Camden High School vocational agriculture department, is married. The two families have separate houses but work the farm together. If Mr. Musch has any spare time, his services as a carpenter and painter are, as you can imagine, always in demand.—H. L. C.

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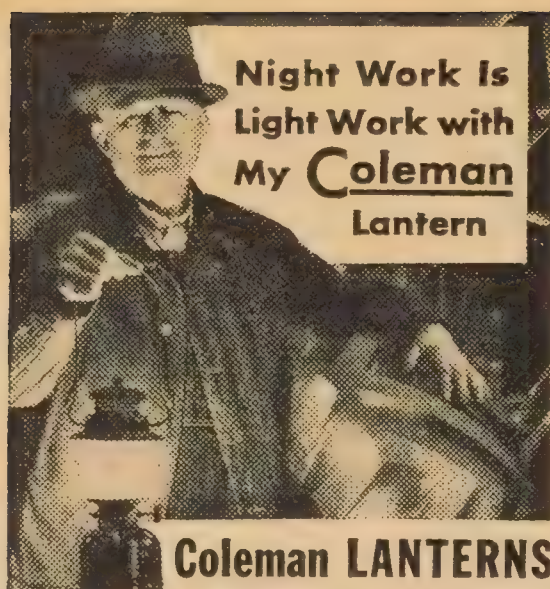
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(Continued from Page 1)

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Ferre Fuelle

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Roxbury High, Succasunna, Leroy Howell
Salem High, James Hill
Sussex High, Elmer T. Denman

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Brookville High
Davidson Township High, Sonestown
Emmaus High
Harrison Township High
Mechanicsburg High
Mercer High
Frank Musser
Eugene Harding
Max G. McClintock
Adam Henritzy
Robert Cary
Lawrence Rider
Donald Moose

VERMONT
Cabot High
Groton High
Highgate High
Middletown Springs High
Newbury High
Newport Center High
North Troy High
Orleans High
St. Johnsbury Academy
Vermont State School of Agriculture, Randolph Center
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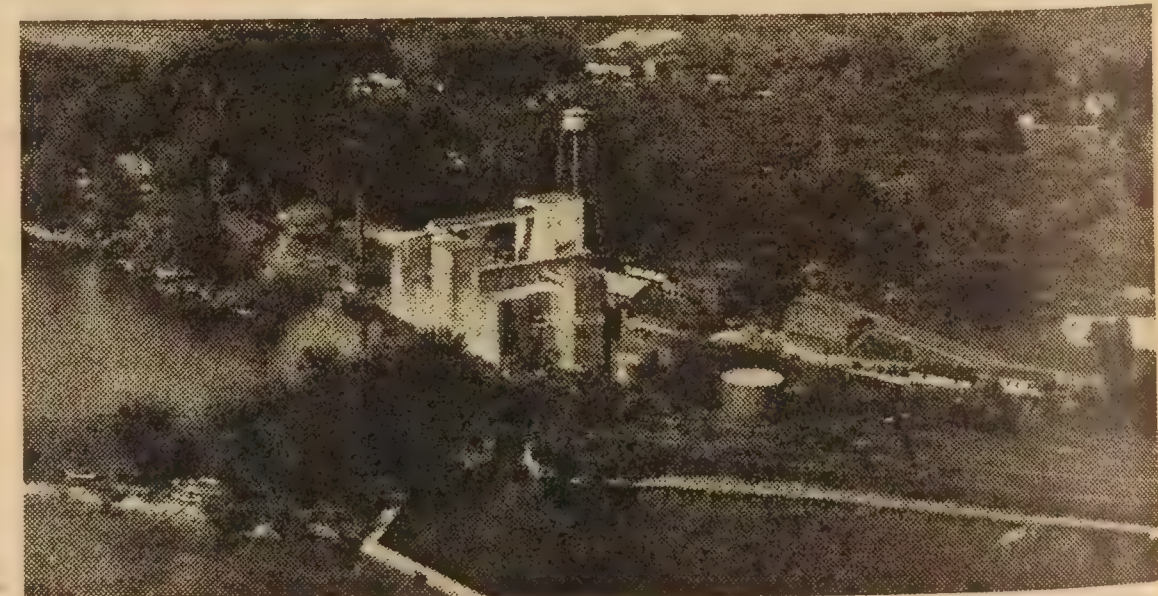
(Editor's Note: Where address of school is not given, it is the same as the name of the school. Where the name of the boy and his school are not given, the teacher of agriculture or the principal has failed to report. Names of winners not given here will be published later if the requested reports are received.)



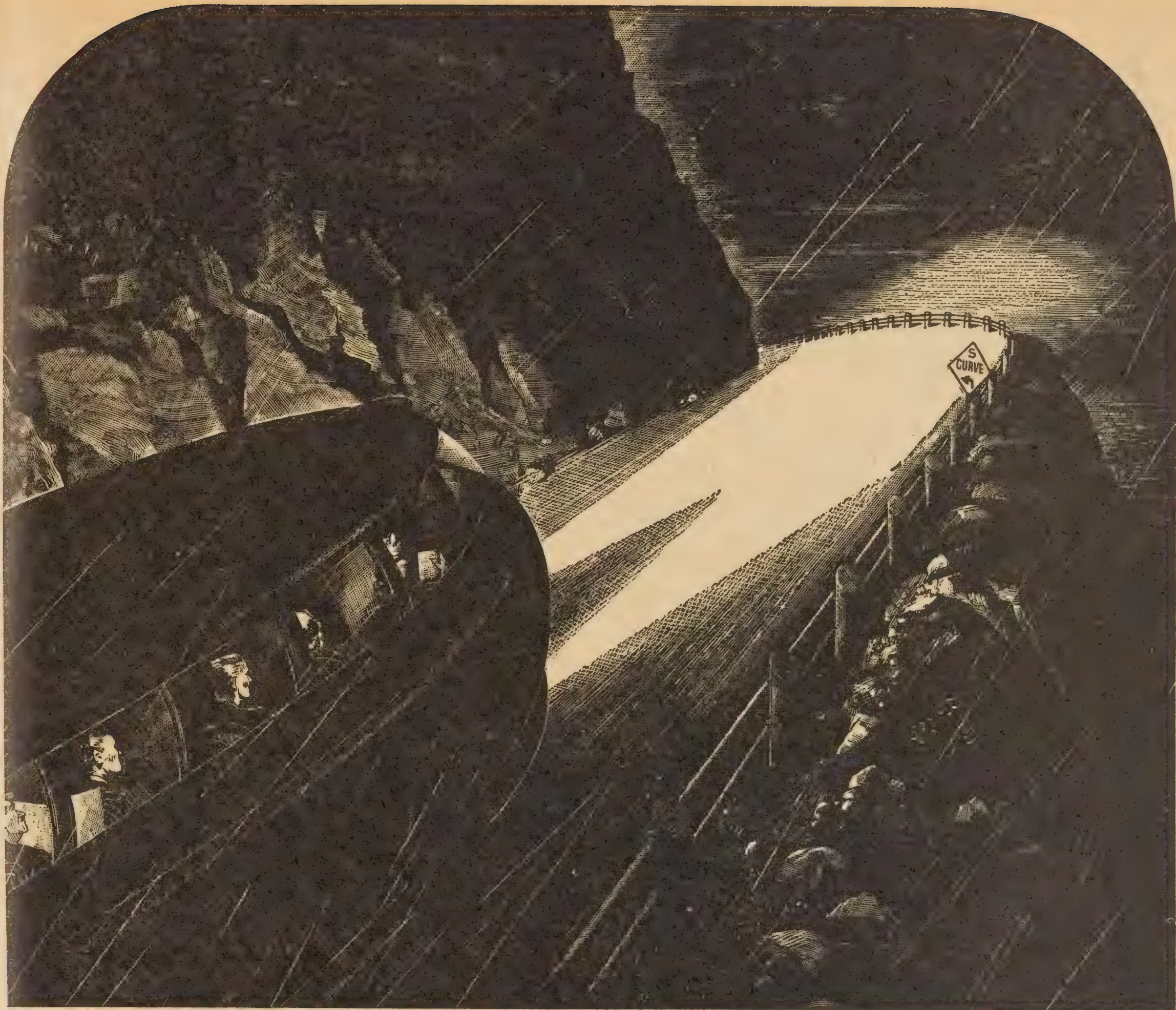
The General Electric Company has developed a device to keep bossie's drinking water from freezing in outside tanks. It is an electric de-icer that floats on the surface of the water. It is not the purpose of the de-icer to heat the water, but it will keep the tank from freezing over completely at a temperature as low as 29 degrees below zero. It is controlled by a thermostat and there is no danger of burning or shocking the animals. It can be plugged into any standard outlet, and uses 6c worth of electricity a day.

SHEEP WORMS: Dr. Hess and Clark, Inc., of Ohio have designed a feeding box to provide sheep on pasture with phenothiazine and salt. If you would like a plan showing instructions and dimensions and information about phenothiazine for worms in sheep drop a post card to Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio, and ask for information on Pasture Box Feeders for Sheep.

FARM JEEP: A great deal of interest has been shown in the new civilian jeep manufactured by Willys-Overland Motors. The feeling has been growing that the ordinary military jeep will be found unsatisfactory for farm work, but the Willys Overland jeep has been designed to meet farm needs for a small tractor, truck and for belt power. Charles E. Sorensen, President of Willys-Overland Company, announces that their jeep will sell for \$1,090 f. o. b. Toledo.



THE BEACON MILLING PLANT AT CAYUGA, NEW YORK—This year, the Beacon Milling Company is celebrating its 25th anniversary. Back in 1920, it was a common practice to take what was left after processing food for humans and make it into formulas for poultry feed. Founders of the Beacon Milling Company have done an enormous amount of experiments and research to determine what a hen needs in the way of feed. In 1929, this work was taken to a modern sixty-acre Poultry Research Farm near Cayuga.



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CUT MORE WOOD TO CUT THE PAPER SHORTAGE

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

AS I WRITE this, I am just back from my first trip to Washington, D. C., in months. At that, I spent only a few hours in the capital.

By careful advance scheduling, however, the few hours that I did have there were spent in contact with very important agricultural policy makers. In a way I feel I got as good a picture of Washington thinking as I would have if I had stayed a week.

No National Program

It is very easy to be fooled by conditions in Washington. It seems to be a confused place and contact with it is certainly confusing.

On the other hand, it cannot be overlooked that by and large out of Washington has come the leadership which has set our course in this country during the last few years, and that there is no evidence yet that this leadership will be any less potent in the years which are immediately ahead.

My observation is that no one in power in Washington has yet thought out a national agricultural program. I feel pretty sure, however, that such a program is in the making, and on the whole I am hopeful for it.

The New Secretary

I did not meet Secretary of Agriculture Anderson. I did talk with a number of people, whose judgment I respect, who have been working closely with him.

I got the impression that the Secretary is suffering, as might be expected, from the reaction which was bound to follow the way he was oversold to the nation when he first took office.

Obviously, he is no **superman**. I am sure that he never thinks of himself as such. Obviously, also, his background and training are better conditioning for a good public relations officer than a policy-maker for agriculture. *Perhaps he can make the latter grade.*

This is what the men with whom I talked are waiting to see. They appear to have their fingers crossed on two counts so far as he is con-

cerned: (1) his obvious domination by Chairman Hannegan of the Democratic National Committee; (2) *his lack of a real feel for the kind of agriculture which raises the country's food supply and pays farm bills.*

A Spot for Leadership

My own conclusions from what I was told do not go along with these particular fears. What if Hannegan does dictate Anderson's appointments? In the end they are the Secretary's responsibility, and if he can't insist on good men he won't last long anyway. What if Anderson doesn't have a feel for real farming? There are plenty of men available to him who do, and the important thing is that he interpret the advice he gets not in terms of agriculture alone, but in the light of broad public policy.

As I see Anderson's present position, he has a great chance to come back on his own and live up to the publicity which accompanied his appointment. *To do this, however, he has got to raise his sights and the sights of all of us and give American agriculture a goal to shoot at which will be of greater significance than anything we have ever before followed as a guiding principle.*

FARM MACHINERY

In the spring of 1943, we sold at public auction all our surplus farm machinery. The machinery we kept is now pretty well worn out. This is as we planned it.

We now face the problem of equipping for the long pull. Since we can't count on the present price level for agricultural products, we must equip to farm as cheaply as possible. Ours is a 90 per cent grass farming operation.

HAYING EQUIPMENT

The big tonnage we have to handle is grass silage and hay. Our problem is to put the minimum amount of money in equipment to handle grass

and hay and come out with the maximum efficiency in the harvesting of these crops. *Also, even at the expense of efficiency, we must eliminate all the hand labor and hard work possible.*

During the past two years, we have tried out every possible combination of handling grass for silage and hay. We have used a hayloader and a tip-truck with a hay chopper, a buckrake and a tip-truck with a long hay blower, a truck and a hayloader with the conventional hay fork and slings, one and three-man balers, *and the field chopper.* We have also gotten a little experience with the flue-drying of hay and an idea of the probable cost per ton.

On the basis of this experience we have made our plan for harvesting our grass crop. We aren't a bit sure of the soundness of our decision and we're not prepared to defend it. We are, however, betting our own good money on it and are passing the plan on to you for what it is worth. *We have bought a field chopper as the central unit around which to build our putting up of grass silage and hay.*

GRASS SILAGE

On the face of it, our program is based on our conviction that grass silage is the cheapest and the best feed we can put up for livestock, and I include in livestock hogs and hens as well as sheep and cattle.

Since we follow the wilting technique in making grass silage, we don't want to mow the crop and chop it in one operation. Rather, we prefer to cut it with a windrower attached to the cutter bar and let it lose considerable weight before we chop it up even for silage.

If it goes by the minimum moisture content for silage, we will start working it up into hay. If, because of weather, we lose it for hay, we'll still hope to make bedding out of it. In any event, it will be picked up and chopped and blown into big wagon trailers by one man. Another man will haul these trailers to the silos or barns and using an automatic feed will blow their contents where we want to store them.

HARVESTING ON TIME

We believe that this program will permit us to utilize our pasture clippings, to harvest a maximum of hay acreage when it should be cut, to control weeds by cutting them before they go to seed; and to get maximum yields of second and third crop legumes. We also feel pretty sure that it is the program which will require, in our case, the least manpower and the least hard work by men. We think that with it we will avoid the error which is responsible for much poor hay being put up this summer—that of getting great

acres ready to bale and then having the weather spoil the crop.

CHOPPED HAY

Under our plan of pen stabling of all livestock, chopped hay feeds out with less wastage than long hay. It is easier to handle. I don't think it is as palatable, but I am sure that good chopped hay is more palatable than half ruined long hay and I think that perhaps we can add to its palatability by cutting it in longer pieces and possibly by flue-drying some of it.

OTHER EQUIPMENT

The only equipment we will need to supplement the field chopper will be the tractor mower, which we would have to have anyway, and a windrower to go on the cutter bar, which costs but a few dollars. We will keep our side-delivery rake to work on the windrows we want to make into dry hay. When it wears out, we can use an old hay tedder—cost \$10.00. Our hauling will be done on two wagons we already own, which we will equip with bodies to receive the cut material from the chopper and automatic unloaders. At the barn, we will use our present old hay chopper to blow the grass silage, hay, and bedding into silos and lofts.

On the basis of what we own and will need, the program we are planning will require a minimum of investment. The field chopper, equipped to pick up green grass, dry hay, and sudan grass out of the windrow, and powered with its own engine, will cost plenty. But the investment in it as we plan to use it will not have to be supplemented by a lot of other pieces of equipment.

FLUE DRYING

I have not yet made up my mind about flue-drying hay. The plan has possibilities on \$4.00 milk. On \$1.00 milk, it doesn't look a bit good to me. Furthermore, I can't get very enthusiastic about horsing around long green hay, mostly by hand, to place it over flues.

Can we blow chopped hay over flues? Can we successfully and cheaply flue-dry chopped hay? These are a couple of questions we're going to fool around with perhaps for another year.

WHY DRY HAY?

After all, from our experience with grass silage we can't see the need for feeding anywhere near as much dry hay as is customary. If a cow can do well and make a lot of milk on lush pasturage and grain in the summer-time, why can't she do just as well on slightly drier silage and grain in the winter, particularly when she has access to the silage all the time as she does in our pens?

When we turned our cows out last spring at Sunnygables, we had under them nearly four feet of deep litter—the accumulation of bedding and manure for nearly all winter. All summer we dreaded the task of cleaning these pens. Then, one Monday morning this fall two boys started in on them. Using the power fork shown in the picture, they found that they were able to put out 20 loads of manure apiece each day between chores and not even get up a sweat. One of the hardest jobs on any dairy farm is the handling of manure by hand. The combination of pen stabling and a power fork has all but eliminated hand manure handling at Sunnygables. Power equipment for cleaning the conventional stable is overdue. Machinery companies should move on this problem and lick it at an early date.



SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

JUST WITHIN THE LAW

FORTUNATELY, most real estate dealers are honest. There are a few out and out crooks who, if they could, would sell you a piece of Florida property that is under water except at low tide, or a building lot in a desert. There are a few others who are careful to operate just within the law, but who do not hesitate to take unfair advantage of the customer.

Here is an example of how one of the latter type operates. He called a home owner on the phone and asked if he would sell the house. The man replied that he would sell anything if he got enough money for it, but that he would not sell unless he could find a suitable place in which to live. Finally, the owner quoted a price, but did not sign an agreement listing the house for sale.

The agent showed the house to a prospect. The prospect tried to buy it at a lower price, and was refused, but finally said he might take it. In the meantime, the owner had been unable to find a suitable house to live in.

The agent claimed he had found a purchaser at the price quoted, and started a law suit for the amount of the commission. Rather than be sued, the owner compromised the matter and paid the agent \$250.00. Probably, the home owner would have won the suit, but even though he won, he would have had to pay a lawyer to defend him.

Don't have any dealings with a real estate agent until you have checked his reputation. Don't quote a price unless you are willing to accept it.

—A. A.—

FENCE PROBLEMS

Years ago, partly to relieve the monotony of life in the country, neighbors used to fight about line fences. Farmers even went to law when law suits were less costly than they are now.

For the last year or two, fence troubles have again been on the increase. Hardly a day goes by without several letters from readers to the Service Bureau telling their troubles and asking what can be done.

The basis of all fence laws is that adjoining farm owners should build and maintain one-half of the line fences. Much of the present day troubles come from city folk who want to live in the country, but who do not keep livestock and therefore cannot

see why they have to build a fence. The fact that a man living on a farm does not have livestock does not relieve him of the responsibility of maintaining a line fence.

In New York State, Town Assessors are also Fence Viewers, even though some of them don't know it. The farmer who has a line fence problem should appeal to them; they have the authority to examine the situation and to serve written notice on the neighbor to fix or build his fence. If the neighbor continues to neglect his responsibility, the Fence Viewers can instruct the aggrieved party to build the fence, and the law says the cost of it is legally collectible against the man who should have built it. That sounds all right, but law suits cost more money than they once did, and the law does not explain how to collect a judgment against a man who has no property. In fact, the whole fence law might well be overhauled, particularly in view of the rapid increase in the use of electric fences, about which the law says nothing.

There is another source of line fence misunderstandings and irritations; namely, what are the responsibilities of the man who keeps sheep, hogs and other small animals. The best information we can get is that a farmer is not required to build a line fence that will fence out small animals belonging to a neighbor. In general terms, a line fence that will hold cows is satisfactory. If a man keeps small animals, it is his responsibility to fence them in.

To sum up: (1) A man on a farm who does not keep livestock must maintain his share of the line fence anyway.

(2) A farmer is supposed to fence in small animals.

(3) Refer fence disputes to your Fence Viewers.

(4) Avoid law suits if you can possibly do it.

—A. A.—

GOOD WORK

"I think you would like to know of a little extension of your good work in protecting the innocent from scheming and unscrupulous rascals. I take the....., which is supposed to appeal to a good class of readers and in looking over the ads some time ago, I was amazed to find two song-writing ones among them.

"I wrote a protest and used some of your figures in showing how obviously fraudulent the scheme was. The Ad Manager answered courteously, but insisted that his advertisers were doing a legitimate business and suggested I could test them out if I desired. I answered that it would be much fairer if he would try them out by sending in one of the worst pieces of doggerel any of his staff could write and see if he did not get an offer to set it to music.

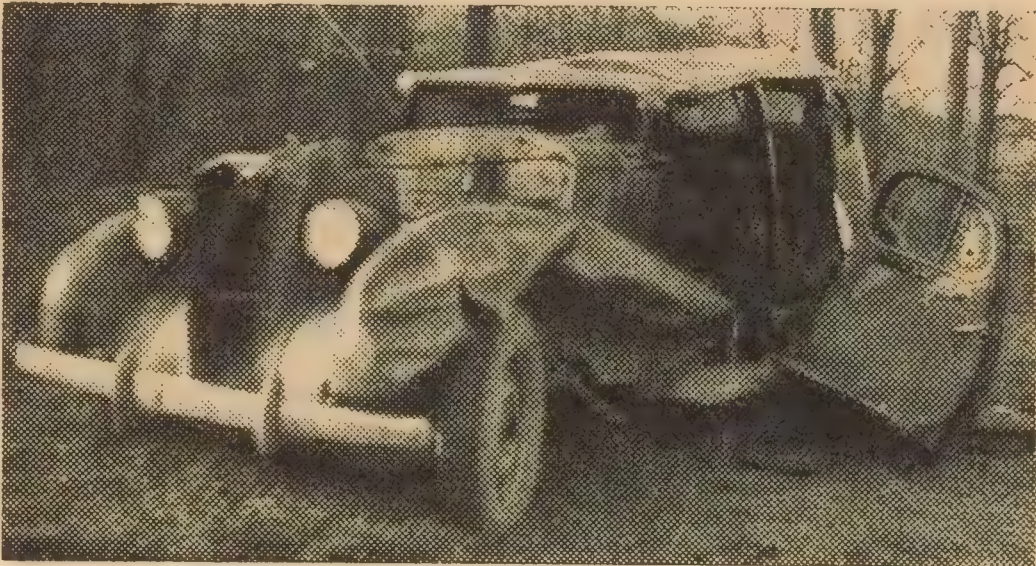
"He was a good sport and sent me a copy of the wretched doggerel he was going to use. After a week or two, he wrote that they had decided the ads were not the kind they wanted and that they would be cut out as soon as the contract could be cancelled."—D. W.

Well done! We appreciate what you did and so will our readers.

—A. A.—

The American Agriculturist Service Bureau was started years ago for the purpose of protecting and serving subscribers. If you have a problem, tell us about it. We do not claim that we can solve every difficulty, but our best efforts are yours at no cost to you.

Auto Accident Fatal
TO ROLLIN A. SCOTT



CHARLES H. Scott, Father and Beneficiary of Rollin Scott, deceased, writes this letter:

"Back in October, 1940, your agent, Mr. Trank, called and explained the advantages of your policy. Rollin thought this policy a good proposition and took it out.

"Tuesday morning, March 27th, Rollin died in the Saint James Mercy Hospital, Hornell, N. Y., as the result of injuries suffered in an automobile accident which occurred Sunday evening, March 25, 1945. It is believed that the accident was caused by a tire blowing out.

"The claim report for his accident was mailed April 26th and it is almost impossible to believe that the draft for \$1,000.00 was delivered to me dated May 1st. Mr. Trank brought the check, the same agent who wrote the policy back in 1940.

"I can't express enough thanks to the company for the quick way this claim was handled. Rollin's accident brings home to us the need of being prepared for unexpected emergencies. It seems to me that no one can afford to be without a policy of this kind."

BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

Fred Tallman, Hagaman, N. Y.....	80.00	Lt. George L. Howard, Malone, N. Y....	17.14
Auto accident—fractured jaw, bruises		Auto accident—lacerations	
Ethel E. Dickerman, New Brunswick, N. J.	20.66	Caroline Heintz, Alden, N. Y.....	52.86
Auto accident—bruised chest		Auto collision—brain concussion, cuts	
Beryle L. Thompson, Ontario, N. Y.....	58.66	Moses V. Barnes, Finksburg, Maryland..	44.28
Auto accident—fractured rib, lacerations		Auto accident—sprained ankle	
Acel Thompson, Potsdam, N. Y.....	80.00	Earl Fuller, Warren, Vermont.....	50.00
Auto collision—fract. ribs, contusions		Cart accident—fractured arm	
David W. Pettote, Lisbon, N. Y.....	25.33	Clara B. Ismert, South Wales, N. Y....	130.00
Auto accident—lacerated head		Auto accident—fractured rib and knee	
Durewood Potter, Homer, N. Y.....	32.00	Ernest Crumps, West Stockholm, N. Y....	17.14
Auto accident—lacerations and bruises		Truck accident—cuts, sprains, bruises	
Stanley J. Savitsky, N. Westchester, Conn.	71.43	Frank Slivonik, Calverton, N. Y.....	16.43
Auto accident—sprained back		Auto accident—lacerations, contusions	
Anna Wolanski, Oriskany Falls, N. Y....	53.57	Mary L. Burdette, Monrovia, Maryland..	25.71
Auto accident—contused chest		Auto accident—damaged tooth, cuts, bruises	
Frederick C. Klossner, Herkimer, N. Y....	48.57	Richard Lawrence, South Hero, Vermont	35.71
Auto accident—severe contusions		Auto-train collision—head injury	
A. Ferris Banner, Oneonta, N. Y.....	18.57	William Crane, Ogdensburg, N. J.....	25.00
Auto accident		Auto accident—fractured ribs	
William A. Latham, Deposit, N. Y.....	48.57	William Bassage, Stanley, N. Y.....	44.28
Auto accident—strained back & thumb		Auto accident—lacerated head, hands	
Louis C. Stephen, Oriskany Falls, N. Y.	38.57	Alvin M. Wimet, Shaftsbury, Vermont..	60.00
Auto accident—injured leg		Auto accident—fractured arm	
Cora B. Doremus, Winfield, N. Y.....	25.00	Wesley Dabb, Dec'd., Holland, N. Y....	500.00
Auto accident—sprained back		Truck collided with trailer—mortuary	
Merton L. McCredy, West Winfield, N.Y.	30.00	Reginald L. LaFountain, Middlebury, Vt.	128.57
Auto accident—contused chest		Truck accident—fractured thigh-bone	
Willis H. Thomas, No. Lawrence, N. Y.	17.14	James A. Varney, Waterville, Maine....	20.72
Auto accident—lacerations, abrasions		Struck by auto—contused leg, hips, nose	
Howard M. Travis, Himrod, N. Y.....	30.00	A. B. Griffin, Windsor, N. Y.....	45.71
Auto accident—lacerations		Sled broke—fractured leg	
Niles M. Laraway, Middleburg, N. Y....	20.00	George G. Butler, Federalsburg, Md.....	10.00
Auto accident—injured left thigh		Auto collision—contused knee, back	
Katherine Damboise, New Sweden, Me.	70.00	William E. Maybee, Hermon, N. Y.....	65.00
Auto accident—fractured rib		Accident—injuries	
Vera A. Randall, Shortsville, N. Y.....	20.00	Maxwell A. Smith, Haverhill, Mass.....	18.87
Struck by car—sprained knee		Auto accident—contused jaw and strain	
Anna Lein, Dolgeville, N. Y.....	21.43	George L. Bird, Anson, Maine.....	40.00
Auto accident—bruised & wrenched hip		Sled accident—fractured ribs	
Edmond O. Courcelle, Rutland, Vt.....	65.00	Fred C. Wilcox, Campbell, N. Y.....	64.28
Auto accident		Auto accident—injured back and rib	
Marion I. Irish, Northfield, Mass.....	117.14	LeRoy H. Lance, Oldwick, New Jersey..	75.00
Struck by auto—fractured leg		Auto accident—multiple lacerations	
Charles W. Tompkins, Windham, N. Y....	13.57	John R. Goldie, Lisbon, N. Y.....	35.71
Struck by auto—strained back, lacerations		Auto accident—fractured rib	

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N.A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT
POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

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American Agriculturist guarantees fair treatment of subscribers by advertisers. We refuse many ads known to be unreliable but if a fraud slips in, you are protected. To take advantage of guarantee, subscribers must say, "I saw your ad in American Agriculturist" when writing to advertisers, and then report unfair treatment promptly to Service Bureau.

Membership in the Protective Service Bureau is confined to our Subscribers. Free service rendered members consists of the adjustment of claims, collections of obligations owed by supposedly reliable business concerns (does not include obligations between individuals or any claim that is more than 6 months old); and any inquiries a subscriber may make concerning the problems of farming or home making. Address all letters to Service Bureau, American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

The RURAL Neighborhood *Community* —

**Solid Rock of Security and Stability in a Shifting
World; Basis For a Sound and Lasting National
Prosperity**

FROM earliest Biblical times, the rural community has stood for order, stability, tranquillity and a contented and prosperous people. Cities and kings have arisen, grown powerful, and disappeared, but the rural husbandry which surrounded and fed them continued through the ages—a solid rock of security and stability, living on the eternal providence of nature which no fortune or catastrophe can overthrow.

It is the same today. The rural neighborhood community is still the basis of stability in a changing world. But it has adjusted itself to changing conditions—slowly, surely and wisely—just as nature itself has adjusted itself to changing climates, oceans, altitudes, plants and animals.

Today's farmers face a situation that the ancient husbandmen tending their herds close beside the walls of feudal cities never dreamed of. Today's cities are larger, more commercially developed. Transportation is faster. The farms that feed today's cities are located miles away. The farmer himself rarely sees the people who buy his produce. He deals with their commercial representatives, men who live by their wits, and who try by every commercial scheme and stratagem to make profit out of the farmer's remoteness from the market, and from his natural lack of familiarity with city conditions.

Today's Farmers Depend Upon Marketing Cooperatives

That is why today's rural community must depend upon marketing cooperative associations. Cooperatives like the Dairymen's League that are owned and controlled by men who live in rural communities! Farm men who own and operate both country and city milk plants, thereby learning the true facts about all the phases of the production, handling and distribution of milk.

Such marketing organizations—representing the best interests of the everyday, average dirt farmer—return more of the value represented by the milk he produces, direct to the community where it is produced. They maintain stable price structures on a more equitable basis over longer periods, thereby contributing to the stability and security of the farms, herds, homes, schools and churches that are the backbone of rural communities. They insure the permanence of the family farm as an institution, and of the farm way of life. And because in all history, no nation has ever prospered for long unless its farmers were prosperous, farm marketing cooperatives do as much to insure permanent national prosperity, as all other economic forces combined.

The fight to protect the market for milk and milk-products is one that should enlist the support of dairymen everywhere. We members of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association invite all other dairy farm organizations to join with us in an attempt to encourage higher milk prices to producers.



**Bring the constructive forces of cooperation
to your farm and to your community . . . join
a farm marketing cooperative today.**

Published by THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

No Feet—No Horse No Udder—No Cow



OTHER NATURE provided cows with udders to produce enough milk to feed a calf until it could live on grass. A maximum of about 15 pounds a day for 3 or 4 months did the trick, with some to spare.

Man decided to improve on nature, and has bred cows to produce 12,000, 20,000, 30,000 or more pounds of milk in a year. It takes a real udder to produce that much milk.

A dairyman can easily get a mental picture of an ideal udder, but it's a different story when he attempts to raise or buy a cow that has one. Yet breeding progress is made by men who have an ideal in mind and strive to approach or reach it.

Many qualities are combined in a high producing cow, but a good udder is perhaps the most important single requirement. A cow may have a great capacity to eat and digest feed, a rugged constitution, and plenty of dairy character but if she has a poor udder, she won't last long and is not the cow to buy or keep.

What is your idea of a perfect udder? Most dairymen stress these points:

(1) QUALITY

Quality is more important than size. An udder may be meaty and be nearly as large

[V] One kind of udder to avoid,—a meaty udder that is just about as big after milking as before. While the cow was not born with them, the warts on the teats are also objectionable.



A very nice udder [>]. It is bigger than it looks because it is attached well forward and is high in the rear.

This rear view [V] shows a wide, well attached udder, although the teats could be set a little squarer on the corners.



after milking as before. Meaty tissue is just extra weight for the cow to carry around.

(2) CAPACITY

It takes a big udder for big production. That means an udder that is long, attached well forward, and high and wide in the rear.

(3) STRENGTH

A strongly attached udder, with quarters of equal size, and with the floor of the udder reasonably flat and not lower than the cow's hocks, is an udder likely to continue heavy production year after year. Any udder grows as the years go by. If it is weakly attached, it sags lower and lower and exposes itself to injury.

(4) GOOD TEATS AND MILK VEINS

Teats of good size squarely placed are especially important if cows are milked by hand. Easy milking is a big advantage.



Short teats are a severe handicap in hand milking.

Some judges place less emphasis than they once did on long, tortuous milk veins. We still like to see them.

FAULTS TO AVOID

Udder faults to avoid are those opposite to the good points already mentioned. However, they will bear repeating.

(1) MEATY UDDERS

Udder quality can be determined by handling, but the best test of a meaty udder is to examine it after the cow has been milked. A milked-out udder should be soft and pliable.

(2) SMALL UDDERS

In judging udder size, make due allowance for the cow's age and stage of lactation. Do not be fooled by the udder that hangs below a cow's hocks. It isn't as large as it looks and it's a weak udder that will kill the cow's usefulness while she is still young.

(3) PENDULOUS UDDERS

They have already been described. Avoid them. They are more likely to be found on old cows.



A pendulous udder [>] that hangs below the hocks is an evidence of serious weakness, and the udder is subject to injury.

[<] An udder that lacks the capacity for high milk production.



The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons



Gran-Phosphate in the dairy barn . . . a firm footing for men and cows . . . a clean, bright stable . . . a fertilizing job well begun.

AFTER stables are cleaned each day sprinkle Gran-Phosphate in the gutters and on the floor in back of the cows. When the cows are bedded for the night, sweep the Gran-Phosphate from the floor into the gutters.

A good coating of Gran-Phosphate makes a firm, non-skid surface for both men and cows. It saves nitrogen that would otherwise be lost by evaporation. It cuts down odors. The stable looks clean and bright and sanitary. And when the manure goes to the field, the superphosphate goes right along with it.

Another practical method is to sprinkle Gran-Phosphate on the floor, sweeping it into the gutters immediately after cleaning, and then sprinkle more Gran-Phosphate on the floor to prevent slipping.

In the henhouse too, superphosphate on the dropping boards improves sanitation, balances the manure, conserves nitrogen. In tests at Penn

State, a ton of superphosphate used in the poultry house saved about \$6.00 worth of nitrogen.

. . . And Here's Another Good Idea

Fall is a good time to apply superphosphate on pastures and meadows. Up until the ground is frozen hard, superphosphate may be spread any time you can get on the land. Fall spreading gets the job out of the way, and gives the plant food a chance to work down to the roots during the winter.

So it's a good plan to have a stock of Gran-Phosphate in the barn—

1. For pastures and meadows this fall.
2. For stables and henhouses this winter.
3. For use as needed next spring.

Gran-Phosphate, the dustless, free-flowing form of superphosphate, is available now through your G.L.F. Service Agency.

NEWS NOTES

FEEDING WET MASH

Many poultrymen use wet mash to stimulate a greater feed consumption and thus keep their birds producing at a high rate. However, more poultrymen probably would make use of this extra stimulant if they had the time and labor necessary to prepare the wet mash.

Johnny Huttar points out that many good poultrymen who are short of time and labor use a method of preparing wet mash which doesn't take a lot of time. What they do is to use a sprinkling can full of warm water and wet the mash in the hoppers. This way the birds mix the warm water with the mash as they eat, and the results are as satisfactory as when a lot of time is spent preparing the mash. After a few days trial a poultryman can tell how much water to use, so that the birds get the right amount of wet mash without using so much water that the hoppers get damp and the mash becomes moldy.

Two other points to remember about feeding wet mash are:

First . . . You do not have to continue feeding wet mash just because you once start feeding it.

Second . . . Wet mash will stimulate good birds to lay more, but you can't expect birds that are neither properly developed nor bred for high egg production to produce a lot of eggs. That kind of bird should have no place in the laying house, but should be sold for meat.

★ ★ ★

PROTECT RADIATORS NOW

It's time to protect the radiators of farm trucks, cars and tractors from freezing. Of course, there is still a lot of heavy farm work to do and on warm days a truck or tractor at hard work will boil out anti-freeze and waste it, so many farmers prefer to use relatively little anti-freeze until real cold weather sets in.

What they do to be on the safe side and still save anti-freeze, is to get Unico Super Anti-Freeze from their local G.L.F. Service Agency in one, two or five gallon containers and keep a supply on hand. Then, if the anti-freeze boils out or the weather man says the temperature is going to drop way down, they can add whatever anti-freeze is needed without making a special trip to town.

★ ★ ★

HOW TO START CALVES

About 550,000 calves will be born in G.L.F. territory during the last three months of this year. Many of these calves will be raised to replace dairy cows now in the milking herds, and not a few of them will be raised by the G.L.F. Calf Starter method. Dairy men have found that this method saves about 850 pounds of milk for each calf raised. At the same time, it helps the calves develop a big digestive capacity so they can make full use of roughage when they reach maturity.

The time to teach a calf to eat Calf Starter is as soon as it learns to drink from a pail. Just put a little Calf Starter in your hand and work some into the calf's mouth. This way calves learn to eat it readily.

Along with the Calf Starter, keep a supply of good, mixed hay in racks and plenty of fresh water before the calves all the time.



*They Finished Their Job
—Let's Finish Ours*

GLF

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania—
OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, N. Y.

Dead Calves Cost Money

By C. L. Dickinson

I WAS VISITING with a fellow dairyman a few years ago just after his herd had gone through a two-year period of abortions caused by Bang's Disease.

"Believe me," he said, "I think I know just how a guy feels after he has stayed in the ring for 15 rounds with Joe Louis. I've used everything to get my cows to calve regularly and normally, and just about the time I think I've got the problem licked, another outbreak of abortions hits the herd and I am floored again."

My friend had never before experienced more than the usual breeding troubles with his herd. He always bought cows that he thought were negative to the blood-test. During the years just before the outbreak of abortions began, he had purchased 25 or 30 negative cows. These were the ones that aborted.

Staggering Losses

My friend's experience has been repeated many, many times in hundreds of herds all over the country. It has cost cattle raisers and dairymen millions of dollars. The USDA Yearbook of Agriculture for 1942 states that losses from brucellosis (Bang's Disease) varied from 30 million dollars annually to much larger amounts.

The Yearbook further reports that "A careful study of a herd maintained at an experiment station showed that the loss per cow in milk production alone was over \$100.00 per year. In another study it was determined that the loss resulting from abortion in a good commercial grade herd of 16 cows was about \$135.00 annually, and in a typical purebred herd, \$486.00."

Many so-called remedies for contagious abortion have been advertised and have been tried by hundreds of farmers all over the United States. None of these remedies has ever been proved to be really effective in the control of contagious abortion resulting from Bang's Disease.

Test and Slaughter

In an attempt to save millions of dollars lost annually to dairymen and cattle raisers, the United States Department of Agriculture and the agricultural authorities in most of the states in the United States have joined together in a campaign to control Bang's Disease through methods of herd management. At first the test and slaughter method, coupled with rigid sanitary controls, was used almost exclusively. This method was found to be very costly, and in many instances was not entirely effective for the simple reason that one farmer might completely eliminate the disease through the test and slaughter method on his own herd, only to have his herd reinfected from germs getting to his herd from neigh-

boring pastures or from visitors coming into his barn and carrying the brucellosis organisms on their feet.

The area plan, whereby all of the cattle within a designated area are tested at the same time and the disease reactors are eliminated by slaughter, was slightly more effective, but here again there was always the possibility of reinfection from cattle being brought into the herd from other areas or from visitors coming from other areas carrying the organisms on their shoes.

Vaccination

During the past few years, a great deal of progress has been made in the Calfhood Vaccination Program. Under this program all calves in the herd between the ages of four months and eight months are vaccinated with a culture of the brucella organism of low virulence. This is called brucella abortus vaccine, strain 19.

Extensive field tests conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture, plus the experience of thousands of farmers during the past six years, have proved conclusively that the proper use of strain 19 in vaccinating calves between the ages of four months and eight months will definitely reduce the abortions in a dairy herd almost to zero, insofar as these abortions are caused by Bang's organism.

Since the purpose of the program is to eliminate Bang's Disease, it is desirable to keep testing, even after a vaccination program has been put into effect, in order to find the animals that do not respond to the vaccination and to weed out from the herd those animals which stay positive after being given an opportunity to build up a resistance to the Bang's Disease following Calfhood Vaccination.

Mature Cows

Some farmers and a number of veterinarians and livestock specialists are now recommending the vaccination of mature cows that had not previously been vaccinated as calves, whenever these cows show a positive reaction to the blood test. This practice of vaccinating mature animals has not been generally recommended by federal or state livestock men, but under the supervision of a careful herdsman and the expert advice of a qualified veterinarian, the practice is proving satisfactory in a number of cases.

Now getting back to my dairyman friend mentioned in the first part of this article, I want to tell you that he adopted a Calfhood Vaccination Program right at the time when he was experiencing his most severe losses due to the abortion of the mature cows in his herd. As soon as the program had been in operation about two years in his herd, he began to receive dividends from it. Practically all of the calves that were vaccinated in his herd during the time that the abortion was most severe were later bred and calved normally and finally returned to a negative status.

Five years after starting his Calfhood Vaccination Program, he was having practically no trouble with abortions; and the general herd health, insofar as regularity of breeding and normal calving were concerned, was above the average of most clean herds.

Inter-State Shipments

One thing that has prevented many farmers from getting the most out of the present Bang's control programs has been the lack of uniformity in state regulations and the difficulty of inter-

(Continued on Page 17)

"HINMAN

has increased our production!"



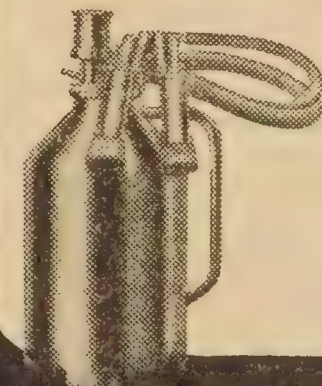
Mr. D. Bruce Russell and daughter with two great Ayrshires. Both in the 100,000 lb. club.

"Low-Vacuum is easier on the udder!"

Writes enthusiastic Hinman-user, D. Bruce Russell, Supt., COLE FARM, Richboro, Bucks County, Penna.

"We have used the HINMAN Milking Machine for 3½ years with very satisfactory results. It is economical and thorough in operation and has increased our production with no damage to the cows. At present we are using your machine on our herd of 60 Registered Ayrshire cows. It is used on the first calf heifers, with no stripping, which has proven very satisfactory. WE LIKE THE LOW-VACUUM AS IT IS MUCH EASIER ON THE UDDER."

WE'VE INCREASED THE PRODUCTION OF HINMANS!



Here's the news you've been waiting for! Our newly enlarged factory is in operation—more materials are becoming available—and we're turning out more HINMAN Milkers than ever before. Associates of the late Ralph L. Hinman, pioneer milking machine manufacturer, together with members of his family who have been serving in the Armed Forces, are carrying forward Mr. Hinman's plans for postwar expansion of production and service.

Hinman Milking Machine Co., Inc.
Oneida, N. Y.

HINMAN Low-Vacuum MILKER

STROUT'S FARM CATALOG

The RED book. A thousand bargains! 25 States. MAILED FREE.

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IDEA FOR CHRISTMAS: Order now several copies of E. R. Eastman's exciting farm novel, **TOUGH SOD**. Price, \$2.50 per copy, postpaid. Send your order to **American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.**

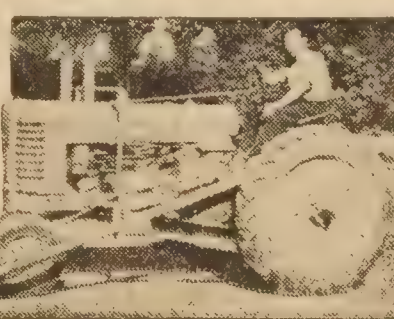
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Loader on Ford-
Ferguson Tractor,
Handling Manure.



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Handles anything—manure, sand, gravel, dirt, lime, grain, coal, snow. Does excavating, mixing, lifting, road working. Oil-operated from pressure pump; welded construction, simple and sturdy. Weight is properly distributed, leaving unobstructed view. Large bucket lifts 1000 to 2000 lb. load 9 or 10 feet up. Makes tractor many times more useful; quickly pays for itself.

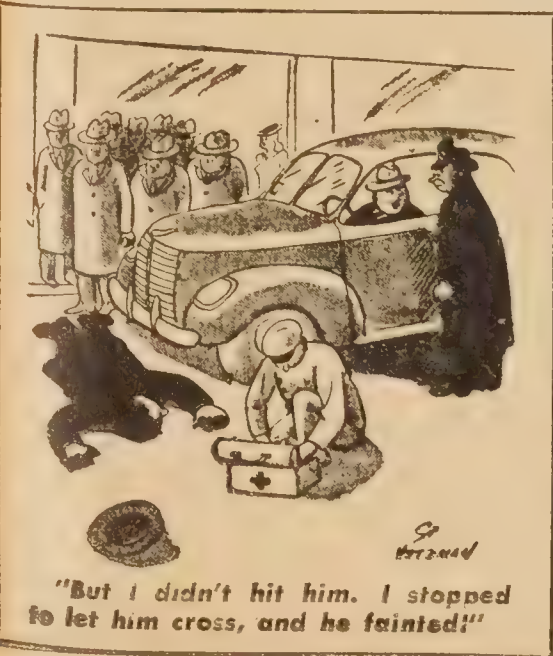
Frick-Dingley Loaders can be applied to John Deere, I.H.C. & M-M Tractors as well as to Ford-Fergusons.



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Branches at Canandaigua, N. Y., Williamsport, Penna., and Other Cities.

FRICK COMPANY
WAYNESBORO, PENNA.



THE EDITORIAL PAGE

"HE WHO TAKES THE SWORD —"

ON OCTOBER 23 President Truman addressed a joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives to demand immediate legislation for military training of young men when they reach the age of 18 or when they graduate from high school, whichever comes later. Such a plan would be compulsory.

The President also suggested a small professional armed force, a greatly strengthened National Guard, and organized Army, Navy and Marine Corps reserves.

There should always be opportunity for sincere Americans to disagree on fundamentals that affect us all, and there will be millions who will emphatically disagree with the President on his plan to militarize this democracy. The President said that the men would be instructed in the use of all weapons of modern warfare and that every young man would be given a chance to perfect himself in some military specialty.

The proposal is unnecessary and undemocratic. Military training of young men now will not help to win a war 25 years from now. Both training and equipment will be outdated every five years or oftener. The atomic bomb has outdated and made obsolete war methods right now. Who knows what a large military force can accomplish against an atomic bomb? Think of the wasted money, and more important still, the loss of precious years from the lives of young men in this scheme to make this a great military nation. Universal conscription — and that is what this plan means — not only did not keep out of war other countries who have had it for years, but it made them more belligerent, more inclined to war. A great military machine must justify itself and there is only one way to do it — that is, to go to war. "He who takes the sword shall perish by the sword."

Ask any returning soldier or sailor about how much democracy there is in a big military set-up. The individual disappears and becomes but a cog in a machine.

But there is a right kind of preparedness. Take some of the millions that would be wasted on universal training and put it into research and more research, enlarge the facilities for training officers such as ROTC in the colleges and universities, establish more West Points and naval academies, and place more emphasis in all our schools and colleges on the need for higher spiritual values, the necessity for us to learn how to live with one another.

GETTING STARTED IN FARMING

ON OCTOBER 15, 16 and 17 the Farm Credit Board of Springfield, together with several of the officers of the Federal Land Bank, the Intermediate Credit Bank, the Bank for Cooperatives, and the Production Credit Corporation, met with officers and members of national farm loan associations, production credit associations, and cooperative leaders in central and western New York. The purpose was to help the Directors and officers to get better acquainted with local farmers who are interested in Farm Credit work and get their suggestions on how to improve Farm Credit services to farmers.

At each meeting, members of the Farm Credit Board and officers explained the progress of the plan to decentralize much of the work of the Federal Land Bank back to the communities, to place the responsibility for this work on the national farm loan associations.

The discussions and suggestions by farmers at these meetings were among the most interesting that I have listened to in a long time. One young farmer stated that he was just as interested in seeing farmers get loans to improve their homes as

By E. R. Eastman

he was in credit to buy the farm or to grow crops and animals. He emphasized the great truth that no farm can succeed without the support of the home and the wife and mother, and that if agriculture is to continue to make progress the farm women must have the kind of home and the modern conveniences that city women have. Discussion brought out the fact that it is possible for farmers and their wives to obtain loans to improve their homes.

At another meeting a farmer emphasized the necessity of more help for young men and women who want to get started in farming. Because of the increased costs of equipment and stock, it is much more difficult now to set up a farm business than ever before, and it requires a large amount of capital. The point was emphasized that in making loans to young men great care should be taken not to stick them with a life sentence of debt from which there was no hope of their ever getting free. On the other hand, all those concerned with making Farm Credit loans should be particularly considerate in going just as far as it is safe from the young man's standpoint to help him get started, if he is the right kind of a man and experienced in farming.

If interested in obtaining long or short-term credit to get started in farming or to improve your present farm business or your farm home, talk the matter over with the secretary of your National Farm Loan Association or your Production Credit Association, or with your local bank. There is one of these somewhere near you.

JUNIOR RURAL ORGANIZATIONS GET TOGETHER

ON OCTOBER 22, leaders of four junior farm organizations of New York State met in the offices of *American Agriculturist* and organized The New York State Council of Rural Youth Organizations.

The main purpose of this new Council is to maintain and extend knowledge and understanding of what each organization is doing to promote the welfare of rural boys and girls. The Council is patterned after the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations, which consists of nearly all of the statewide farm organizations, and which, working as a team, has done so much to promote the welfare of agriculture in New York State.

Represented on the Council of Rural Youth Organizations now are the 4-H Clubs, the Future Farmers, Juvenile Granges, and the rural division of the Boy Scouts. Other rural youth organizations, such as the Girl Scouts, will undoubtedly soon join. Each of these organizations has four representatives on the Council, including two adult leaders and two young people, but it is significant that the adult representatives will sit on the Council in an advisory capacity and only the younger members will have the voting privilege. The officers and executive committee are about equally divided between the older and younger age groups. They are:

President: Howard Rich, Hobart, N. Y. Incidentally, Howard won the *American Agriculturist* Foundation 1945 Achievement Award for outstanding scholarship in his class in agriculture at South Kortright Central School, and for high citizenship in his community.

Vice-President: Stanley Woodhead of Middletown, N. Y., Boy Scout Leader.

Recording Secretary: Bernard Stanton, Greenville, N. Y.

Corresponding Secretary: Albert Hoefer, 4-H Club Leader, Ithaca, N. Y.

Three additional members of the Executive Com-

mittee are: Mrs. Ruth B. Thew, Juvenile Grange Leader, of Campbell Hall, N. Y.; Miss Beatrice Bartlett, Lockport, N. Y.; and Robert Woodbury, Dunkirk, N. Y.

In all of the agricultural progress that has been made in the last 25 years, there is nothing more important than the work and achievement of farm boys and girls in rural junior organizations. It is very fitting, therefore, and certainly speaks well for the future of this work that these different organizations have joined in a common council to work together as a team in the great job of promoting the welfare and happiness of the men and women who will be the farmers of tomorrow.

UNFAIR TO YOUNG FARMERS

TWO FINE young farm men have just been in my office to present a problem. One of them wishes to enter the Veterinary College; the other one completed his freshman year in the New York State College of Agriculture and then at the beginning of the war quit college to work with his father in the production of food. Both now fear that they will be drafted and thereby prevented from completing their education.

There are thousands of young farm men with the same problem. The returning soldier can go back to college and have many of his expenses paid — and that is exactly as it should be. But the young farmers who also did their part in winning the war by raising food will receive no financial help for war duty and in addition to this they may be prevented anyway from returning to school because of the draft. These young men think this is unfair, and it certainly is.

There is still need of recruits so that soldiers with service records can be released. But draft boards should be very careful indeed not to ruin careers of young farm men who did their war duty on farms, and who now wish to continue their education in order to prepare themselves for their future work and citizenship.

JUST A SUGGESTION

"Tough Sod — A book that was so interesting, so full of human character and so true to life that I just sat up extra hours at night reading it."

—M. L. U., Massachusetts.

THE ABOVE is a sample of the hundreds of letters that have been received about this novel of country life and folks by E. R. Eastman. If you haven't read it you have a treat coming. If you have read it, what better Christmas present could you make to a friend?

Send \$2.50 to *American Agriculturist*, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y., and a copy of the book will be sent postpaid.—IML

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

THE FOLLOWING story well illustrates what I have been trying to say in recent talks at meetings. Wars do not start with nations. They begin in our own hearts and in our own homes. Until we learn to live in harmony with relatives and friends around us, and in our business relations, there can be no permanent peace:

A youngster asked his father to explain how wars begin.

"Well," said his father, "suppose America were to quarrel with England and —"

"But," interrupted the mother, "America must not quarrel with England."

"I know," he answered, "but I am taking a hypothetical case."

"You are misleading the child," said mother.

"No, I'm not," he answered.

"Yes, you are."

"I tell you, I'm not! It's disgusting —"

"All right, dad," said the boy. "Calm down. I guess I know how wars begin."

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

MILK PRICES: September uniform price for metropolitan New York area, including subsidy, \$3.96 in the 201-210 mile zone; Boston (201-210 mile zone), \$3.98; Buffalo (at city plants), \$3.93; Rochester (city plants), \$4.02. September '44 New York uniform price, including subsidy, \$4.22. Returns to dairymen down from September '44 from 1% to 6%.

Experts disagree about future demand. Optimists point to steady population increase, probable high industrial employment and good wages, and the increase in New York City cream consumption of 5.2% over September last year. Pessimists point to high production; subsidies which probably will be removed by next July (butter subsidy of five cents already off, with increase in consumer price due November 8), and to big drop in army demands.

Dairymen's League has protested government's reduction of 2 cents a pound in purchase price of dried milk. Price is one factor in determining Class I price in New York City. **It is certain that milk prices will not stay at present levels indefinitely.** Remember this in making future plans.

FEED SUPPLIES: Total U. S. feed per animal slightly larger than last year, but demand is high. Fall pig crop is up 15% from last year; hen population 5% above last year; cows are being fed 7% more grain than last year.

Corn crop harvested for grain about 8% smaller than last year, but good in states that sell corn. **Don't expect much corn in Northeast before December 1.** Supply may be short again next summer. High-protein feeds very tight, chiefly because low ceiling prices encourage heavy feeding on farms close to the supply.

POULTRY: Big problem for poultrymen is how many chicks to raise next spring. Watch this page, and all available figures, before you decide, **but figures indicate necessity for contraction.** At present, egg markets are better than some expected, and may stay good until Christmas. Markets report shortage of high quality eggs. Next spring a lot of eggs must go into storage, and buyers will wait for low prices.

Poultry meat demand slow. **If you can find a buyer, sell.** Turkey crop is 15% above last year, but many consumers were disappointed last year, and turkeys should sell at reasonable prices. **Don't hold turkeys too long.**

POTATOES: October crop report jumped U. S. potato estimate 2,500,000 bushels, but much of increase is in western states. Maine estimate down 3,000,000; Long Island up slightly; upstate New York down a little. Government is supporting price by loans, making potatoes available for stock feed, using potatoes for alcohol. Some potatoes may be dehydrated for European relief. **U. S. acreage should be reduced in 1946.**

CABBAGE: Ceiling prices on sauerkraut to processors have been removed, chain stores are pushing sales, processors' vats may be cleaned out to permit refilling. New York domestic cabbage 2½ times last year; U. S., 75% above last year; U. S. Danish 58% above. Cabbage is a gamble but pays over a period of years. **Don't quit next year.**

DRY BEANS: New York bean crop slightly above 1944; 42% below pre-war, due to government price policy. U. S. crop estimated at 15,000,000 bags, 8% below 1944. Wartime peak was 20,000,000 bags.

ONIONS: Onion growers who had good quality onions put them in storage. **They are good property.** Winds and floods hit Northeast crop; New York crop about ½ last year; Massachusetts, off about 20%.

BEETS: Ten thousand tons of beets in Ontario and Wayne Counties, N. Y., need a market. Contracts for dehydrating were cancelled when peace came. Government may take action to protect growers.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



I STILL enjoy the autumn tang and like to let my work go hang and take a stroll ere day is done with hound dog, pipe and huntin' gun. I don't s'pose shells will be so shy and I can get a good supply, because my shootin' accuracy is hardly what it usta be. I've got a dandy beagle pup with ears so long they trip him up when he goes scootin' thru the brush on some game trail he wants to flush. He usta be a canine dunce and was afraid of rabbits once. I couldn't sell him for a song, but yet he's nice to have along 'cuz 'his ain't no fit time for peevies when we go rustlin' thru the leaves.

My father taught me how to shoot and skin and tan the hides to boot, and set out traps for skunk and mink and near the marsh where muskrats sink. But now them youthful, carefree days I've traded for an old guy's ways and so my speed and sight and aim won't fill my bag

with native game, but that don't spoil my woodland lure which age don't stop and time don't cure. And so I simply like to be with denizens of cave and tree, and just pretend I might belong to their wild, free and furry throng. So just to show I'm not afraid of what they'll do, I seek the shade of this old gnarly, mossy oak — I'll shoot no more 'til I'm awake!



...and Saves Hours of Chore Time Every Week

WITH milk 87 per cent water, it isn't enough to give dairy cows water three times a day. They need water oftener for maximum production . . . for body maintenance. That's why water cups are such a sure-fire money-maker.

Jamesway Water Cups do more than increase milk production 2 to 5 pounds per cow per day. They save the time spent in watering . . . make for fuller use of feed . . . help prevent disease . . . keep cows in better condition.

Cut Chore Time a Third

Automatic Water Cups are but one of many time and labor-saving money-makers developed by Jamesway . . . equipment that cuts feeding time . . . shortens chore time . . . saves walking . . . and steps up production. All

are illustrated and described in the new Jamesway Farm Building Book.

You'll want a copy before you make any plans for building or remodeling and equipping a barn, poultry house, hog house, or any other farm building.

See Your Jamesway Dealer

Then see your Jamesway dealer. Equipment is necessarily limited because of the war, but he may have some of the equipment you need to produce more milk, eggs, and pork easier, faster, at lower cost.

Write to Dept. AG-1145.

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FARM MECHANICS

QUIZ

1. How would you repair broken gears, wheels and frames quickly and permanently without dismantling?
2. How can worn plowshares and cultivator bits be restored inexpensively?
3. What is the easiest, quickest method of building hay loaders, trolley systems and manure conveyors?

THE ANSWER...

The answer to these and all other farm machinery breakdown problems is "Weld it with a Marquette Farm Welder." Broken tractor, cultivating and harvesting equipment can be quickly repaired by welding without tearing down. Hardsurfacing and building up cultivating equipment subject to wear makes them "good as new." Welded construction is the simplest, easiest and strongest method of building farm necessities and conveniences.

Just plug in your Marquette Farm Welder, select the proper heat and weld any type of metal. No matter what breaks or needs repairing, Marquette's wide welding range (20 to 180 amps.) will take all Farm Welding Jobs in stride. Easy to operate with no moving parts, dials or gadgets.

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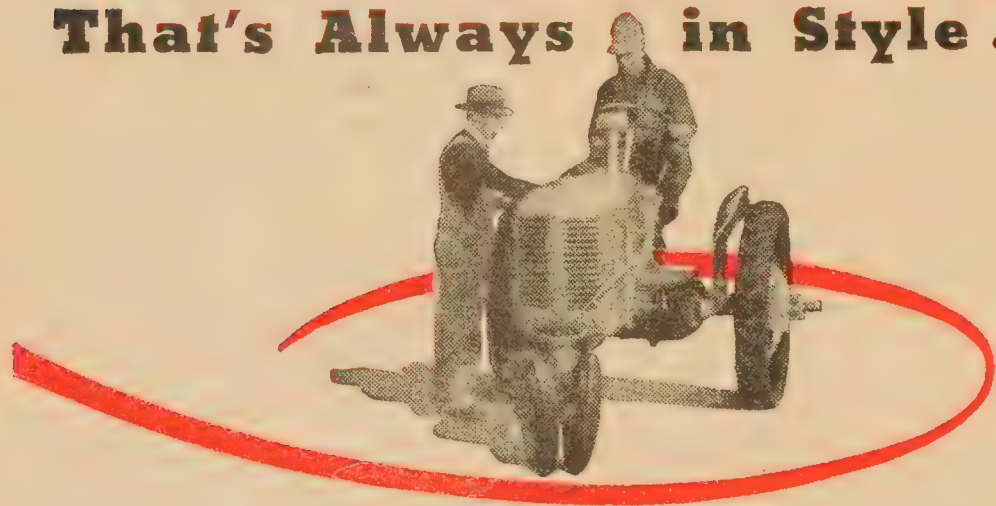
THE SIGN OF
IN GOOD

A GOOD DEALER
FARM MACHINES



*Stands
for Something*

That's Always in Style...



WHAT about the miraculous new farm machines you have heard promised for the postwar period? You have a right to wonder, when you remember what happened after the other war. More than a hundred makes of tractors dwindled to about a dozen, and some of the most pretentious producers passed out of the picture.

Certainly there will be new machines. If history repeats itself... as it has a way of doing... the greatest advances will come with the least noise, and they will come from companies which have proved their ability to serve farmers well.

Some of these new machines will bear one of the oldest trademarks, the Case eagle. Famous eighty-odd years ago as the mascot of a Wisconsin regiment, this bird earned new fame as the symbol of quality... and especially of **ENDURANCE**... in farm machinery.

Endurance means extra years of use, little expense for upkeep, low cost per year. Economy like that is always in style. See your Case dealer now about equipment to farm the modern way during the long pull ahead.

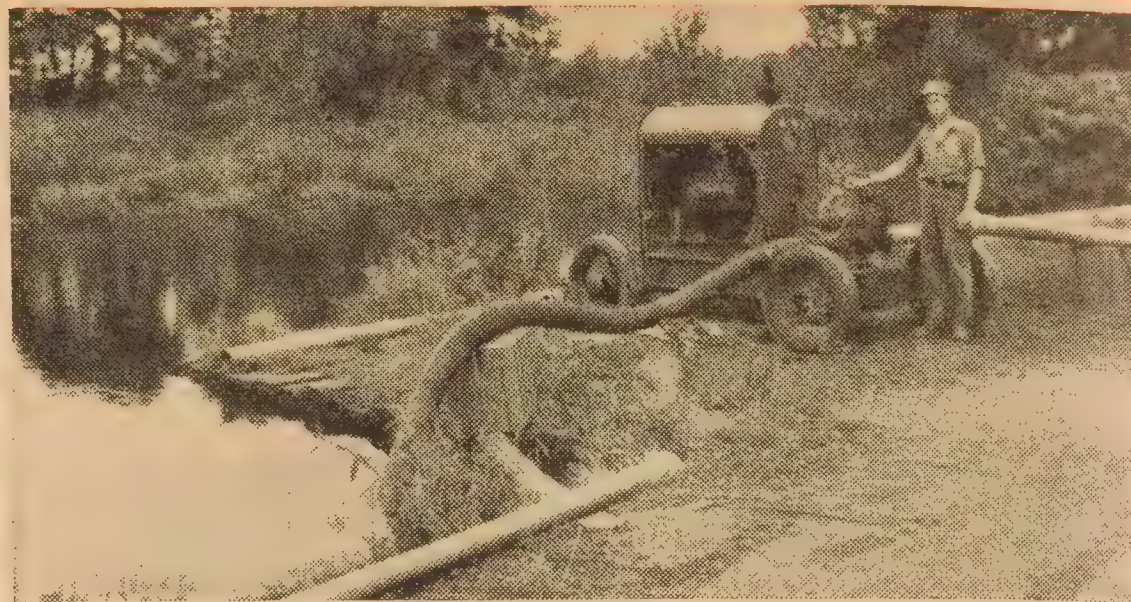
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Free Books About New Things include terracing with your own moldboard or one-way plow (say which); "Advanced Farm Practices"; "Build a Pond"; "How to Make High-Protein Hay." Mention subjects that interest you; also size and type of tractor or any farm machine you may need. Address Dept. L-11, J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

CASE



Bud Miller and one of three pumps that irrigate the potatoes.

Nothing But Potatoes

By H. L. Cosline

FOR the last three years I have planned to visit the potato farm of Walter Miller at Williamstown, N. Y. I finally made it. As I expected, I found many things of interest to potato growers. I was unfortunate in that Mr. Miller was absent on a trip, but his son, Bud, recently back from the war in Europe, graciously spent considerable time in showing me over the place.

The land here is gravelly and not naturally high in fertility, but the results that Mr. Miller and his sons have obtained show that the soil and the climate are ideal for potatoes when they are handled right. On most of the land at present, potatoes are grown every second year; then the land is seeded and the hay is plowed under for humus. Ultimately the plan is to raise potatoes one year out of three and leave the grass two years before plowing it under. The land is seeded to red-top and clover. If more lime were added the clover would do better, but too much lime favors the development of potato scab. Rye grass is also being tried, and with promising results.

Two hundred acres of potatoes are grown, and the entire acreage can be irrigated in dry weather. Three streams flow through the farm. Dams have been built to furnish the water supply, and each of three pumps will deliver 1,000 gallons of water a minute. The water is delivered to the field in portable irrigation pipes, and one line running for one hour and a half will put 1½ inches of water on a strip 100 ft. wide and 1,200 ft. long. Then the pipes are moved.

Varieties grown include Green Mountains for certified seed, and Chippewas and Sebago for table stock. The farm has storage capacity for 60,000 bushels, and a new storage 30' x 80', to hold 10,000 bushels, is under construction.

Mr. Miller is constructing additional potato storage to hold 10,000 bushels.

Bud remarked that they could store 60,000 bushels by jamming them in, but when the new storage is completed they hope to store that amount and still have room to turn around.

The old argument, "Specialization versus Diversification", will never be settled. Too many men diversify their farm operations with success to conclude that specialization is always the method to follow, but anyway here is one example of a family that puts "all its potatoes in one basket" and does a good job of watching them.

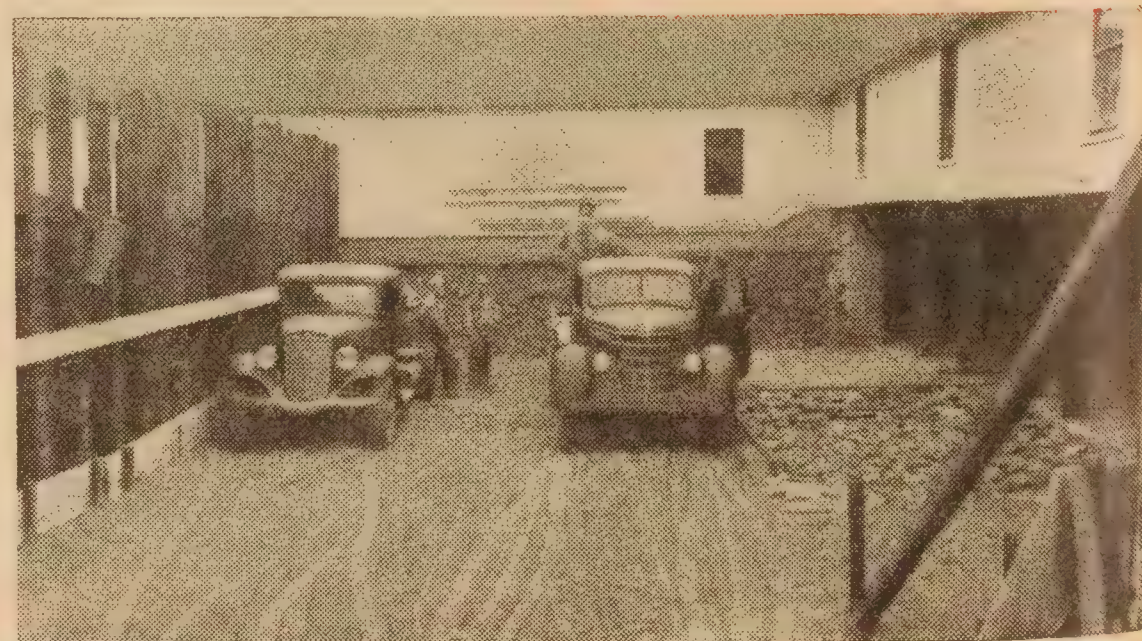
—A. A.—

FEED MEADOWS AND PASTURES NOW

Fall is an ideal time to put lime and fertilizer on meadows and pastures, particularly where the ground is rather heavy. There is likely to be more time for the job in the fall, you are more certain to get the kinds and amounts of fertilizer you want, and fields are likely to be in better shape for the job than they will be early in the spring.

A good time to apply fertilizer is after growth stops, but before the ground freezes up for the winter. Hay land that is growing alfalfa, or a mixture of clover and timothy, can profitably use 500 pounds per acre of an 0-12-12 every year, 700 to 1000 pounds of a 5-10-10, or 300 to 500 pounds of a 10-10-10 per acre on part of your good pasture (¼ to ½ acre per cow) will advance the date on which you can turn cows out in the spring.

If we read the signs correctly, there is a definite trend away from superphosphate and lime only, on pastures and toward the use of both phosphorus and potash, and in many cases with a complete fertilizer containing nitrogen, phosphorus and potash.



IMPORTANT!

MEETING THE PROTEIN SHORTAGE

Because of the large animal and poultry populations, at present there is, as you know, an acute shortage of feed-stuffs for livestock and poultry, particularly high protein ingredients.

The United States Department of Agriculture has made certain recommendations to help conserve, and make the most efficient use of available supplies, and to cooperate, Purina Mills recommends that you follow these practices in so far as practical.

This program needs every encouragement for the next 60 to 90 days, after which time the new crop of vegetable proteins will be available, and if a reasonable adjustment in numbers of poultry and livestock is made the critical situation should be alleviated.

POULTRYMEN

1. Market as broilers and fryers all chicks hatched since June.
2. Cull laying flocks closely.
3. Do not expand present broiler operations.
4. Make sure of feed supplies before buying chicks during the next 60 to 90 days.
5. Turkeymen in grain-growing areas should feed heavily on grains.

DAIRYMEN

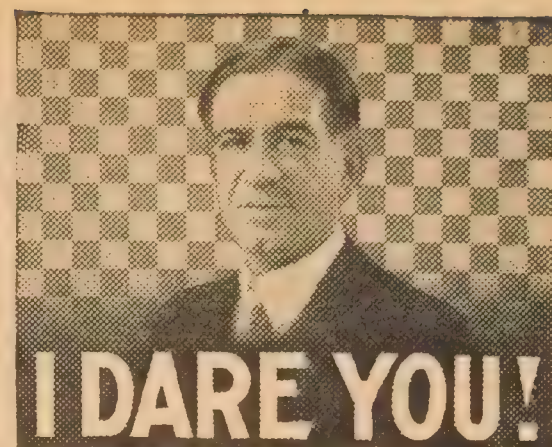
1. Make maximum use of fall pastures, hay and silage.
2. Limit the protein feeding as much as possible while pastures are good.

HOGMEN

1. Feed your protein supplements to the brood sows and fall litters first. While proteins are in limited supply, limit the amount fed to the heavier market hogs. Market hogs weighing over 200 pounds can get along better without any protein supplements than a brood sow or a baby pig can on a limited amount. Hogmen should take advantage of the good pastures available in most areas.

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NEOPHOBIA

Ne' o·pho' bi·a — means dread of, or aversion for anything new.

THAT'S a new word creeping into print today. I looked it up and find it refers to those fearful and timid folks who are afraid of the NEW. Heaven help us if we are afraid of new things. Every newspaper, magazine, or newscast is full of the amazing new inventions which have come out of wartime research and which will influence our everyday lives from now on.

Where would we be today if our forefathers had feared the new to such an extent that they had been unwilling to explore the benefits of new ideas?

Suppose Americans had feared the steam engine and failed to grasp the enormous possibilities it offered this great sprawling continent of North America. The steam engine and the transcontinental railroad built this United States of America instead of another group of narrow nationalistic states such as there are in Europe!

Suppose men had resisted the steamship, or the airplane, or the telephone, or the automobile, or radio, or threshing machines, or washing machines!

True, there are some who say science is inventing monsters which will destroy us. Today we hear nothing but the evils of the Atomic Bomb. I do not minimize its power to destroy. But I do feel that instead of developing "neophobia" toward it, we use our imaginations and courage to develop the constructive things this new discovery can bring.


Let us always remember that men of good will outnumber men of ill will. Most people want to live in peace and have work, health, and friends. Surely we can conquer fear! Surely now that the shooting is over we can combine our old experience and all these new ideas into building a brave new world!

Daringly yours,

WM. H. DANFORTH,
Chairman Ralston Purina Company

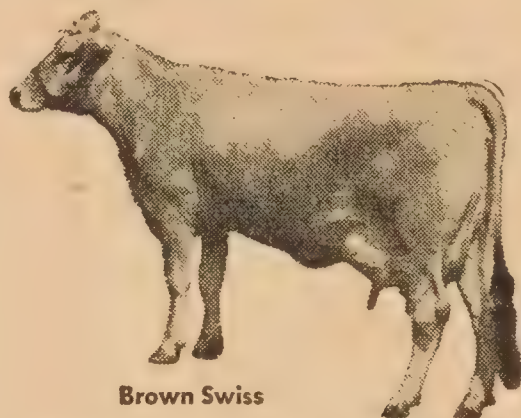
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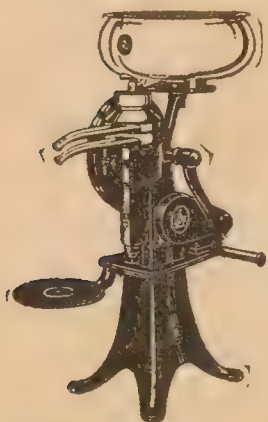
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MOVING? So that you will not miss a single issue of the American Agriculturist, send your old address as well as your new one to American Agriculturist, 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Twenty Milk Plants Suspended From New York Pool

TO INSURE an adequate fluid milk supply for the metropolitan New York area during the fall months, the milk from a number of plants not needed in the spring is included in the pool with the expectation that these plants will ship milk to New York when it is needed. Evidence that 20 plants were not shipping to New York when supplies were short last September has resulted in the suspension of these plants from the New York milk pool by Administrator Blanford, effective November 1.

Dr. Blanford says that these plants were warned of the possibility of suspension, and that letters explaining the situation have gone to 2,595 producers who deliver milk to those plants. These plants still have the opportunity to remain in the pool by shipping milk to New York when it is needed, and by appealing to the Secretary of Agriculture and to the New York State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets for a review of the action. If a milk handler does not appeal or does not ship milk when needed, the plant's privilege of participating in the pool will be cancelled.

If that should happen, the cancelled plants will no longer be required to pay the uniform price to producers. Administrator Blanford points out that he has no choice in the matter, because the action he has taken is specifically

called for by the marketing order.

The handlers and plants affected are as follows: Abbotts Dairies, Inc., Portville, N. Y.; Breyer Ice Cream Co., with plants at Elton, N. Y., Franklinville, N. Y., Houghton, N. Y., Millerstown, Pa., and Port Royal, Pa.; Crowley Milk Co., Inc., with plants at Binghamton, N. Y., North Orwell, Pa., Stillwater, N. Y., West Warren, Pa., and Willseyville, N. Y.; East Smithfield Farms, Inc., with plants at Franklinville, Pa., Liberty, Pa., Roseville, Pa., and West Burlington, Pa.; Ontario Milk Producers' Cooperative, Inc., at Mexico, N. Y.; Rockdale Creamery Corp., with plants at Franklin, N. Y., and Rockdale, N. Y.; Shawangunk Cooperative Dairies, Inc., at Kyserike, N. Y.; and Supplee-Wills-Jones Milk Co., at Centerville, Pa.

This is a serious situation for the dairymen who deliver milk to these plants. If these plants do not take the necessary action to remain in the pool, returns of dairymen delivering to them will certainly be lowered.

In a nutshell, here is the situation: Certain plants, and the dairymen delivering milk to them, participate in the New York pool because at certain times of the year the milk in these plants is needed for fluid consumption. Obviously, if these plants refuse or neglect to meet this obligation, there is no logical reason for permitting them to participate in the pool.

Myers and Horst Speak at Dairymen's League Meeting

AN EXCELLENT crowd attended the 26th annual meeting of the Dairymen's League in Syracuse on October 18. O.D.T. regulations on conventions had prevented the meeting from being held at the usual time last spring. Considering the day, which was ideal for farm work, following a long stretch of rainy weather, the heavy attendance was a real tribute to the League.

The delegates acted favorably on nineteen resolutions. There was considerable discussion on one which endorsed the establishment of a retirement plan for League employees, but after explanation of the plan by Judge Miller, the resolution was adopted.

Another important resolution requested Congress to continue feed subsidies after March 31, 1946, until the appropriation for that purpose is exhausted, or until a suitable price support plan can be adopted. It goes without saying that most Dairymen's League members dislike subsidies, but government policy on subsidies to keep food costs to consumers low has practically forced producers to ask that subsidies be continued until adequate prices are provided in some other manner.

Delegates asked by resolution that the League fight all claims that substitutes for milk and milk products are just as good as the real thing. They went on record as commending Congress for eliminating daylight saving time, asked that the obsolete parity formula be revised, that control of unemployment insurance be retained by states, that essential farm workers not be drafted, and that the League expand its educational advertising program on milk and milk products.

In the afternoon, delegates and guests heard two talks by Dean W. I. Myers of the New York State College of Agriculture, and Miles Horst, Secretary of Agriculture of the State of Pennsylvania. Dr. Myers emphasized the need for caution in the postwar

period. As a postwar program, he suggested five points: provide an adequate diet for the consumers in the Northeast; increase efficiency of farm production; support farm cooperatives; continue to keep debts at a safe level and build financial reserves in government bonds; and make farming attractive enough to keep an adequate number of the ablest young people on farms.

Mr. Horst reminded his audience that great changes have occurred in farming, and that there will be more changes in the future. These will call for figuring by farmers to work out a program to meet these changes. As a Pennsylvania Dutchman, he said he was fundamentally opposed to government control.

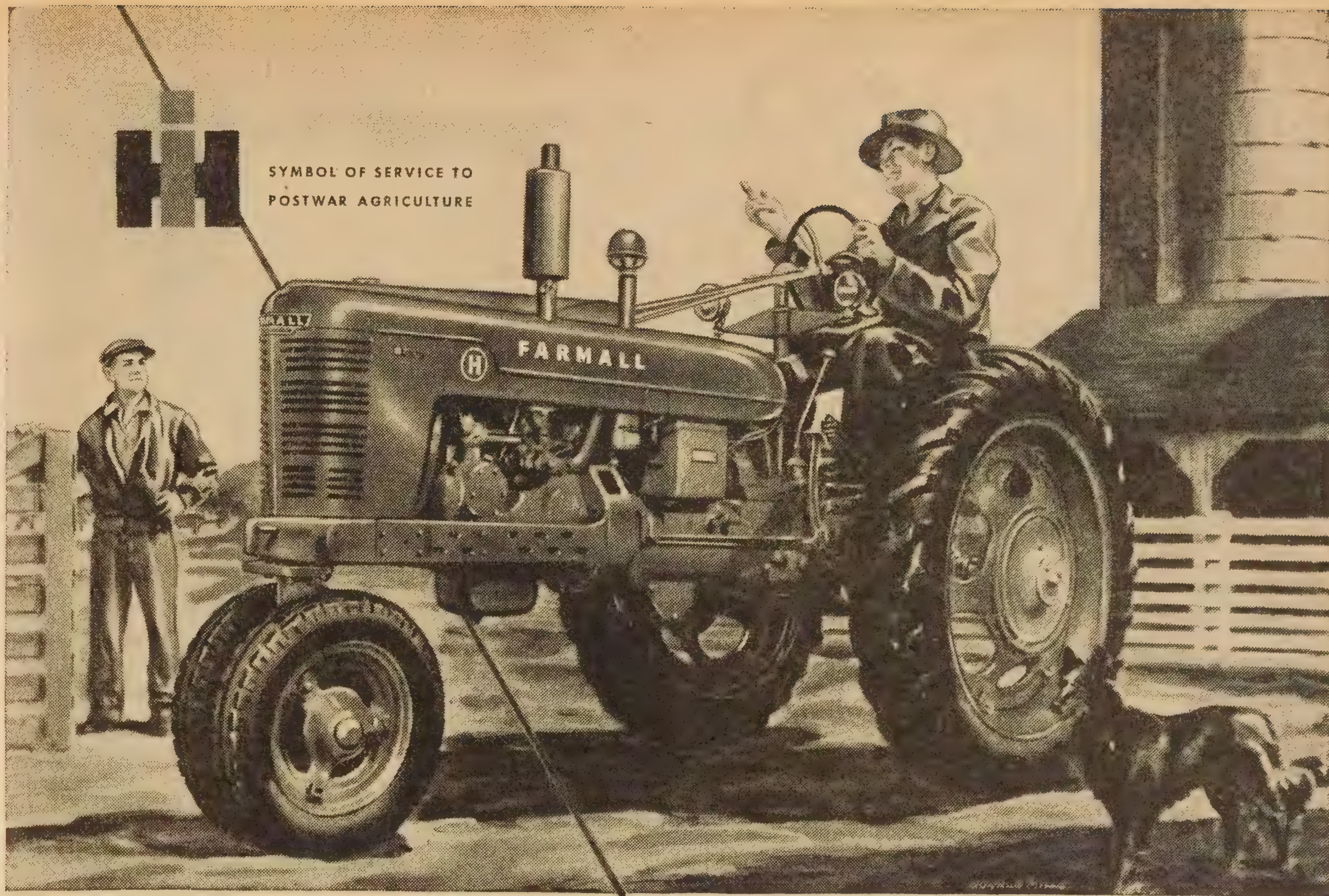
—A. A.—

POTATO & VEGETABLE GROWERS TO MEET

January 3 and 4 are the dates, and the Hotel Statler in Buffalo is the place, for the annual convention of the Empire State Potato Club and the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association. A. G. Allen of Waterville is chairman of the show committee.

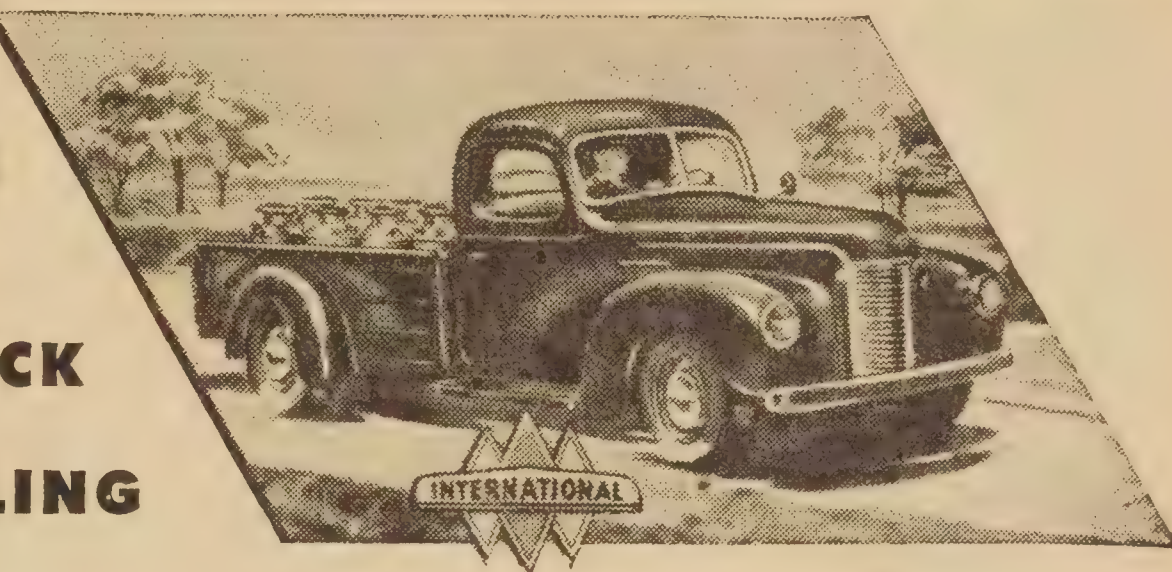
Open classes for 15-tuber samples of the following varieties are offered: Warba, Cobbler, Chippewa, Bliss Triumph, Houma, Green Mountain, Katahdin, Erie, Ontario, Mohawk, Sebago, Rural, Russet Rural, Empire, Pontiac, and Sequoia. Another class for consumer packages will consist of packs of 3 pecks, two 50-pound or bushel packages, and single 100-pound sacks.

Liberal cash prizes will be offered for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and other worthy exhibits. As usual, a sweepstakes award will be made for the best single 15-tuber entry in the show. The cup last year was won by E. L. Kent of Wellsville, Allegany County. The show will be open to adult, junior and 4-H Club growers throughout the State. No entry fee is required.



THE FARMALL SYSTEM
... FOR FARM PRODUCTION

THE INTERNATIONAL TRUCK
... FOR FARM HAULING



The Farmer is building his future.

He did a whale of a job during the war years and all the world knows it. He was glad to do it—because the *Farm* ranked equal with the *Armed Forces*—equal with the *War Plants*.

Now that peace has come, which *one* of these three goes right on? Whose job is bigger than ever?

The *Farm*—and the *Farmer*!

Yes, you are looking to 1946, and to International Harvester. At every International Dealer's store there is a rising call for modern equipment. You have made your old equipment do—now it is time for the *new*, and the *better*.

We know our great responsibility as the leading builder of the power and tools you need. Count on Harvester to do its utmost. We are pledging every human effort and all our resources. We are working night and day to build the equipment you must have to carry on with your work.

Keep in touch with your International Dealer. He'll be in better shape, month by month, to get you a Farmall Tractor in the size you want, and the improved equipment our engineers are building for post-war farming.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
 180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago 1, Illinois

When it comes to your postwar truck . . . remember that it's *only* INTERNATIONAL that outfits the farmer for both *production* and *transportation*. For nearly 40 years of its 114-year history, International Harvester has built International Trucks.

For four long years, new International Trucks went off to war by the tens of thousands. Today we're building them again for the home front in light-duty and medium-duty sizes that hadn't come off the assembly lines since early '42. However, it will take considerable time to manufacture enough new Internationals to meet the demand. Efficient maintenance of your present trucks continues to be very important.

LISTEN TO "HARVEST OF STARS" EVERY SUNDAY! 2 P. M. EASTERN TIME, YOUR NBC STATION

DEALERS EVERYWHERE  TO SERVE THE FARMER

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

Our Roots Are in This Land...



HOW often you hear a man say of the land he owns... "When my son takes over, this will be a better place than when I got it!" Such a desire is natural to a father and splendidly American! Along with the expressed thought, there is a deep-rooted pride in continuous family ownership of productive land. So long as this ideal lives, agriculture will continue to be "the broad, enduring base upon which the entire U. S. economy rests."

There are many farm and ranch sons who stay in their families' business on the land. Some who do leave, however, might also stay, were there written business agreements between father and son. Such agreements insure a fair return to both "partners" for the labor, capital and ability they contribute to their joint enterprise.

Practical father-and-son farm business agreements have been worked out and are proving their worth in actual practice on many of the nation's farms and ranches. The various forms of these agreements cannot be explained in detail here, but they are available and worth study. Excellent bulletins on this subject may be had by writing to the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, for Circular No. 587; or to Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan, for Special Bulletin No. 330.

We, at Swift & Company, know that a prosperous agriculture is the base of our prosperity and we are proud to say with you... "Our roots are in this land."

Soda Bill Sez:



... That a steer is like a sofa. His frame is built on the range, his upholstery is put on in the Corn Belt, and he is often polished off in the city.

... That the important thing about a water-hole is water, and the important thing about a good farm is good farming.



'Have you heard about the new improved lard? Swift & Company, after ten years of research and consumer tests, has developed a brand new product—Swift's Bland Lard. It has all the advantages of other high grade shortenings, plus the important qualities found only in lard. It will cause millions of American housewives to use more lard, and that's mighty important to hog producers.

Any improvement in pork products which boosts consumer demand (such as a superior lard) will have a supporting effect on live hog prices, because the price paid for livestock is governed by what the meat packer can get for the meat and by-products.

THE EDITOR'S COLUMN



The livestock-and-meat industry is like an endless chain. The meat travels in one direction; from livestock producer to meat packer, to retail dealer, to consumer. And coming back

in the opposite direction is money; from the meat purchaser to the storekeeper, to the meat packer, to the man who grows the livestock.

There must be motive power to keep that chain running, and that motive power is profit. It is profit that keeps ranchers and farmers producing livestock; profit keeps meat packers slaughtering, dressing and delivering meat to retailers; profit keeps retailers selling meat in their stores.

We at Swift & Company well know that a continuing loss anywhere along the line would mean that *all* of us would suffer. Thus, it is clearly to our own advantage to operate our end of the livestock-and-meat industry so *efficiently* that the money the consumer pays for meat shall cover all costs *plus a sufficient profit* for retailers and livestock producers, as well as for ourselves.

F.M. Simpson.

Agricultural Research Department

PHENOTHIAZINE FOR FARM FLOCKS

By RICHARD C. MILLER

Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station

All sheep in farm flocks—ewes, rams and lambs—should be dosed late this fall or early winter with phenothiazine and again in the spring after lambing time. From at least May 1, through September, the one-to-nine phenothiazine-salt mixture should be accessible in a covered feeder that protects it from the weather.

In Kentucky tests during the past three years, involving 30,000 breeding ewes, this program (in connection with generally recognized good farm flock practices, such as pasture rotation), eliminated the dosing of any lambs in more than 90 percent of the flocks, and made possible the growing out of even the latest lambs to good market weights and finish. The average increase in weight per lamb was nearly 12 pounds above normal pre-war average. The average annual cost for phenothiazine was less than 30 cents per ewe.

Farmers and ranchers in doubt as to time and frequency of treatment best suited to their conditions and purposes should consult their state agricultural college.



Swift & Company

UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS



Martha Logan's Recipe for CHICKEN REGAL

2 cups cubed cooked chicken	2 cups cooked peas
4 tablespoons chicken fat	2 cups chopped mushrooms
4 tablespoons flour	4 tablespoons chopped pimiento
2 teaspoons salt	4 egg yolks
	4 cups milk

Make a white sauce of the fat, flour, milk, and seasoning. Add chicken, peas, mushrooms, and pimiento. Heat thoroughly. Beat yolks. Add a little of the hot mixture to the eggs and mix. Remove chicken mixture from the heat. Add egg mixture. Stir well. Serve immediately over hot biscuits, waffles, or cornbread.

CATTLEMAN ON HORSEBACK

Next time you are at the Union Stock Yards in Chicago, if you see this big, jovial man sitting on a horse in the middle of a milling pen of cattle, that will be M. S. ("Si") Hughes, Swift's Head Cattle Buyer at Chicago.



M. S. Hughes

'Way back in 1917, Si Hughes walked up to the Swift buyer in Kansas City and said, "Mister Stemm, I want a job." He got the job, and he's been with Swift ever since, except for a two-year army-hitch in World War I. Kansas City, St. Louis, Fort Worth, St. Joseph, Kansas City again, and finally Chicago—all added to his experience in judging the quality and yield percentages, grading, etc., of cattle.

In 1943 he was made Head Cattle Buyer for Swift & Company at the Chicago Yards. He has a staff of experienced cattle buyers directly associated with him.

HE WHO GOBBLES
LAST—
GOBBLES BEST!



★ ★ ★ NUTRITION IS OUR BUSINESS — AND YOURS ★ ★ ★
Right Eating Adds Life to Your Years — and Years to Your Life

Don't Shovel Snow— Push It!

By RALPH S. WILKES

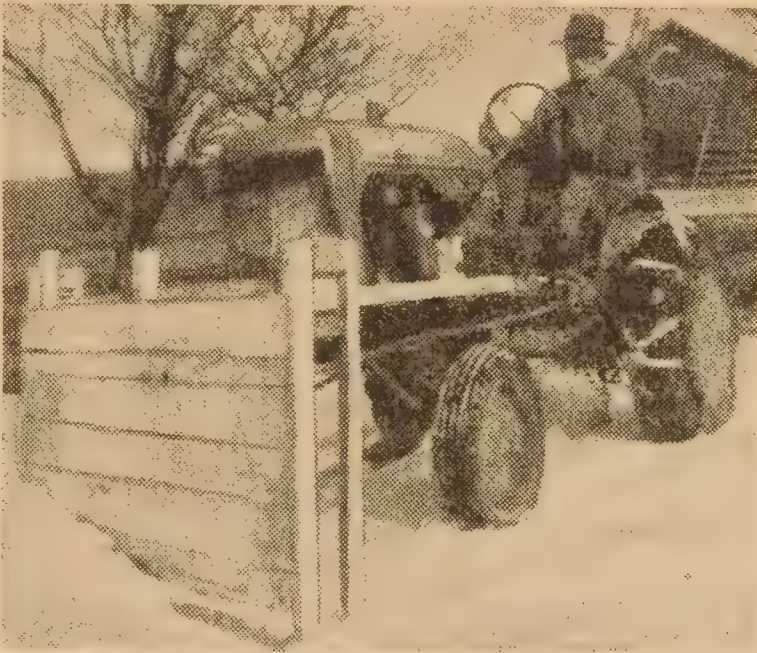
IF YOU have a long driveway or walk from which you must remove the snow, you will appreciate the aid of some type of mechanized pusher. Many types of snow plows have been built on field tractors, garden tractors, trucks, automobiles, and more recently, on jeeps, for the "painless removal" of snow. Several of these are pictured here, ranging from simple home-made gadgets costing less than five dollars to the more expensive outfits made in machinery shops.

The blades are of three general types, the pusher type which pushes the snow straight ahead, the V-type which forces snow to both sides, and the tilted blade which forces all of the snow to one side.

The pusher type is mounted vertically and parallel to the axle. This

some have constructed these of wood, the most efficient ones have a curved blade of $\frac{1}{4}$ " plate, welded down the middle, and are reinforced on the back by a heavy steel framework.

The tilted blade type, which pushes all the snow to one side is one of the easiest to build and, for general use, is



(Above) Clare Wilkes, Cato, N. Y., clears snow from around his farm buildings with this plow of all-wood construction.



(Left) Margaret DeMarco, Elbridge, N. Y., keeps the driveways open on her father's poultry farm with this tractor plow. Cables from the arms above the plow lead back to the hydraulic lift.

plow is not very satisfactory for cleaning long driveways or roads but is often used around garages, gasoline stations, and other places where broad areas must be cleaned but where the snow need not be moved any great distance. This type of plow is easy to make and is easy to attach to the front of a car or truck.

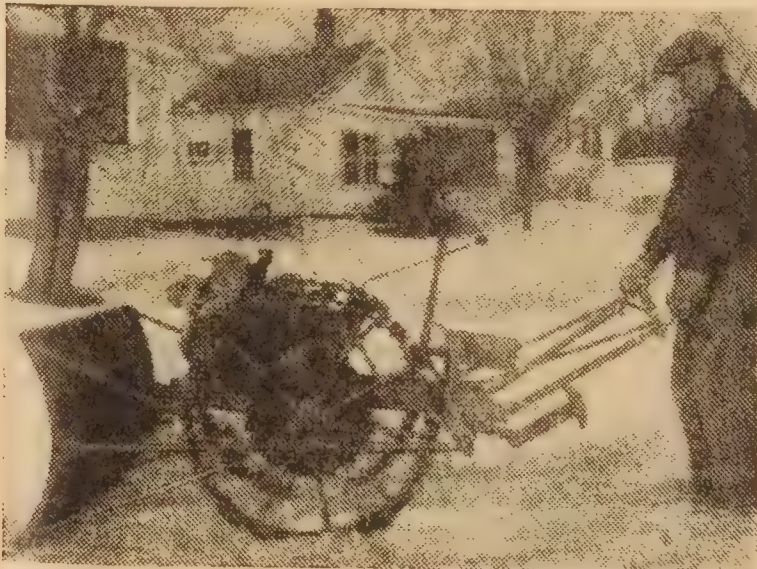
The V-type is one of the best for clearing long drives and roads and works well in deep snow with less power than the others. Most of the manufactured plows used for clearing public highways are of this type. This is the most complicated to build. While

completely satisfactory. Most of these are mounted with the blade at an angle of about 20 to 25 degrees to the axle. Some use a curved metal blade which is probably best but by no means necessary. In fact, one farmer clears the snow from in front of his buildings and keeps a long driveway open throughout the winter by means of a discarded solid oak door attached at an angle to the front of his tractor. Smooth boards make a fairly satisfactory surface but the snow will slide better if these are faced with galvanized sheet iron.

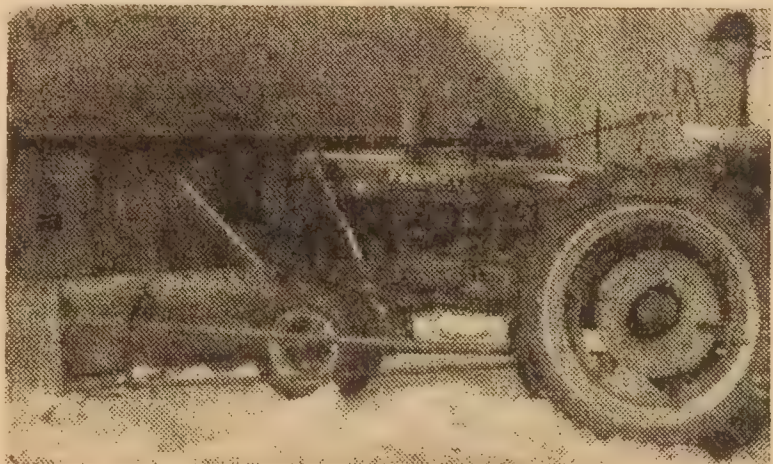
All devices for snow removal must have several characteristics in common if they are to operate successfully:

1. The driving wheels must have plenty of traction to prevent slipping. When an auto or truck is used, heavy chains are necessary. Extra weight must be provided over the rear wheels.
2. The plow must ride on runners and be hinged so it will move freely

(Turn to Page 12)



(Above) Allen G. Brown, Elbridge, N. Y., makes winter use of his garden tractor for clearing side-walks and drives.



(Right) At very low cost, Ray and Harold Yerton, Camillus, N. Y., farmers, constructed this tractor snow plow.

Keep a Gallon Handy

(It won't deteriorate)

CUPRINOL

Stops Rot

Use an Old Can to Dip Posts

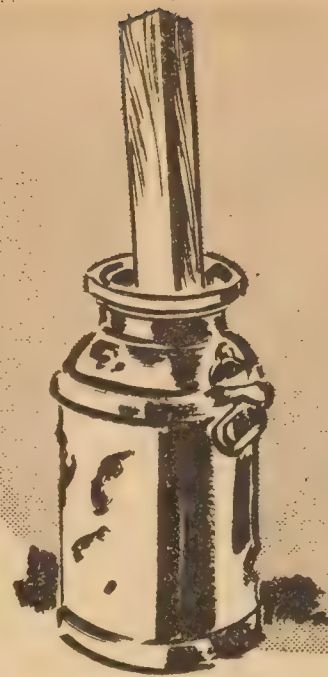
Cuprinol is so easy to apply—and so effective! Take a discarded milk can, for instance. Pour in the Cuprinol and dip each post. The wood will be protected below the ground where rot and insects do the most damage.

But you won't use Cuprinol if you don't have it handy. It does not deteriorate, so keep a gallon or two always ready for treating wood replacements, or new construction. Apply it by brush, by spray, or by dip. Cuprinol penetrates the fibres and eliminates the nourishment on which rot fungus and insect borers feed.

Cuprinol treated wood is harmless to animals, poultry and plants, and will not affect ensilage, stored grain or other farm products. Cuprinol can be used either by itself or as a priming coat, and the greater the dampness the greater the need for Cuprinol.

Cuprinol is regularly carried by many farm supply stores in one and five gallon containers—50 gallon drums promptly on order. The cost is low, the protection lasting. Treat your wood and stop the rot!

CUPRINOL, Inc., 30 Spring Lane, Boston 9, Mass.

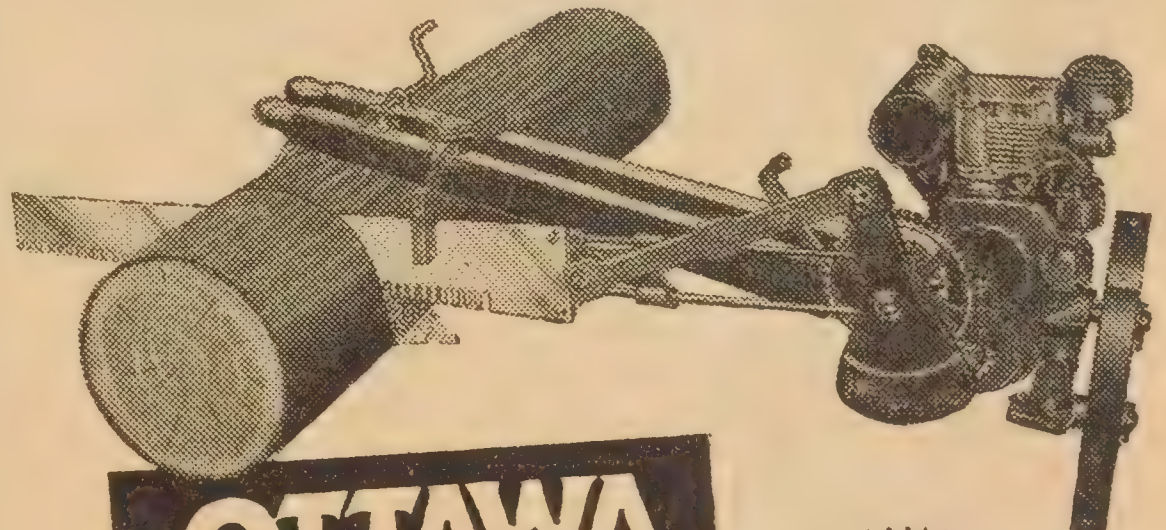


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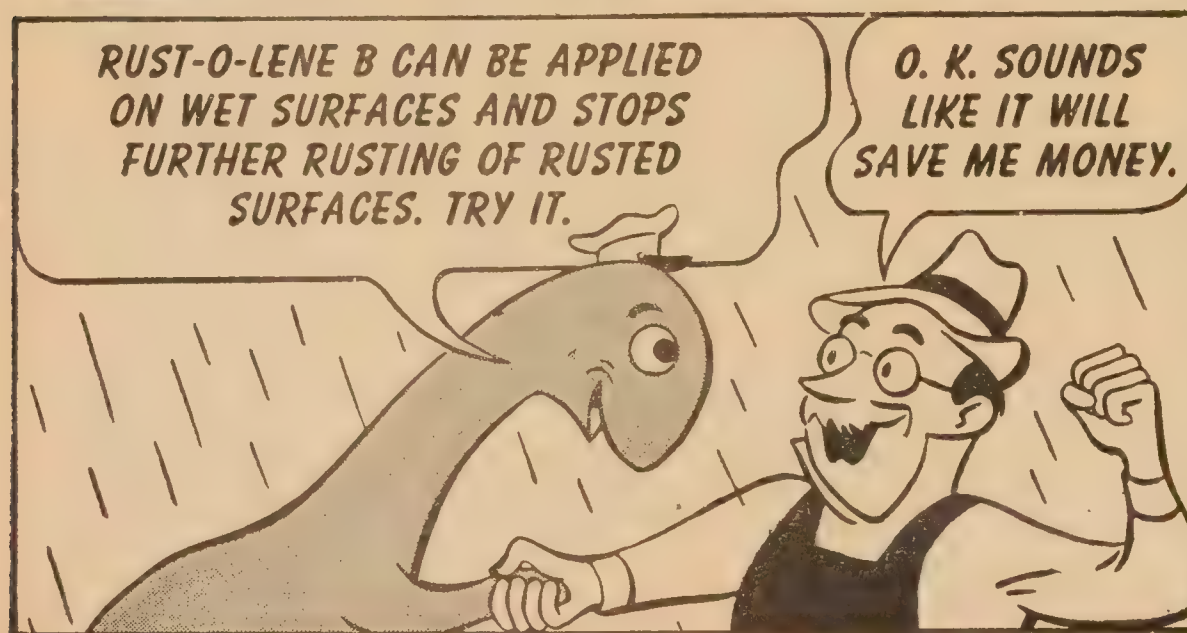
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Unbeatable combination! 3 in 1 machine. Does everything you need fast and easy. You can turn wood lot into cash quickly and profit by present high prices.

USE ENGINE FOR BELT JOBS—When not sawing wood, use the engine to grind feed, pump water, etc. Pulley furnished.

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Rust-O-Lene B Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Magic Electric Welder

110 volt AC-DC; welds, brazes, solders, cuts all metals; easy to use; full directions. Complete with power unit, flame and metallic arc attachments, carbons, fluxes, rods, mask. Only \$19.95. Used by the Navy. Splendid for farm use.
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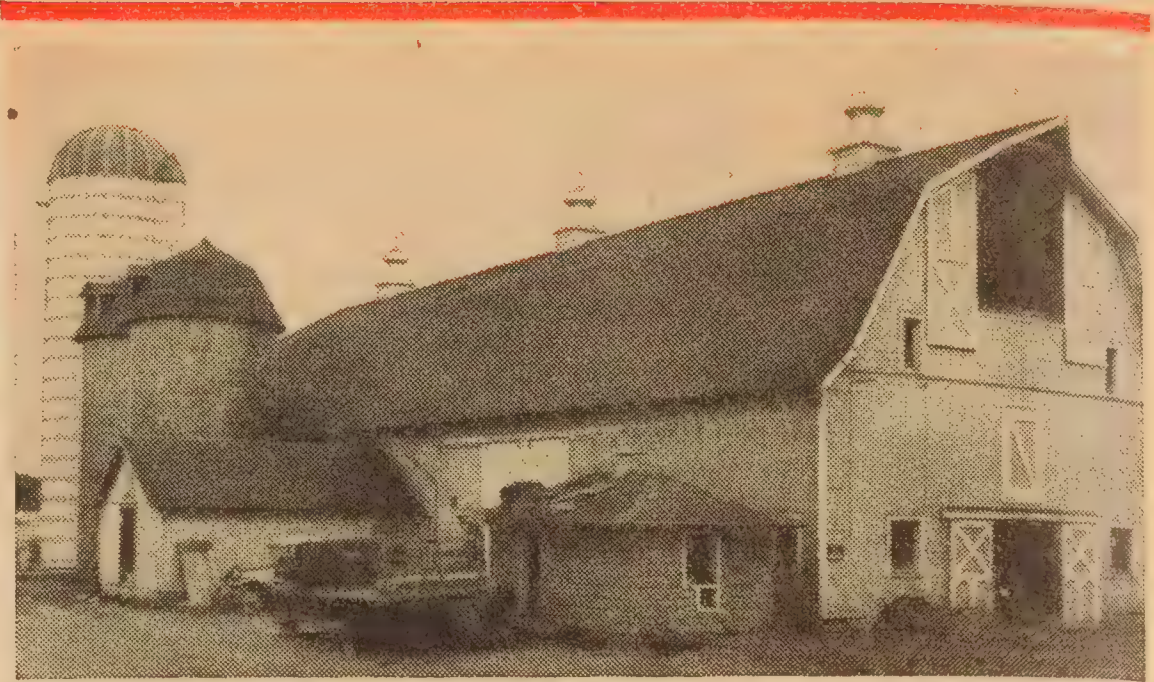
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Make money sawing wood. Use Ottawa—fastest cutting. Cuts large, small logs easiest way. Fells trees. One man operates. Thousands in use. Built to last with heavy, stiff saw blade. Positive safety clutch control: uses power take-off any tractor.
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DEHORNING
PASTE
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Requires only one application over horn button. No cutting No bleeding 4-oz jar dehorn many calves, kids, or rams \$1.00 at dealers or by mail Postpaid

Warm Buoy
Electric Stock-Tank Heater
Economically and automatically heats any average-size tank. Temperature adjustable. New principle, grounded, safe. NOW available \$1875
GENERAL FARM APPLIANCE CO. Chelsea, Mich.



The dairy barn on the Fisher farm near Canastota, N. Y.

A Family Farm—But Big

By H. L. Cosline

AS YOU travel north from Canastota, N. Y., on Route 13, you come to a beautiful set of buildings with a sign reading "A. Fisher & Sons." The farm is run by three Fisher brothers, as Mr. Fisher, Sr., died several years ago. The boys have not changed the farm name, which I am sure you will agree is a nice gesture of respect to a first-class farmer.

This is strictly a family farm, but it is not a small farm. The area is 476 acres. The younger generation is coming along to do their share of farm work. Albert's son, Floyd, is 20 years old; Bernard has three sons, Bill 17, Joe 15, and Ed 14. Robert, the third member of the partnership, is not married.

Albert is the poultryman of the outfit. He keeps 3,000 layers, part Leghorns and part Rhode Island Reds. Part of the flock is trap-nested, individual matings are made, and some progeny testing is done. Top production so far has been from a Rhode Island Red with 331 eggs.

During the spring practically all the eggs are incubated, and between 6,000 and 7,000 chicks are hatched each week. The flock is U. S. approved and pullorum-clean, which means that breeders have been blood-tested and no reactors found.

On the farm also are 140 head of purebred Holsteins, with about 80 milkers. A recent production record on 75 cows shows an average of 336.5 lbs. of butterfat, with close to 12,000 lbs. of milk. The best record for an individual was 545 lbs. of butterfat from 14,000 lbs. of milk in 305 days. In the past few years the herd has had six cows with lifetime records of over 100,000 lbs. of milk, the highest being 143,000. The milk goes to the Dairymen's League plant at Canastota.

Fifty-five acres have been seeded to Ladino clover. We hear a lot about the difficulty of cutting and curing Ladino, but the Fisher boys think that it is worth the trouble. The second growth furnishes pasture, and the Ladino is also used as a poultry range. A considerable amount of grass silage is put up both for cows and hens. As the cows came into the barn to be milked the day I was there, they found a liberal portion of grass silage in the manger and they lost no time in going after it.

Here is a good-sized family farm with two main sources of income and with production well above average. Some people think that the family-size farm is doomed, but any type of corporation farming will find pretty stiff competition from this sort of a set-up.

Don't Shovel Snow--Push It!

(Continued from Page 11)

up and down to follow the contour of the ground. Usually two runners of wood or metal are provided which hold the plow just high enough so it cannot dig into the ground.

3. Some means must be provided by which the plow can be raised or lowered from the driver's seat. Several types of lifts are in common use on farm tractors. Those equipped with a hydraulic lift for farm machinery can be rigged to use this to operate the snowplow. Others use a block and tackle arrangement with a rope running back to the driver's seat. The plow is raised by pulling on the rope. A more satisfactory arrangement is provided by attaching this rope to a lever beside the driver's seat. One farmer uses a steering gear of an old auto, with a rope attached to the steering arm, and raises the plow by turning the steering wheel.

4. The tractor snowplow should be so constructed that the greater part of the force is delivered from the rear part of the frame or from the draw bar. A snowplow used on an automobile should be attached to the frame. In no

case should it be attached to the front axle.

While on the farm the tractor appears to be the most efficient source of power for snow removal, many have found that a "doodle-bug" or stripped down automobile is satisfactory, and some are making winter use of their buck-rake autos which otherwise would be used only during the haying season.



"Well, Boys: shall we take 'em the northern route, or just along the river today?"

The Question Box

This summer some of my tomatoes had white spots under the skin. What causes this, and can it be prevented?

These spots are caused by an insect commonly known as the "Stink Bug". It punctures the tomato and apparently injects a poison which causes these whitish spots. It is a difficult pest to control by dusting or spraying.

I am wondering what to do with the asparagus tops in my asparagus patch. Should these be taken off and burned?

The commercial grower discs these into the ground to add to the humus supply, but it is just about impossible

so high. If the pressure runs higher than it used to, probably the automatic switch needs cleaning. You may be able to do this, but unless you are a good mechanic, better let a plumber fix it.

How much sugar is a beekeeper allowed for feeding bees?

You can apply this fall to your Ration Board for 10 lbs. of sugar for each colony, and if this proves insufficient you can go back later and ask for more. The difficulty, of course, is that the bees can't eat coupons. You may get them and still not be able to find the sugar.

Where can I find out about cutting and marketing railroad ties?

The State College of Forestry, Syracuse, N. Y., has a bulletin called "Harvesting and Marketing Timber in New York," by Prof. R. J. Hoyle. This contains a chapter on railroad ties. It may be obtained by sending 75c to the Extension Department of the College.

What is the rule as to the amount of salt to use in making sauerkraut?

The usual proportion is 2 ounces (3½ tablespoons) of salt to each 5 pounds of cabbage.

How can you tell the age of sheep by their teeth?

A yearling has two permanent middle front teeth which are larger than the others; a 2-year-old has four; a 3-year-old, six; and a 4-year-old has a full set of permanent teeth. After that age it is a question of estimating the age by the extent to which the teeth are worn.

—A. A.—

DELAYED ACTION FUSE

An electric motor requires more current for starting than is needed to run it after it is started. An ordinary fuse plug does not give first-class protection against burning out a motor because a fuse large enough to carry current to start the motor will also permit enough current to damage the motor if it continues for any length of time.

A delayed action fuse really protects the motor. Such a fuse allows the necessary current to flow to start the motor, but will blow if this overload continues very long.

Timely "HOW TO DO ITS"

We have the following reprints of helpful articles from past issues, which we will send on request:

1. How to Prune Apple Trees.
2. How to Kill Rats.
3. Ventilate the Henhouse.
4. No Pig Wants to be a Runt.
5. How to Produce Clean Milk.
6. How to Solder Leaks.
7. When You Buy a Horse.
8. How to Mix Concrete.

You can either clip this item and mark those you want, or write a letter. Enclose 3 cents postage for each reprint. Address American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, New York.

to do this in the home garden. We suggest that you leave them until spring. By that time most of the leaves and some of the smaller branches will break off. You will have to rake off the balance, but rather than burn them you can put them into your compost pile and let them rot.

I have a pressure tank in the cellar. When the pump runs we hear a pounding which is very objectionable. Is there any way of stopping it?

Your tank pressure may be too high. There is an adjustment on the automatic switch. By loosening a nut, the tension on a spring is reduced and the pump will stop before the pressure gets



—Photo courtesy First National Stores.

Tom McGrath of Concord, Mass., at his farm desk. Mr. McGrath bought his farm from Miss Marion Barrett, a direct descendant of James Barrett, who was a colonel in charge of the Minute Men back in Revolutionary times. On the evening of April 18, 1775, the Minute Men of Concord met in this room.

On his farm, Mr. McGrath raises some 400 acres of crops including potatoes, sweet corn and cabbage.

Don't look now... BUT I THINK
THEY'RE FATTENING US UP FOR SOMETHING

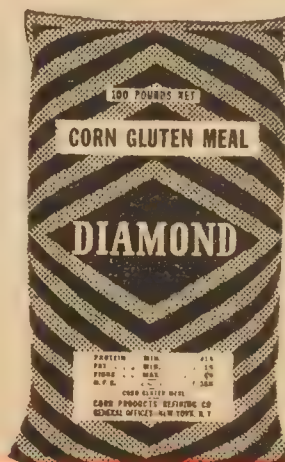


YES, TOM, when you are fed a mash containing DIAMOND CORN GLUTEN MEAL you're putting on flesh that's tender, juicy, full of flavor.

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★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

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HOLSTEIN BULLS

Ready for service. By our best herd sires and from dams with good D.H.I.A. records.

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WANTED TO BUY: Purebred vaccinated HOLSTEIN HEIFERS. Bred to freshen in late fall or early winter. Must be eligible to enter Pennsylvania.

HENRY W. JUPENLAZ, Mansfield, Pa.

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GUERNSEY BULL CALF: dropped March 1945. Langwater & Butterfat blood lines. Background of desirably proved sires and high producing cow families. His dam produced 13,188 lbs. M., 664.7 lb. F. at 3 years age, second dam 12,376 lb. M., 705.5 lb. F., third dam 13,362 lb. M., 697 lb. F. Complete pedigree sent on request. State Bang's free herd No. 151.
WYCHMERE FARM, ONTARIO, N. Y.

GUERNSEYS — BULL CALVES

SIRE BY FOREMOST PEACEMAKER
77 AR daughters including Peerless Margo 1013.3 lbs. fat at 3 yrs. out of high record daughters of May Royal's Holliston, 139 AR daughters, from cow families with consistently good production for generations.
ALSO CHOICE HEIFER CALVES.

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SMITHVILLE FLATS, NEW YORK

Overstocked—Offer 10 Reg. Guernsey Females six months to six years of age. Desirable blood lines. Good individuals. Excellent physical condition. Negative to Bang and T.B. No mastitis. Some to freshen late fall and early winter.

ARTHUR D. SMITH, R.D. 1, PENN YAN, N. Y.

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE

T.B. AND BLOODTESTED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N. Y.

Fancy Dairy Cattle: 200 to 500 cows and heifers on hand at all times.
Horses: 50 to 100 high class mated teams, singles, seconds and saddle horses.

E. L. FOOTE & SON, INC.
PHONE 6471. HOBART, N. Y.

Close and Fresh Cows: Every animal personally selected to build customers' good will. No cash needed. No sales on Sunday.

State Dairy Cattle Co., Inc.

B. N. Millard, Pres., Ithaca, N. Y.; R.D. 5, Phone 2015

HEREFORDS

REGISTERED 2-YR. OLD HEREFORD HEIFERS. HORNED AND POLLED. ALSO YOUNG BULLS.

Can ship any State.

THE GAGE STOCK FARMS, DELANSON, N. Y.

FOR SALE: REGISTERED HEREFORDS.

DOMINO, WINDSOR BRAE, W.H.R. BREEDING. BULLS, COWS, STEERS.

ROADS END, CHERRY PLAIN, NEW YORK.
TEL.: BERLIN 25F15.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

FOR SALE: ANGUS HEIFERS,

REGISTERED. SEVERAL HEAD. ONE AND TWO YEARS OLD.

Carl Taylor, Rt. 1, PHELPS, N. Y.

SWINE

DAILEY STOCK FARM

LEXINGTON, MASS.—TEL. 1085.
Choice young pigs—Berkshire & O.I.C. Crossed, Chester & Yorkshire. 6-7 wks. old, \$6.00 each, 8-9 wks. old, \$6.50 each. Shipped C.O.D. in lots to suit.
SERVICE BOARS FOR SALE.

RUGGED PIGS!

Chester-White, Berkshire-Chester—Duroc Cross
6-8 weeks, \$6.50
9-10 weeks, \$8.50

12 WEEKS STARTED SHOATS, \$12.50 EACH.
Vaccination \$1.00 apiece extra on request.
Ship one or more C.O.D., check or money order.
Chester-White Boars, 85-125 lbs., \$35.00.

CARL ANDERSON

VIRGINIA ROAD, CONCORD, MASS.

SWINE

REGISTERED HEREFORD PIGS

10 TO 12 WEEKS OLD. WELL BRED STOCK. PRICE RIGHT.

JOHN PAFKA, R.D. 3, Canastota, N. Y.

REGISTERED BREEDING STOCK

O. I. C. SPRING GILTS, TAKING ORDERS FOR FALL PIGS.

SMITH BROS., CLYDE, N. Y.
R.F.D. No. 3. Phone 2131.

YORKSHIRES

Write for Pamphlet and Prices.

W. E. REASONER & SONS

R.F.D. 4, WATERTOWN, N. Y.

Registered Yearling Duroc Boar, the very best of Laumont breeding. His first pig crop were uniformly tops. We have no use for him this year and he is too good to be slaughtered. Guaranteed to please.
HAROLD H. SMITH, NORTH ROSE, NEW YORK

SHEEP

FOR SALE: A CHOICE LOT OF SHROPSHIRE AND SUFFOLK YEARLING RAMS. They are good rugged fellows ready for service. Come see them.

VAN VLEET BROS., LODI, N. Y.

Registered Shropshire and Dorset Rams. ALSO BRED EWES.

H. C. HILL & SONS

R.D. 3, ALBION, N. Y.

FOR SALE in Hampshire Sheep — 2 rams 2 yrs. old, 2 rams 1 yr., 2 ram lambs, 3 ewes from 1 to 4 yrs. old. In DORSET sheep—1 ram 1 yr., 1 ram lamb, Reg. papers and crates free.

One OXFORD ram 1 year old.

A. W. HILLIS, CHARLOTTEVILLE, NEW YORK

FOR SALE: Registered Shropshire Rams. YEARLINGS AND RAM LAMBS.

ALSO A FEW BRED EWES.

L. F. Cuthbert, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

25 MORE OF THOSE GOOD Corriedale Rams For Sale. ALL ARE TOP QUALITY, FROM THE BEST STUD RAMS IN THE EAST.

B. GORDON BRACE, R.D. 3, Albion, N. Y.

PURE-BLOOD REGISTERED KARAKUL FUR SHEEP

Flock established in 1916. Breeding stock for sale.

Karakul Fur Sheep Farms

FAYETTEVILLE, NEW YORK

One Registered Corriedale Ram FOUR YEARS OLD.

CHARLES W. VAUGHAN

THETFORD, VERMONT

Some Registered Dorset Rams, the kind that will get you the best market lambs of any breed of sheep if you do your part with the feed.

George D. Brice, Skaneateles, N. Y.

FLOCK OF SHEEP FOR SALE.

72 Grade Ewes, 3 yrs. old, healthy, fat, 100% producers. 85 lambs approximate 700 lbs. wool this year. Make us an offer.

Fieldwood Farm, Ossining, R.D. 2, N. Y.

Fred W. Harris, Mgr.

DOGS

SHEPHERD AND COLLIE PUPS

ranging from 2 to 5 months. Younger dogs, males and spays \$12.00, older ones \$15.00. Black and white, and browns and tan and white. Choice farm raised from real workers. Cash orders booked first.

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Collie-Shepherd, Cattle Dogs and Pups WITH HERDING INSTINCT

20 YEARS RAISING CATTLE DOGS.

WILMOT, EAST THETFORD, VT.

COLLIE PUPS. BEAUTIFUL, INTELLIGENT.

Ideal companions, watch dogs or farm dogs. Shipped all over the U. S. the past 35 years. When you buy a Coal-spring Collie you get a good one by golly.

PLUMMER McCULLOUGH, MERCER, PENNA.

Purebred English Shepherds, 3 mos., \$20.

A.K.C. Cocker Spaniels, 3 months, \$20.00 and \$25.00. Collie-Shepherds, Collie-Bornards, several females or unrelated pairs let out on my "Puppy Plan."

EDNA GLADSTONE, ANDES, N. Y.

EQUIPMENT

For Sale: 1 30-50 Oil Pull Tractor, 1 28-48 Greyhound Grainer, 1 Buffalo Pitts Beaner, 1 Birdsell Clover Huller. All in good running order.

WILLIAM GILBERT, Middleport, N. Y.

POULTRY

RHODE ISLAND REDS

R.O.P. OFFICIAL BREEDING. 500 BIRDS TRAPPED, YEAR AROUND.

C. & G. FARMS, Ballston Lake, N.Y.

Route 5.

Pedigreed White Leghorn Cockerels FROM OUR FINEST MATINGS. HALF AND FULL GROWN. WE ARE RAISING 500 TO SELL BETWEEN NOW AND DECEMBER 1st.
BABCOCK POULTRY FARM, R. D. 3, Ithaca, N. Y.

Walter Rich's Hobart Poultry Farm

LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY.

Our circular shows you the type of bird it will pay you to put in your laying house next fall.

WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

CASTER'S PARMENTER REDS

and ROCK-RED CROSS.

Known for exceptional livability and consistent production. Circular available.

RED-W-FARM, Box W, Wolcott, N. Y.

THE MCGREGOR FARM

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—50 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN BREEDING PROFIT-PRODUCING BIRDS. WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER.

The McGregor Farm, Box A, Maine, N.Y.

THE WHITE EGG FARM

LEGHORNS—NEW HAMPSHIRE

N.Y.-U.S. PULLORUM CLEAN.

Write for folder.

E. R. STONE & SON, Box A, CLYDE, N. Y.

Brooks Poultry Farm—N.Y.-U.S. PULLORUM CONTROLLED. NO REACTORS. LARGE TYPE LEGHORNS THAT PRODUCE 95% LARGE EGGS. WRITE FOR CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST.
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ZIMMER'SPOULTRY FARM

N.Y.-U.S. APPROVED WHITE LEGHORNS, REDS. They Live—They Lay—They Pay. Pullorum Free. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Details on request.

CHESTER G. ZIMMER, Box C, Gallupville, N. Y.

RICHQUALITY LEGHORNS REDS

OUR 35th YEAR. 12000 BIRDS.

One of New York State's Oldest and Largest Breeding Farms. Write for Catalogue.

RICH POULTRY FARMS

WALLACE H. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

Boice's Poultry Breeding Farm.

U. S. PULLORUM PASSED WHITE LEGHORNS. NEW HAMPSHIRE, BARRED ROCKS, CROSSES. Progeny test breeding. Free Circular.

GERALD BOICE, TIVOLI, N. Y.

Vancrest New Hampshires

Family-pedigree bred for livability, egg and broiler production. N. Y.-U. S. Pullorum Clean. High New Hamp. pen 1944-45 Farmingdale Contest.

Alson Van Wagner, R.D. 2, Hyde Park, N. Y.

HICKORY GROVE FARMS

PARMENTER REDS—DRYDEN ROCKS—CROSSES

Our 30th year.

Write for circular and price list.
O. S. Williams, Box 2, Rushville, N. Y.

SEEDS

Certified Wong Barley and Certified Cornell 595 Wheat now available.

EGG AND APPLE FARM,

TRUMANSBURG, N. Y. BOX A.

BIG 4 OATS

with about 20% Barley. Yield 80 bu. per acre in 1945. Recleaned, high germination seed \$1.25 per 32-lb. bushel.

H. B. Underhill & Son

EAST AURORA, NEW YORK

ADVERTISING RATES

Northeast Markets Page.

This classified page is for the accommodation of Northeastern farmers for advertising the following classifications: LIVESTOCK—Cattle, Swine, Sheep, Horses, Dogs, Rabbits, Goats, Mink, Ferrets; FARM PRODUCE—Field Seeds, Hay and Straw, Maple Syrup, Honey, Pop Corn, Miscellaneous; POULTRY—Breeding Stock, Hatching Eggs; EMPLOYMENT—Help Wanted, Situation Wanted; FARM REAL ESTATE—Farms for Sale, Rent or Wanted; FARM EQUIPMENT—For Sale, Wanted.

Advertising space is limited to the following units: one inch deep one column wide at \$6.00 per issue; one-half inch deep one column wide at \$3.00 per issue. Copy must be received at American Agriculturist, Advertising Dept., Box 514, Ithaca, N. Y., 17 days before publication date. No Baby Chick Advertising accepted on this page. Flat charge of \$1.00 will be made for box numbers. Issues are published 1st and 3rd Saturdays of each month.

REAL ESTATE

FARM FOR SALE: 134 acres, \$11,000.00 Good land, 3rd generation farm. 9 rm. house, furnace, electricity, beautiful view, 3/4 mile from town, on direct route to city 9 miles. Proposed surfaced road damages will pay half value of farm. Stock if desired.

E. W. VETTER, R.D. No. 3, ONEONTA, N. Y.

For Sale: 170-Acre Dairy Farm.

Concrete Highway, 1/4 mile milk station, High School, village. New modern buildings. Gas and Electricity. 2 Tractors, Milking Machine, all farm machinery. 38 head cattle. With or without stock and tools.

Write: **CLAUDE GLEASMAN, BOONVILLE, N. Y.**

286 ACRES. DAIRY FARM.

Good Buildings. Farm Tools, 60 cows, hay, oats, ensilage. Will sell with or without.

Write **Ross Lee, Arcade, N. Y.**

FOR SALE: 175-Acres, Dairy & Grain Farm.

100 acres tillable land, 20 acres alfalfa, 60 acres of pasture meadow with stream of water, 5 acres in woods. Stabling for 50 head of cattle. Silo, ample barns and sheds. Large Brick House. Located 3 mi. from Fort Dix, 25 mi. from Phila., 50 miles from shore.

Apply to **P. ZELLEY, Owner,** 36 Mt. Holly Ave., Mt. Holly, Burlington Co., New Jersey. Phone—502R, Mt. Holly.

MOSES C. JONES FARM (Deceased).

38 Acre Farm in Town Limits.

8-room house, modern conveniences. Not very far from school. Will sell at reasonable price. Write: **MISS EDNA JONES, 702 WALNUT ST., POCOMOKE CITY, MARYLAND.**

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—250 acres fertile land,

good buildings, modern convenience, state highway, Cayuga County, N. Y. Cash or share.

KASPAR PETER, 2921 Collingwood, Toledo, Ohio

HELP WANTED

Help Wanted: SINGLE MAN, experienced, reliable, for general farm work on a thoroughly modernized New Jersey Dairy farm with pure bred stock, three miles from Flemington, N. J. \$120.00 monthly plus board and private room with shower. Good working and living conditions. Give age and full information in first letter. Box 514-CF, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

Woman Wanted for General Housework.

\$15 per week—plain cooking. One afternoon off and some Sunday afternoons. No laundry. 3 in family. Lovely home on lake. References exchanged.

George Williams, Lochland Road, Geneva, N.Y.

HELP WANTED: A single cowman

for a growing herd of Jersey cows. We use a Surge Milker. Wages \$125 per month with room and board. A man who takes an interest in his work will be advanced. If interested call collect, Phone 5912—Mount Kisco, New York, after 7:00 P. M.

WANTED: GOOD FARMER OR HERDSMAN

for registered Holstein Dairy. Modern farm. Would sell this farm. Contact the owner at farm.

MRS. CLARA SHORT, C.—S. DAIRY,

TRANSIT BRIDGE, BELMONT, N. Y.

HORSES and PONIES

Farm chunks, 1250 to 1500 pounds; heavy drafters, 1600 to 2500 pounds; Percherons, Belgians, singles, matched pairs or carload, whatever weights and colors required.

All-purpose saddle horses for general use, also fancy three and five-gaited. Indian Pinto cow ponies neck-rein broke. Golden Palominos, Hunters and Jumpers.

Large ponies, Arabians, Hackneys and Welsh; large, medium and midget Shetlands, solid colors and attractive spotted; shipped singly in crates by express. How old are children you want pony for?

Your Entire Satisfaction Fully Guaranteed.

Howard Chandler

CHARITON, IOWA

FALL COWS

Fall cows can be bought cheaper now than at trying up time. With beef prices good, and a large selection of cows to pick from you can save money by acting now! We will finance your purchase of cows and farm machinery through authorized dealers on liberal terms. Write today for full particulars.

EQUITABLE CREDIT CORPORATION Specialists in Livestock and Farm Machinery Financing.

112 State Street, Albany, New York



Raise Chin-Chins
The Big Money-making Rabbit For Fur and Food.
Big Demand. Big Profit. Small Cost. We pay cash for your youngsters. Easy Work. Little Time. Small Space. Chin-Chin Fur Factory runs itself! An Ideal Business for Anybody Anywhere.
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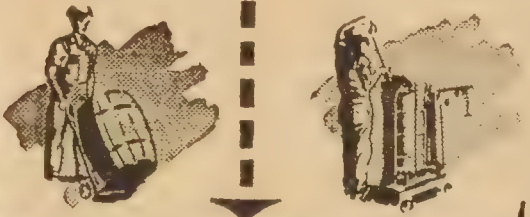
SAY that you saw the product advertised in **American Agriculturist** when calling on your local dealer



BAG HOLDER and TRUCK

YOU KNOW filling a bag is a mean job—it takes an extra pair of hands and takes time. Now with this new patented Cayuga Bag Holder and Truck one man can fill a bag easily and quickly and then roll it away. Then the truck can be used for many other purposes many times every day on every farm. You will like it. It was designed by a practical farm expert who saw a way of saving valuable time. It is low in cost, strong and sturdy with a welded tubular frame. Ask about it the next time you call at your local farm supply store or hardware merchants.

Invented by Louis M. Roehl, Professor of Farm Mechanics at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Manufactured in Ithaca, a center of agricultural leadership.



CAYUGA MOTORS CORPORATION
ITHACA, NEW YORK

LYNN ACRES DISPERSAL OF HILLSDALE, N. Y.

Joseph Norban, at his farm 2 miles north of Hillsdale, N. Y., on Route 22, 10 miles west of Great Barrington, Mass., and 19 miles east of Hudson, N. Y.

NOVEMBER 9-10, 1945

FIRST DAY—November 9 (Friday)

A COMPLETE LINE OF FARM EQUIPMENT

Including Farmall tractor and all attachments of every kind, milking machine, 1½ ton Ford truck, modern line of Poultry Equipment.

SECOND DAY—November 10 (Saturday)

76 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

T.B. Accredited, blood tested, Bang's Vaccinated. 3-year-old herd sire from Pabst Farm of Wisconsin for which \$1200 was paid, sells with 23 daughters born in 1944 and 1945.

10 2-year-old heifers, all by good Wisconsin sires. Herd is Ormsby bred of Wisconsin origin and nothing over 5 years old. Many fresh cows and close springers. Make your plans to attend this big 2-day sale. Sale starts at 10:00 A. M. each morning, cattle sold in a tent.

JOSEPH NORBAN, Owner, HILLSDALE, N. Y.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS
Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

JOHN F. KENDALL SALE

70 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE
Outskirts of ORCHARD PARK, Erie Co., N. Y.

Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1945

T.B. Accredited, blood tested, many calfhood vaccinated.

15 FRESH COWS 20 CLOSE SPRINGERS
15 OPEN AND SPRINGING HEIFERS

20 HEIFERS FROM 8 MONTHS TO 1 YEAR.
A quality offering including many imported direct from Canada and rich in Rag Apple breeding. A number have excellent production records.

Plenty of the finest young cows and heifers you have seen in a long time.

IT'S THE SALE FOR YOU TO ATTEND,
STARTING AT 10:00 A. M.

Trains met in Buffalo by request.

Sale held in closed, comfortable quarters.

JOHN F. KENDALL, Owner,
ORCHARD PARK, N. Y.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS

Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

When writing to advertisers, be sure to mention **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**.



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

ROUND and round she goes, and where she'll end nobody knows! Choice beef cattle are higher than they have been in months, cows are sharply lower, feeding cattle are higher than a year ago, hogs are still scarce with a good many still disappearing over the back fence, poultry meat is very cheap, lambs are high with a big subsidy over even present market prices, thousands of men have been turned out of war plants and millions of boys are returning. Yet labor and materials seem harder than ever to get, and it looks as if labor would get an increase of from 15% to 30% in wages for shorter hours and less work. Now try to figure what is ahead of us!

Apparently, either the Government cannot avoid labor's determination to get more pay or is perfectly willing to permit this inflation. Judging from Government's willingness to pay subsidies, work on tax reduction, public works improvements, etc., it would seem again that it is perfectly willing and striving for "a little" inflation. Anyway, no matter how irrational it may seem, prices generally have gone up, wages have gone up—in fact, everything has gone up with the possible exception of Northeast farm products.

Don't Sell Livestock Short

Since this turn in price levels seems to be here, all livestock men should guard well against over-selling. Wintering costs are not going to be as high this year. There is a world of hay around—a good deal of it not too good. Most silos are full. I do not believe it would be good judgment to find yourself next spring with a barn full of feed and good pasture prospects, and not enough livestock to take care of them.

It seems clear now that to buy replacements next spring will not only cost a lot of money, but the right kind will be hard to get. The only exception I can now see to this might be low and medium-grade heifers. There are a world of them around, but again maybe not too many with the Government coming out again with orders requisitioning cheap beef from packers after having rescinded these orders. Good to choice young replacement stock of all kinds are good property at present prices to buy or to keep.

Lamb Subsidy

Lamb feeders are experiencing a situation which never has existed before. They are buying lambs to go on feed at around fifteen cents, with prospects that it will cost them about fifteen cents to put on a pound of gain, and they will probably sell right around fifteen cents. And yet, prospectively they will be good big money-makers with practically no gamble, all because they will get a subsidy of \$2.65 up to February 1 and \$3.15 after that on their 90 lb. lambs and over. The subsidy alone on 300 lambs weighing 95 lbs. and marketed after the first of February is \$897.75. Pity the poor taxpayer, because these same feeding lambs cost from ten to eleven cents last year.

In thinking of any livestock operation I am reminded of what Bill Harloff, one of our best western New York farmers, said to me the other day. "Fertilizer won't do it all." Bill meant that to get the crops that he does year after year, he simply must have manure as well as fertilizer.

186th AUCTION SALE -- -- WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7

Heated Pavilion, EARLVILLE, Madison County, N. Y.

125 Registered Holstein Cattle

T.B. Accredited, negative to blood test, many Bang's Vaccinated, all milking animals mastitis tested. Many are eligible to go anywhere.

75 FRESH AND VERY CLOSE SPRINGERS, majority first and second calf heifers, consigned by 30 well-known breeders of New York, and neighboring states and Canada.

25 HEIFERS AND HEIFER CALVES.
10 READY FOR SERVICE BULLS, including a proven son of General Fosch from an 846 lb. fat, 4.1%, 4 year old daughter of a 1124 lb. fat cow. Also, a March 1945 son of \$26,000 Montvic Lochinvar from a 826 lb. 4 year old daughter of a 1124 fat cow.

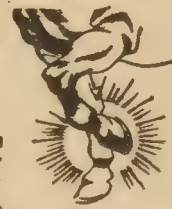
The oldest series (23 years) of Registered Holstein cattle sales in the world. You can buy with confidence as have hundreds from all parts of Eastern United States.

SALE STARTS AT 10:00 A. M. MANY WILL SELL AT SURPRISINGLY REASONABLE PRICES — NO MORE THAN YOU WOULD PAY FOR TOP GRADES.

SAVE MONEY — come to this sale, easy to reach from any place on highway Route 12A. Catalogs at the ringside. In case you are unable to attend in person, phone me at Earlville on Tuesday, and I will handle your bids to best advantage. Every month several parties authorize me to purchase cattle meeting their requirements without attending the sale. Some have been bought for parties as far south as Virginia.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

Relieve Lameness due to bruises, sprains, puffs



Farmers know there's nothing like Absorbine for lameness due to shoulder galls, strains, bruises, puffs. A stand-by for 50 years, it's used by many leading veterinarians.

Absorbine speeds the flow of blood to the injury to help carry off the congestion. It usually brings swellings down in a few hours!

Absorbine is not a "cure-all" but a time-proved help in relieving fresh bog spavin, windgall, collar gall and similar congestive troubles. Absorbine never blisters or removes hair. It costs only \$2.50 for a LONG-LASTING BOTTLE that will prove its value many times. At all druggists.

W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

ABSORBINE

EVERY **DAIRYMAN** Should Have a Copy of Our CATALOG sent on request **FREE**

DAIRY SUPPLIES AND SPECIALTIES

The MOORE BROS. CORP.
ALBANY 6, NEW YORK

EFFECTIVE Treatment for Chronic MASTITIS
Due to Streptococcus Agalactiae

• The active agents in Mam-O-Lac destroy streptococcus agalactiae, the cause of most mastitis troubles. Mam-O-Lac is effective in the majority of such cases. Write for details.

ABORTION Vaccine — govt. licensed strain 19 builds clean herds. Write for free literature — sent on request.

MAM-O-LAC (TYROTHRICIN)

For BETTER COWS
Ayrshires sire profitable cows that give most 4% milk

Write for literature and list of breeders near you with stock for sale

Ayrshire Breeders' Association
85 Center St., Brandon, Vt.

Use an Ayrshire BULL

MILKING SHORTHORNS
FOR 4% MILK & GREATEST SALVAGE VALUE

Official as well as "on the farm" records under average farm conditions prove that Milking Shorthorns are best all-round breed! Produce 4% milk and have greatest salvage value of all milk breeds! Get the facts — FREE! Or read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription six months 60¢, one year \$1.00.

MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY, Dept. AG-5,
609 West Exchange Ave., U. S. Yards, Chicago 9, Ill.

FENCING FOR YOUR FARM

Poultry Fencing, Poultry Netting, Welded Turkey Wire, Cello-Glass, Steel Fence Posts, Field Fencing, Barbed Wire, Electric Fence Controllers, Chestnut Post and Rail Fencing, Cedar Hurdle Fence, Cedar Posts, Literature FREE.

ARNOLD-DAIN CORPORATION
Dept. A, Mahopac, New York

Complete Dispersal Sale River Road Farm Jerseys

90 HEAD Concord, Mass. **90 HEAD**
Nov. 19, 1945
AT 10:00 A. M.

The untimely death of the owner, Mr. Mason Garfield, makes it necessary to disperse this famous herd of Jerseys. This is a line-bred Sophie Tormentor herd from which animals have been shipped all over the land and to South America. Few herds, if any, have made the medals Mr. Garfield made with these animals.

In addition to holding the most Medals of Merit of any Jersey breeder he made with his animals 45 Silver Medals and 55 Gold Medals as well as holding 27 State Championships. Although no testing has been done since 1940 all animals not with official records in the herd are daughters and granddaughters of Medal cows and bulls and capable of carrying on the great production traditions of this family. Mr. Garfield was holding himself ready to resume testing as soon as conditions made it possible and his death now is a real blow to the Jersey fraternity.

Everything is vaccinated and the herd is fully accredited. All animals are young and in all stages of lactation with a generous number now fresh or nearby. No better opportunity will be found to get animals capable of meeting the present milk shortage than right here. Cows, heifers and calves bred to produce large amounts of rich Jersey milk.

Catalogs will be mailed ON REQUEST to
GEORGE H. RICKER, Sales Manager,
GROTON, VERMONT
Auctioneer: **E. M. GRANGER, Jr.**

HERE IS ONE!

A GUERNSEY BULL CALF
BORN MARCH 24, 1945.

SIRE: WETHERSFIELD LAUREL BELLARION.
A son of that great bull Wethersfield Bellarion, 23 daughters with records averaging over 600 pounds of fat.

DAM: BROADMEADOWS TERESA.
Her record 9518 lbs. of milk, 505 lbs. of fat. She is a daughter of Langwater Taurus.

Write for extended pedigree. Priced to sell.

LAUREL FARM

ERNEST C. SMITH, Prop., New Ipswich, N. H.

Show Stable For Sale — 4 Head

These horses have all been shown this year and won a hat full of blues.

GINGER, a 5-gaited stallion and a sire of many champions, including Aradity and Anadity.

KING ADAIR, a 3-gaited gelding. Tail set and a beautiful horse, Chestnut Stripe and Stockings.

YOUNG WHITE EAGLE, pure white Tennessee Walking Stud, reg. Platinum. A pure white Western Rodeo horse that can do it all.

A 5-gaited horse, a 3-gaited horse, a Tennessee walking horse and a horse for the western classes that is the best.

All real show horses that have been shown this year by a 15-year old girl. If interested, write

Stuckers Sales Stables, Bath, N. Y.

YOU WOULDN'T MARRY THE FIRST GIRL

that you happened to meet, but would choose among many. The same principle applies in selecting your next young bull. A postcard to us will bring offerings from New England's greatest breeders. State approximate price, preferred bloodlines, and other details.

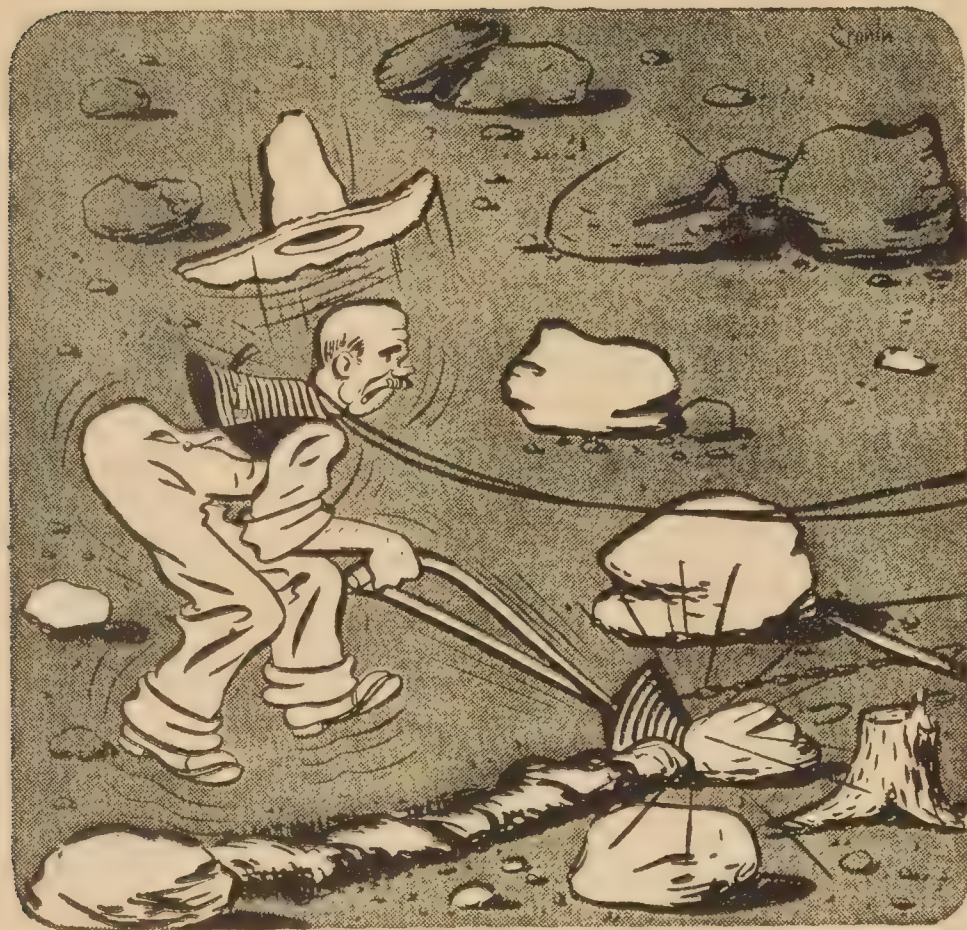
NEW ENGLAND STATES HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION,
360 Worthington St., Springfield, Mass.

CATTLE AUCTIONEER — SALES MANAGEMENT
ANY BREED, ANYTIME, ANYWHERE.
PEDIGREE EXPERT.

Ithaca Sales & Auctioneering Co., Ithaca, N. Y.

Cut PULPWOOD
for **SPARE-TIME CASH**

WOULD YOU PLANT THIS ROCKY "40"?

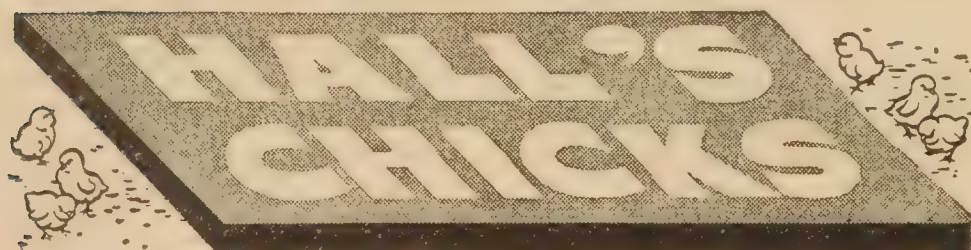


You'd never expect a crop from this kind of land! Some chicks are like this rocky "40"—hard to raise, and for all your time and trouble there's nothing to harvest! You work mighty hard for that kind of chick.

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Fall Chicken Chatter

SOME years ago there was considerable discussion about the desirability of supplying some heat in poultry houses. There are some obvious advantages: drinking water does not freeze, the litter is drier, the ventilation system works better, and production holds up better during cold spells. In spite of these advantages, we have heard less in recent years about supplying heat.

There are other ways to get some of the advantages of slightly higher hen-house temperatures without the cost and trouble of heating. One is insulating the poultry house. The retention of more heat given off by the birds improves the ventilation, and quick changes in outside temperature affect the inside temperature less. The drinking water problem has been at least partially solved by electric water heaters. One type is a unit which can be put directly into the water fountain, but many poultrymen have rigged up warmers which use an ordinary electric light bulb.

To prevent the freezing of water in the pipes, tests were made last year on the taping of soil heating cable to the pipes. It seems certain that this practice will be used more this coming winter.

A warm floor is a big help, and aside from good floor construction, the most helpful procedure is to start building up a deep litter in the fall.

Laying Test

The 24th Annual New York State Egg Laying Test at Farmingdale, L. I., got under way October 1 with 9 breeds represented from 11 states and the Dominion of Canada. New York has 30 entries, New Jersey 15, and Missouri 10. Seven pens were entered by former students of the Farmingdale Institute of Agriculture. The Farmingdale test is one of a number that have been in operation in the Northeast for several years. These tests have made a real

contribution to the breeding of better hens.

Using Lights

Some of our laying tests have made excellent records without using lights. It is generally agreed that the use of lights has little effect on the yearly production of the birds, but their use does bring heavier production while they are used.

In recent years there has been a distinct tendency for peak egg prices to come earlier in the fall. This indicates that it may not be good business to use fall lights on late pullets, and possibly get fewer eggs late the following summer when egg prices are good. Nevertheless, lights are still useful. They are a great convenience to the backyard poultryman who doesn't get home from work until after dark. They tend to bring pullets into production a little quicker, and some poultrymen follow the practice of using lights on year-old birds to bring them into production quickly after they molt, then selling them early in the spring.

Tests show pretty definitely that it does not matter particularly when the birds have light, so long as a regular schedule is followed. If you use lights, put them on in the morning or in the evening, whichever is more convenient.

Plans for 1946

Winter is the logical time to lay out plans for next year's operations. The first question might well be: How many chicks are to be raised? The answer doesn't have to be decided right now, but a poultryman will want to keep close watch of statistics on poultry population, egg production and demand. At present, 1946 doesn't look like a good year for expansion. The poultry population is pretty high, and it is probable that demand will fall off somewhat. The Poultry and Egg National Board is doing an excellent job

(Continued on opposite page)

Cross Breds Please This Poultryman



THOMAS REAGAN of Camden, N. Y., has a nice farm combination of 20 cows and 1600 hens. He raised about 1600 Rock-Red crossbred pullets on range. They were a little less than five months old the day I called and at that time they had started laying.

The chicks are fed fine scratch grain for a week, then are changed to starting mash, and scratch grain is again added to the ration when they are about six weeks old. This year Mr. Reagan has continued feeding them starting mash right through the growth period. He says he is not sure it's necessary, but he had the feeling that, due to wartime conditions, poultry rations had been kept pretty close to minimum

nutritional requirements, and he believes that continuing to use starting mash is just good insurance.

Mr. Reagan has one problem that has an effect on his methods: The pullets are kept in six shelters on range in a relatively small area enclosed by a fence. Mr. Reagan would like to give them more room, but foxes are so prevalent that this is not practical.

The house has a dirt floor. It is cleaned out, right down to the ground, before the pullets are put in. Then sand is drawn in to replace the dirt taken out, and a deep litter of shavings is built up. One reason for the use of shavings is to keep weeds out of the poultry manure.—H. L. C.

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FALL CHICKEN CHATTER

(Continued from opposite page)

of advertising poultry meat and eggs, and deserves your support.

Another matter that is worth some thought concerns your plans for increasing the average egg production of your flock. If you hatch your own chicks, you may want to buy some cockerels backed by excellent breeding. If you buy chicks, time spent in studying past records of various hatcheries, to determine your source of supply, will pay dividends.

The rearrangement of your poultry plant is also worthy of attention at this time. Such things as running water in the houses, convenient feed storage and removal of litter save time. Eggs are handled and packed on some farms with much less labor than on others. On most farms there is a real opportunity to do some figuring that will save many steps.

—A. A.—

DEAD CALVES COST MONEY

(Continued from Page 3)

preting the regulations, so that farmers in one state have had difficulty in buying cattle in another state. This also has caused farmers to give up in disgust after attempting to move cattle from one state to another, or even from one section of the state to another in some instances.

Recently, the health authorities of the three states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York agreed on a program for regulations that could be carried out within the three states. When uniform regulations are finally put into effect, so that farmers in New York can know that animals that meet the New York State regulations may move into Pennsylvania or New Jersey, or when animals in these other states that are approved for movement within those states can also move into New York with the knowledge that they have been calfhood vaccinated and are as free from the abortion menace as it's possible to get them, it will be a real step forward in the development of livestock breeding and management.

In the meantime, more and more farmers are taking advantage of the Calfhood Vaccination Programs in these three states, and figures on public sales definitely show a trend toward the desirability of vaccinated animals. Usually these animals bring from \$5.00 to \$15.00 per head more than animals of similar breeding that have not been vaccinated, even though they may come from all negative herds.

It should be kept in mind that this whole problem is a disease control problem. It should be managed by competent veterinarians, and when it is so managed, it is very effective in reducing the incidence of this costly livestock disease. With the intelligent cooperation of livestock producers with the livestock specialists of the state and federal governments, we certainly can look forward to the complete stamping out of Bang's Disease as a problem in livestock farming.

—A. A.—

An antique ivory finish for painted furniture is produced by brushing a thin glaze over the painted surface after it is thoroughly dry. The glaze is made of one part flattening oil tinted with a tube of burnt umber. After it is applied over a small surface, and before it is set, it should be removed from any raised surfaces, such as carvings, by wiping with a clean rag. The small amount of glazing which remains in the depressed portions gives the antique effect.

—A. A.—

Experienced poultrymen advise housing pullets and old birds in separate buildings because old birds are often carriers of poultry diseases.

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Egg size depends largely on the inheritance and age of the chickens, but it takes more calcium to cover a large egg than a small egg.

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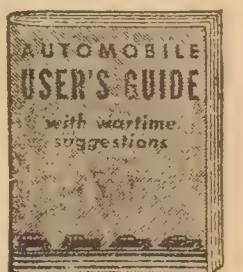
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Keeping Our Family "SWEET"

IT HAS become almost a game with us to beat the sugar shortage and at the same time have desserts, cookies, etc., that the family will enjoy. Fortunately, we are all fond of molasses and use it extensively in baking. It supplies the sole sweetening in gingerbread, brown bread and ginger cookies. We also use it in recipes for raisin cake, rice pudding, steamed pudding and even ice cream.

Corn syrup is used in many ways. Several of our favorite cookie recipes call for half syrup and half sugar, and we often make an excellent syrup cake with an icing also made with syrup. It can be used in lemon pie filling to replace the sugar and in fruit pies, cutting down on the amount of liquid or juice. Custards, tapioca and cornstarch puddings can be made with syrup taking the place of all or part of the sugar. We enjoy dark corn syrup on breakfast cereal and have found that delicious pudding and ice cream sauces can be made with this same syrup as a base. Syrup dumplings make another dessert we are fond of.

We are fortunate in having some maple syrup at our disposal. This we use in many of the same ways we use corn syrup in puddings, cakes, icings, etc. Maple sugar also helps to relieve the candy shortage.

Condensed milk when available is an especially valuable aid when sugar is scarce, as it can be used in making cookies, candies, ice cream, etc., without any sugar being added.

I find the packaged puddings practically indispensable in my meal preparation. They are inexpensive, nutritious, and easy to prepare. They may be used plain or combined with fruit, topped with jelly, chopped nuts or sauce. Made somewhat thin they make excellent cake fillings and pudding sauces. I like to prepare a package of

butterscotch or chocolate according to directions and when cool combine with whipped cream or evaporated milk, then freeze for ice cream. Sometimes I make both chocolate or butterscotch and vanilla, cool, then pour part of each in sherbet dishes for a "different" looking dessert. Delicious chocolate or vanilla cookies can be made using the pudding powder in place of sugar, and I have even used it in making bread pudding. Another suggestion is to combine the prepared puddings with

by Mrs. R. L. Lynch

Editor's Note: Mrs. Lynch, who lives at Friendship, N. Y., was second place winner of our recent "sugar shortage" contest.

cookie or graham cracker crumbs to make simple ice box desserts.

Don't overlook the usefulness of the packaged gingerbread, muffin and devil's food mixes. With a few of these on the emergency shelf you can prepare a dessert in short order.

Honey is another sweetening that can be used in cakes, cookies, ice cream, etc., if care is taken to follow special recipes.

Gelatine desserts are often used in our home, especially in summer. Sometimes it is combined with fruit or it may be whipped or combined with whipped cream or with prepared pudding mix. We are fond of a dessert made by combining slightly thickened lemon gelatine with whipped evaporated milk and chilled. Quite often we use rennet tablets with milk to make simple, healthful desserts.

Fruits, both fresh and canned, figure largely in our meal planning. Fresh fruits and berries in season often provide the ending to a meal, and most of us have learned to like fresh fruits with little or no sugar. Dried fruits, cooked with little or no sugar, are used as they are, or combined with others to make compotes. They are good, too, in steamed puddings and cookies and with cereal.

Syrup from canned fruit is useful in making pudding sauces, for flavoring

gelatine and milk shakes, and to make cake fillings. Our homemade jams and jellies help out by their use in tarts, cookies, cake fillings and toppings and on cereals. And applesauce cake makes use of another canned product.

Everyone is fond of ice cream and the packaged ice cream "mixes" help out on the sugar shortage there. If whipped cream isn't available, chilled whipped evaporated milk may be substituted. Preserves, nuts or maple syrup provide toppings for the frozen mixtures. Marshmallows (if you can find them) make marlowes and ice cream without lowering the sugar supply.

To take the place of former "sugary" cake icings, try topping the cake with grated semi-sweet chocolate or jelly, or try these toppings: butter, cinnamon and a little brown sugar; cream cheese and nuts; melted marshmallows, confectioners' sugar and orange rind; crushed corn flakes, coconut and brown sugar.

I have found that in many recipes using sugar it is quite possible to down the amount of sugar called for by a teaspoonful without anyone knowing the difference. Those of us who like sugar in our coffee have found it is just as good with one teaspoonful well stirred in as with two or three left in the bottom of the cup.

Last summer I canned currant and berry juice without sugar and in the winter when there was a little sugar to use for the purpose I made the juice into jelly, and found it just as satisfactory as when made from the fresh fruit. When directions are followed carefully, the use of corn syrup in canning of fruits and making of jams and preserves seems satisfactory.

So, although sugar is scarce, we haven't suffered and the occasional birthday cake with its "goosey" icing is all the more enjoyed because of its rarity.

Here are some of our favorite sugarless recipes:

VANILLA WHIP

1 pkg. vanilla pudding 1 pkg. gelatine—raspberry, strawberry, etc.
2 cups milk
2 cups water

Prepare gelatine with 2 cups of water and chill until slightly thickened. Prepare pudding with 2 cups of milk and chill. Whip gelatine until fluffy, then

gradually add pudding, beating until blended. Chill until firm in sherbet glasses or serving dish.

LEMON PIE FILLING

1 cup water 1 tablespoon butter
1 cup white corn syrup Juice and grated rind of one lemon
2 egg yolks
2 tablespoons cornstarch

Mix starch, syrup, juice, rind and water together. Let stand a few minutes, then add yolks. Cook over boiling water about 15 minutes or until thick and clear. Add butter and cool.

BUTTERSCOTCH SAUCE

Boil 1 cup dark corn syrup with 1 tablespoon butter and sprinkle of salt until quite thick. Remove from fire and add 4 tablespoons cream or evaporated milk and 1 teaspoon vanilla. Cool slightly for serving.

BREAD PUDDING

3 slices bread, cubed 1 pkg. prepared pudding mix
3 cups milk 1 tablespoon butter

Pour 1 cup hot milk over cubed bread and let stand five minutes. Add rest of milk to pudding, cook until it thickens. Add bread, milk and butter and cook until thick. Bake in 350 F. oven about 25 minutes.

STEAMED PUDDING

1 cup molasses 1/2 teaspoon soda
1/2 cup boiling water 1/2 cups flour
1 egg beaten 1/2 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon butter 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon

Mix molasses, egg, butter and salt. Add water in which soda and cinnamon have been dissolved. Add flour. Pour into greased mold. Steam 1 1/2 hours.

BROWN BREAD

1 cup molasses 1 cup raisins
1 cup white flour 1 1/2 teaspoons soda
2 cups graham flour 2 cups sour milk
1 teaspoon salt

Mix milk and molasses. Add soda and dry ingredients sifted together and, lastly, raisins floured. Bake in slow oven about one hour.

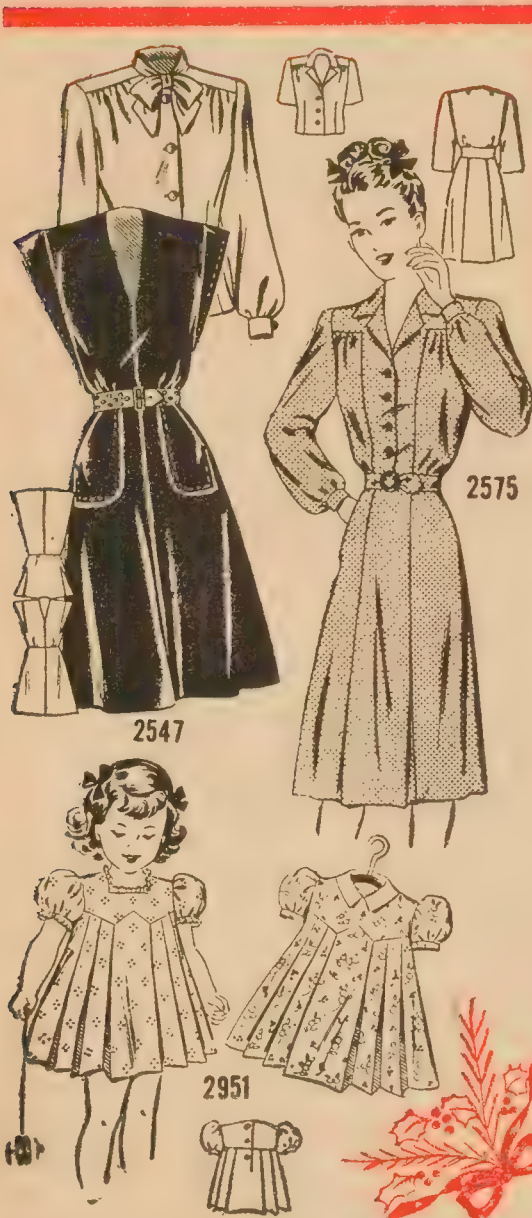
MOLASSES ICE CREAM

2 eggs 1/4 teaspoon salt
2 cups scalded milk 1 tablespoon cornstarch
1 cup cream or evaporated milk, whipped 1/2 cup molasses
1 teaspoon vanilla

Beat egg yolks, blend in cornstarch and salt; add scalded milk. Cook until slightly thickened; add molasses. Cool, add stiffly beaten egg whites, whipped cream or milk and vanilla. Freeze.

SUGARLESS CHOCOLATE SAUCE

Melt 2 ounces bitter chocolate over hot water, add 6 tablespoons hot water and stir to smooth paste. Add 1 cup corn syrup and boil 3 minutes or until thick. Cool and add 1/2 teaspoon vanilla and sprinkle of salt.



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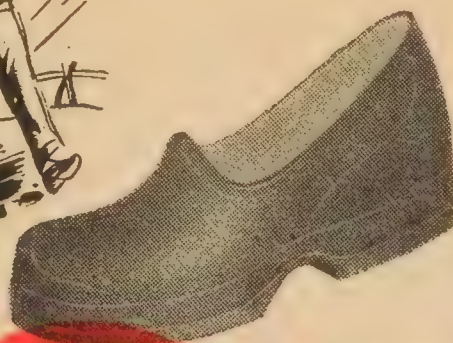
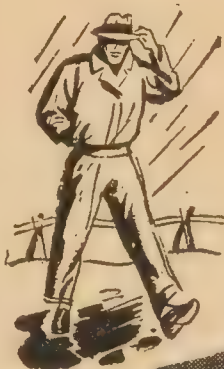
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Often many women between the ages of 38 and 52—are shocked to realize they are in the class commonly known as “middle-age” with its annoying symptoms which so often betray their age.

So if you suffer from hot flashes, feel weak, tired, nervous, restless, a bit blue at times—due to the functional “middle-age” period peculiar to women—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms.

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To get quick relief from coughs due to colds, you should make sure by mixing your own cough syrup at home. It's no trouble at all, and you know it's pure and good. It needs no cooking, and it's so easy to make that a child could do it.

From your druggist, get 2½ ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a pint bottle, and add enough plain syrup to fill up the pint. To make syrup, stir two cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, if desired. The full pint thus made should last a family a long time, and gives you about four times as much cough medicine for your money. It never spoils, and children love its pleasant taste.

And for quick results, you've never seen its superior. It seems to take hold instantly, loosening the phlegm, soothing the irritated membranes, and helping to clear the air passages.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well known for quick action on throat and bronchial irritations. Just try it, and if not pleased, your money will be refunded.

Upset Stomach

Relieved in 5 minutes or double your money back.

When excess stomach acid causes painful, suffocating gas, sour stomach and heartburn, doctors usually prescribe the fastest acting medicines known for symptomatic relief—medicines like those in Bell-ans Tablets. No laxative. Bell-ans brings comfort in a jiffy or double your money back on return of bottle to us. 25c at all druggists.

IDEA FOR CHRISTMAS: E. R. Eastman's exciting farm novel, **TOUGH SOD**. Price \$2.50 per copy, postpaid. *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

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A Little Pencil Work will save Time and Money



THE NEED for keeping some sort of farm accounts is increasing. For example, there's the matter of income tax reports. More farmers are required to make reports and it doesn't take a fortune teller to know that many reports contain some very rough estimates. It seems likely that as time goes on the Bureau of Internal Revenue will demand more accurate figures and fewer estimates. That doesn't necessarily mean that you will pay more taxes. The chances are that your estimates may favor the tax collector more than they do you, therefore cost you money!

But income tax reports are not the only reason for accounts. An inventory is mighty handy in case of fire or in settling an estate. Prices of farm products will be lower sometime, and that means producers will be faced with cutting production costs. The man who has accurate figures will find them a big help in plugging leaks.

The big question is what accounts to keep and how to keep them.

An Inventory

A good place to start is to keep an annual inventory and January 1 is a good time to do it on the farm. There are no growing crops to complicate matters and most farmers make income tax reports on the calendar year basis.

Here are some suggestions on taking an inventory:

I. Most state colleges of agriculture have a book for recording several years inventories. Get one. They are handy and contain many helpful suggestions.

II. Put a value on your possessions that represents a normal sales value. Increase or decrease values as animals grow or get old and as machinery wears out.

III. Figure depreciation from year to year. If the normal life of a machine is 10 years, depreciate it 10% each year.

IV. List everything you own and everything you owe. The difference will be your net worth, and a comparison of two consecutive inventories will show how much you are getting ahead.

Other Simple Record-Keeping Methods

An annual inventory is a start, but it won't tell you all the facts you want to know.

I. Doing business by check is one form of record keeping. When deposits are made, specify their source. When bills are paid, make a note of what the purchase was used for.

File cancelled checks and bills paid. It's a good idea to keep farm expenses and living expenses separate.

II. A diary helps, if you include purchases and sales, deaths of animals, and notes on acreages and yield of crops.

III. A daily or monthly record of milk or egg production takes little time if you have a handy place. Membership in a Dairy Herd Improvement Association relieves you of the responsibility of keeping milk figures and will give you more facts than you are likely to keep.

IV. The simplest form of accurate yearly records is a book in which you keep all cash expenses on one side and all cash receipts on the other. If it's done accurately, the difference will give some information at the end of the year, but won't show your cash income over cash expenses unless you deduct all living expenses.

V. The final word in farm accounts

is a cost account record on important enterprises or perhaps on all enterprises on the farm. Such records should not be undertaken without some training in keeping such books.

When they are kept, all costs including labor, taxes, interest on your investments, etc., are charged, and all receipts listed. The value of such accounts comes from the facts they reveal about your business. You may find that your yields are too low, your labor costs too high, your investment too large for the business you are doing, or they may point to a dozen other leaks which can be stopped.

To sum up:

1. Most farmers need better records.
2. To be valuable, they must be accurate.

3. Keep the kind of accounts that give the information you want for the least expenditure of time.

4. Study your records to save expenses or improve your returns, and thus increase your profit from your farm.

5. If you have questions, write *American Agriculturist*, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

—A. A.—

DAVID ELK WINS NATIONAL FFA SPEAKING HONORS

David Elk of Eden, Erie County, N. Y., brought honor to himself, New York State and the Northeast, when he won top place in the national F.F.A. speaking contest held at Kansas City, Missouri, last month. David is the first New Yorker to win this national honor.

When the Future Farmers of America have their annual meeting each fall, one of the most interesting events is a speaking contest for high school students of vocational agricul-



DAVID ELK

ture. The contest starts back in the high schools with a contest to pick the best speaker in the school. David won his school's contest, then went on to win the western New York contest, the State contest, and the contest for the Northeast region held at New Brunswick, N. J.

David graduated from the Eden Central School last June, with an average of 92% for his 4-year course in agriculture. He was president of the Garden of Eden F.F.A. Chapter in 1945, was recognized as the best cattle judge in the class, and in addition to his school work, worked with his father on

WALKING SONG

By Edith Horton

The sun has made a silver cloud,
The sun has made a path of gold,
My feet will follow as they climb
To an old fold.

I'll make a fire of little sticks,
And watch beside it while it burns.
The fire and I are all alone
When night returns.

Now silence drifts from every tree,
For far away a voice said, "Hush!"
I must be careful going down
Through brier and brush.

their 74-acre farm.

As is required in the contest, David wrote his own talk. He chose the subject, "Post-war Rural Education," and it won him a \$250 cash prize plus his expenses to Kansas City.



By ARLENE NUTTALL

MY 1945 PEACHES

LAST SATURDAY, shortly after lunch, I took out of our freezer a carton of the peaches that I froze this fall. I couldn't wait any longer to see whether the use of ascorbic acid to prevent browning had worked. In putting up the peaches I had carefully followed the procedure which I told you about in the Sept. 1 issue.

I let the carton stand unopened in our kitchen until evening, when I put it in the refrigerator for final thawing and holding until dinner the next day. About an hour before time to serve the peaches on Sunday, I opened the carton just to see. The peaches looked as fresh as the day I put them in.

As an experiment, I put some in a sauce dish and let them stand uncovered in the warm kitchen until dessert time. When we served the fruit, it was impossible to tell by appearance which one of the dishes had been taken out early. We finished the peaches at supper that night and they were still not the least bit browned, and there was absolutely no change in the flavor of the fruit. I had thought that my last year's peaches were good and did not brown badly, but *this year's peaches were so superior to them in taste and looks that I am sold on the ascorbic acid idea.*

Another Housewife Pleased

I am wondering how many of you tried the ascorbic acid procedure and whether you have checked up on results yet. I have heard from one reader, Mrs. Grant Schoen of Pittsford, N. Y., who wrote me as follows:

"Reading your item on freezing peaches in the Sept. 1 issue of *American Agriculturist*, I acted on it at once because I was so disappointed in the peaches I froze last year.

"I use boxes containing two-thirds of a quart for my fruit. I used 250 milligrams of ascorbic acid (pill form of 50 mg. each made it very easy) to each box. I froze the peaches and later brought them out to see the action. I thawed them on Tuesday, but did not use them until Thursday. They did not turn dark in the slightest degree and were so fine. I kept some to show our neighbors, so that they might benefit by my experience, and I have told our druggist so he may help other homemakers. I am very grateful to you for your welcome suggestion."

I would like to hear from more readers who tried this method. Write me c/o *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.



Scene from "LET'S GET ON WITH THE MARRYIN'," an uproariously funny play about a pioneer bride who couldn't make up her mind to have the knot tied. This and other good rural life one-act plays are included in American Agriculturist's new list of plays for amateur dramatic groups.

One-Act Plays for Amateurs

By Mabel Hebel

NOT LONG AGO we received a letter from one of our Massachusetts subscribers that stirred us up to do something immediately about American Agriculturist's One-Act Play Department, which during the war had been pushed aside by other things. We want you to read her letter:

"Will you please send me six copies of your one-act play THE ELECTRIC FENCE? We have looked all through catalogs for plays to suit us, but not until a friend of mine gave me a copy of this one did I find what I wanted. We have a fine group of from 20 to 40 young people who are just looking for something like this.—Mrs. F. W. B."

Later Mrs. B. wrote us again, saying:

"We received the copies of THE ELECTRIC FENCE and it went off fine. The players, as well as the audience, enjoyed it immensely. We are putting it on again next month, when we are neighboring with another Grange which has asked us for 20 minutes' entertainment. I know they will enjoy it. I shall be looking forward to seeing your Play Department go into action again, because I am sure that these plays are just what we want."

Even before Mrs. B.'s letters came, we had been thinking about enlarging our list of original rural life plays, and had talked with Professor A. M. Drummond, Director of the Cornell University Theatre and of the New York State Play Project, and author and co-editor with Robert E. Gard of a volume of nine lively plays about upstate New York, entitled THE LAKE GUNS OF SENECA AND CAYUGA.

Professor Drummond has been and is the leading spirit in encouraging New York people to write plays about themselves and their traditions. We consider ourselves fortunate in getting his permission to add to our list some of the plays which have grown out of his efforts. Amateur groups in states other than New York will find them equally enjoyable and suitable for production.

On our 1945 list, also, is a set of excellent rural life one-act plays which were written for a contest conducted several years ago by Cornell University in cooperation with farm organizations. Among these are comedies; two short, serious plays, and one very exciting melodrama which takes place in a lonely farmhouse on the night of a great rain storm.

In addition, we are continuing on our list several popular American Agriculturist plays, written in 1940 and 1941 for a contest sponsored jointly by this publication and the Cornell University Theatre to encourage rural drama. Our aim then, as now, was to provide good one-act plays with a rural or small town background for amateur dramatic groups, especially those connected with Granges, Farm and Home

Bureaus, 4-H Clubs, schools, churches, and other community organizations. The popularity of these plays and their fitness for production by amateurs have been proved by the very large demand we have had for them in the past five years.

Royalty-free Plays

All plays on our 1945 list are 35 cents each and may be produced by amateur groups without a royalty charge. All have a rural or small town background, are easy to stage, and take from 20 to 30 minutes to play. Among them are exciting melodramas, hilarious comedies, serious plays that touch the heart, and one charming singing-talking-working play with music included.

In addition to the plays, the list gives the titles of four bulletins which every amateur dramatic group should find most helpful in choosing, producing, staging and acting a play. One of the bulletins even tells how to write a play!

Send for List

To secure a copy of our 1945 list of one-act plays, write to American Agriculturist, Play Department, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclose a three cent stamp to cover postage. We will be glad to hear from you and would be interested in knowing what amateur group you are connected with.

From time to time, we intend to revise our list and hope to add to it good one-act plays which have grown out of country theatre projects in connection with Extension work in other states. It is possible, also that American Agriculturist may sponsor another play-writing contest in 1945-46 to encourage the writing of more one-act plays, suitable for amateur production and dealing with the characters, legends, history and everyday problems of life on farms and in the small towns of our north-eastern states. If you would be interested in taking part in such a contest, write to me, c/o American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

—A. A.—

TOUGH SOD, by E. R. Eastman, has brought us hundreds of letters like this one: "My only regret in reading TOUGH SOD was that there was an end to it. Mr. Eastman made everything so real that I lived with the characters, most of whom were counterparts of people I grew up with. It is one of the most interesting novels I ever read, and in addition to the charming romance of Allen and Betty, it so clearly depicts rural life and the ups and downs of progressive movements in agricultural communities that I wish every member of every farm family in the United States might read it." Handsomely bound in green and gold. Price, \$2.50 per copy, postpaid. Order today from American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

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My big bargain package beautiful fast color quilt pieces includes giant spool thread, free, 18 selected quilt patterns, plus enough assorted colorful goods to make over 1200 quilt patches; special \$1.49 C.O.D. plus postage. 100% satisfaction money back guarantee. Send no money. Pay postman. MARY CALDWELL, CRAFT REMNANT CO., Dept. 13C, Bloomington, Ill. Free! for prompt action—latest Trail Blazers' Almanac. Clip this.

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J. H. WALL,

Wanted to buy accumulation old letters with stamps on, before 1900. RENSSELAER, NEW YORK

TAYLOR'S OIL (Called Taylor's Oil of Life over 80 years). FOR ACHEs, SPRAINS, CUTS, BURNS, STIFFNESS, AND OTHER USES. At your favorite store. 35c, 75c, \$1.50. G. C. TAYLOR CO., Inc., FAIRPORT, N. Y.

"TOUGH SOD"—You enjoyed reading E. R. Eastman's thrilling farm novel, "TOUGH SOD", as it appeared serially in American Agriculturist. Your friends will welcome a copy in book form as a Christmas present. Send your order now to American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. Price is \$2.50 per copy, postpaid.

USE

666

COLD PREPARATIONS

LIQUID, TABLETS, SALVE, NOSE DROPS. USE ONLY AS DIRECTED.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BARCOCK

WHEN I wrote here last issue that I had decided to center our harvesting of hay silage, hay, and bedding around a field chopper, I fully expected to get a number of letters expertly taking my plan apart.

Few Are Sure

Instead, I have received a flood of letters from good farmers who are thinking along similar lines or who are in process of making up their minds as to how to harvest next year's hay crop. The tone of the letters I am receiving interests me. *It is the exceptional writer who appears at all sure that he has discovered the best method for handling hay in the Northeast.*

I have letters from men who have stopped chopping hay because the job was so dusty, because the resultant product seemed unpalatable, and because they were afraid of burning up their barns. I have letters from farmers who report that they have sold their field balers or are planning to do so because so much of their hay is opening up moldy and because of the great amount of hand labor involved in field baling. One man writes that his one-man baler got him into more trouble this past season than anything else he ever owned.

Generally speaking, men who have used long hayblowers report that they lack capacity. I even have two letters from men who are abandoning their buckrakes because they are too hard on the operator, they say, and are too expensive to maintain.

In view of all the written evidence in my files from some of the good farmers in the Northeast, I do not feel at all embarrassed to keep the harvesting of silage, hay, and bedding at Sunnygables on a cut and try basis for some time yet, though I am definitely going to center my cutting and drying next year around the use of a big field chopper.

Hay Silage

I note that Professor Turk, the new head of the Cornell Department of Animal Husbandry, uses the term hay silage instead of grass silage. I think he makes a good distinction.

Except for the New Jersey Experiment Station, it has been my observation that college and experiment station men in the Northeast generally have been much slower to come to grips with the problem of making good hay silage cheaply than have farmers. Of course, there's nothing new about this. Most good farm practices originate on farms and then are refined and polished up and published by the colleges and experiment stations.

Our cows are now on full feed of grass silage. That is, it is before them all the time. Some newly purchased cows have been slow to take

hold of it, but the cows we had last winter and the heifers we have raised eat it with relish. In the first week after we got down to good grass silage, 44 cows gained an average of 2 pounds of milk apiece.

Flue-drying Hay

Probably because I mentioned that I was thinking about an installation to flue-dry chopped hay, I have received some letters from farmers who have experimented with this product. Also I have heard of some who have used flues to dry baled hay. *I conclude that flue-drying is here to stay but that the amount of it done will vary with the milk price and with the number of men who are operating farms as a sideline.*

HAULING WATER

Away back in 1942, I commented on the wilting of hay to make hay silage as follows: "I favor wilting because our tests show that our fresh cut hay contains over 80 per cent mois-

ture, while around 67 per cent is considered ideal for making (hay) silage. I can see no point in hauling 10 or 15 per cent more tonnage than is necessary."

This remark was immediately pounced upon by Prof. R. D. Lewis, Chairman of the Department of Agronomy at Ohio State University. Professor Lewis wrote: "I would call attention to the fact that actually there is a loss of 39.4 per cent of the water in drying forage containing 80 per cent water down to the 67 per cent moisture point. The calculation may be illustrated as follows: One ton of fresh cut hay having 80 per cent moisture contains 1600 pounds of water and 400 pounds of dry matter. When reduced to 67 per cent moisture, the original 400 pounds of dry matter are still there, but now constitute 33 per cent (100-67) of the total weight. Hence, the total weight now is 1212 pounds, hence the loss in water has been 788 pounds (2000-1212) or 39.4 per cent of the original 2000 pounds."

When I published his statement, it was picked up by Howard T. Aplin of Putney, Vermont, who commented as follows: "On page 18 of the August 29 issue of the 'Agriculturist', I believe you have accepted the correction of R. D. Lewis of Ohio State University without enough consideration. Mr. Lewis has tried to prove that when hay decreases in moisture content from 80% to 67%, the loss in water is 39.4%. Since 1600 lbs. was the original water weight and the loss was 788 lbs., the per cent of loss in water weight must be $788 \div 1600$ or 49.25%, instead of

39.4%. Right?"

The ball was then returned to Professor Lewis who wrote: "Mr. Aplin's calculation is correct for his interpretation of the problem. . . . What I tried to point out was that when hay decreases in moisture content from 80 per cent to 67 per cent the loss in weight is 39.4 per cent, and that this loss is due to evaporation of 788 pounds of water from each original 2000 pounds of hay at cutting time."

COMMENT

All of which convinces me that I want a field chopper which will pick up windrows that have been wilted rather than one which mows and chops the crop as it is cut.

POWER STABLE CLEANING

Those of you who see several farm papers may have noted that they are all paying attention to devices for cleaning stables.

Some of these devices are crude and handmade. Others are complicated and expensive and completely out of reach of a farmer who has to make his living off the land.

What is encouraging about all of them, however, is that they substitute gasoline or electric power for hand labor in handling manure. Apparently one of the most back-breaking and disagreeable jobs on the farm, particularly on dairy farms, is due before too long to be mechanized. Let us hope so.

At Sunnygables we have already pretty well relegated the dung fork and the shovel to the scrap heap.



OUR SUNNYGABLES CREW

FOR the present, and perhaps for sometime to come, the key to farming in the Northeast is farm labor. Personally, I would be glad to see the situation remain about as it is and farm labor receive the recognition in dignity, wages, and standard of living which it deserves. *I am convinced that more than one good farmer is definitely the product of a good hired man.*

To bring about such a situation, Americans must demand and eat a diet high in animal products and fortified with fresh fruits and vegetables. No

other kind of diet will support a scale of farm prices which will provide farm labor with the living conditions it deserves and pay it the wages it earns.

The picture shows our crew at Sunnygables. I'm standing in the corner and don't count anyway. Ranged along the fence from left to right are Albert, Ross, and Charlie. We're all in partnership. Our goal this winter is to make and sell an average of 500 lbs. of milk per man per day, besides some eggs, pork, and beef.

Each one of the boys gets every

third Saturday and Sunday off, and the two fellows who don't have the weekend off get a half day off each week. First priority on all the good food produced on the farm goes to the families on it to the extent that they can make good use of it. To keep things from getting too monotonous and to give us all something harmless to argue about, we try to keep one or two experiments going all the time. Right now we are trying to see how little dry hay we need to feed to get maximum milk production.

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

"THEY SAY"—

"Recently, two men representing themselves as members of the State Department of Education, have been in the neighborhood selling books. The contract they ask you to sign is non-cancellable, and you make a down payment and pay the rest by the month."

The State Department of Education has not embarked on a book-selling venture. We expect that if you listened carefully to what these men say, you would find that they do not state definitely that they are connected with the Education Department. Doubtless, they intend to leave that impression and in a good many cases they are successful.

—A. A.—

A CHANCE FOR A REWARD

"I own a gas station. A man driving a car with a license from another state stopped for gas. He wanted to give me a \$10.00 check and have me pay him the difference, because he said he was short of cash. I refused to do it, and the man finally paid cash for the gas, but he said it left him awfully short."

This man MAY have been telling the truth, but in past years when gas was plenty, certain slippery individuals made a practice of cashing worthless checks in this way. They were usually for small amounts so prosecution was difficult, particularly when the check passer had left the State where the check was passed.

One way to handle such a situation would be to get a record of the car license, accept the check, then immediately phone the bank on which the

check was drawn. If the bank reports the check is no good, notify the State Troopers immediately so that they can pick up the petty swindler before he can get out of the State. Any subscriber who does that, and succeeds in jailing the crook for 30 days, is eligible for the Service Bureau Reward of \$25.00.

—A. A.—

TB INDEMNITY

"I had a Grade cow that reacted to the TB test. It was appraised for \$185.00 but I only got \$170.00. The salvage value was \$55.00, I got \$90.00 from the State and \$25.00 from the Federal Government."

The law provides that \$90.00 is the maximum State indemnity in New York for a Grade animal, and \$25.00 is the maximum Federal indemnity. In this case, if the salvage value had been \$70.00, you would have received the full appraisal value. If the salvage had been more than \$70.00, you would have received smaller indemnity checks because the total from the three sources cannot exceed the appraisal value. However, when the maximum State and Federal indemnity is paid and the salvage value does not make up the difference, the Dairyman has to stand this loss.

—A. A.—

We are very anxious to locate Mrs. Dale Crumb, formerly of 408 Connecticut Street, Buffalo, N. Y. If any subscriber knows Mrs. Crumb's present address, we would appreciate having the information. Just write to *American Agriculturist*, Service Bureau, Ithaca, N. Y.

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CARS: You can see more cars on the road today in a drive of ten miles than you did a year ago in fifty. Yet tires are still scarce, and the time when you can buy a new car is still uncertain. That means that it is important to keep the old car going. You will find some excellent suggestions in "The Automobile User's Guide," a 64-page book which you can get for the asking from Customers' Research Dept., Room 1771, GENERAL MOTORS, Detroit 2, Mich.

TIRES: GOODYEAR has a new method of inflating tractor tires with liquid whereby the tire is filled 100% with a calcium chloride solution. Your local Goodyear farm tire dealer will be glad to explain it to you.

WORMS: Sheep raisers are much interested in the use of Phenothiazine in controlling worms in sheep. PARKE, DAVIS & CO., Detroit 32, Michigan, will be glad to send you a booklet with instructions on the proper use of Phenothiazine.

CURING MEAT: The MORTON SALT CO., Chicago 4, Ill., have an excellent booklet on home curing meat. Because the book has over 100 pages and many illustrations, the Company makes a small charge of 10c for each copy.

BUILDINGS: The first job in building or remodeling is to make a plan. You will find many workable ideas in "The Building Book" which you can get for the asking from WEYERHAEUSER SALES CO., First National Bank Bldg., St. Paul 1, Minn. This is a condensed edition of a planning book, and blueprints of the buildings in

the planning book are available through your local Weyerhaeuser 4-Square lumber dealer.

SOIL, PLANTS: Written for youngsters, two booklets, "The Story of Soil," and "The Story of Plants," will interest them and answer many questions. You can get copies by writing to F. M. Simpson, Agricultural Research Dept. 128, SWIFT & CO., Chicago 9, Ill.

MASTITIS: One of the newer remedies in the old fight against mastitis is Veticillin, which is similar to penicillin which has been so helpful in certain diseases of humans. For more information about this product, write LEDERLE LABORATORIES, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

POWER: With the return of Ethyl gasoline to the farm front, interest in high compression tractors is being renewed. If you are interested, write to the ETHYL CORP., Agricultural Division, Chrysler Bldg., New York 17, N. Y., and ask for their pamphlet, "Questions Farmers Are Asking About High Compression."

TRACTORS: "The Gulf Farm Tractor Guide" is a 60-page booklet which tells in pictures and diagrams how to take care of your tractor and increase its useful life. Drop a postcard to GULF FARM AIDS, Room 3800, Gulf Bldg., Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

CONCRETE: Concrete is one of the best aids in rat-proofing buildings. The PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOC., 347 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y., will be glad to send you their booklet, "Restoring Old Farm Buildings With Concrete." The Association has other booklets and a source of information on any problem of concrete construction.

CROCHETING: Some excellent instruction booklets on crocheting are available at 10c each from the SPOOL COTTON CO., Dept. AA-1045, 54 Clark St., Newark 4, N. J. You will find a list of those available on Page 21 of the October 6 issue of *American Agriculturist*.

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Everybody likes to get a good book for Christmas, because it's a gift that brings lasting pleasure. Why not order today a copy of E. R. Eastman's exciting country life novel, **TOUGH SOD?** It costs \$2.50, postpaid, and may be ordered from *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

STOP LEAKS
this easy, effective way



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SELF HELP and

Self Government

...the only system that appeals to a strong,
self-reliant people—the system on which
farm cooperatives are founded



Some people believe that the pioneering spirit is dying out in the United States. They say there is too much talk about “the right to a job” . . . too much agitation for “a shorter work week” . . . too many seeking the false security of “unemployment pay.” They say too many people feel that the world owes them a living whether they work for it or not.



But nearly half of the people of this country live on farms—many of them on dairy farms. And farmers never expect to get something for nothing. Farmers ask only to be let alone so that they can make their own living in their own way. They have never lost the unconquerable spirit of the pioneers. Their faith in self-help and self-government has never wavered.



That is why—when faced with oppressive marketing conditions, with greedy dealers backed by powerful concentrations of wealth—that the dairy farmers of the Northeast refused to accept the beggarly prices which these trusts offered. Instead they struck boldly out for themselves . . . formed a marketing cooperative, the Dairymen's League, and sold their milk and milk products for the best prices the market would bring.

Marketing Cooperatives Preserve the Integrity and Independence of Rural America

The fight to protect the market for milk and milk-products is one that should enlist the support of dairymen everywhere. We members of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association invite all other dairy farm organizations to join with us in an attempt to encourage higher milk prices to producers.



Because marketing cooperatives enabled the average, everyday dairy farmer to be boss of his own business . . . to own a share in country and city milk plants, in the delivery trucks and processing plants that handled his milk . . . because they enabled the farmer to benefit in proportion to his own efforts . . . and because they returned MORE OF THE VALUE represented by the milk produced direct to the community that produced it . . . these marketing cooperatives saved the farmer and the rural community from slavish dependence on others. They saved the farmer from being deceived by the false theory that society and the government will take care of those who are too lazy or too shiftless to take care of themselves.

They helped the farmer to build productive acres, good barns, homes, schools, churches—things that constantly remind him that he is a free and independent man responsible for his own livelihood and his own destiny. Based on the solid foundation of self-help and self-government, marketing cooperatives will help to save the priceless heritage of self-help and self-government for all of America. Every farmer should join one.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Thanksgiving

at LEM JOHNSON'S

By Reuben B. Oldfield

ONE NIGHT after supper Ma said to Pa, "Thanksgiving is only three weeks off and it's our turn to have the dinner." "Great Jehosaphat!" said Pa, "Tain't our turn again so soon is it? Didn't we have it last year or the year before?"

"Ella had it last year and Mary had it the year before last, and the year before that Uncle George gave us the banquet at the Harland House, so it's our turn next," said Ma.

"Tempest Fuge it!" said Pa. "I thought we had another year or two to go."

"I asked Nina Salisbury to come and help me," said Ma. "She'll be here the Monday before, and I told her we'd keep her for the whole week. She's a good help."

"I've always admired her," said Pa.

"Admired her?" said Ma. "She's fat and squidgy and homely as a mud fence."

"I admire her just the same," said Pa. "She's like George Cole's horse."

"I don't know what you mean," said Ma.

"You must have heard about that old crow-bait he used to drive—the one Windy Wallace poked fun at him about?"

Ma shook her head.

"It was a terrible looking old nag—standing there with its head down and both ears pointing which-way for Sunday. Windy started laughing at George about the horse, and George said, 'I'll admit he's the worst-lookin' hoss I ever see hitched up, but that animal has got one quality that makes me love him.'"

"For the love of Mike, what is it?" asks Windy.

"He knows enough to keep his mouth shet," says George, and Windy was mad at him for a month."

Ma giggled just a little, then she said, "Nina does keep a still tongue when anybody is around, but I've heard her clack like a windmill."

"Most women do," said Pa, ducking the roll of socks Ma threw at him.

"She's a great movie-goer," said Ma, "and when we're here alone, she talks a blue streak about the actors."

"Maybe she'll end up in Hollywood," said Pa.

"One thing—she never gossips about the neighbors," said Ma. "What about the turkeys?"

"It seems to me our city relations ought to chip in on the turkeys," said Pa. "All they do is come and eat and hurry back home. Turkeys cost real money, and this is the first

year we haven't raised our own."

"Mr. Edmonson has some nice ones," said Ma.

"That old goat-face," said Pa. "I wouldn't buy a turkey off him if I was starving to death."

"Why do you care who raises the turkeys, if they are nice and fat?" asked Ma.

"That's beside the point," said Pa. "He and me had such a racket over that line fence that I wouldn't have one of his if he fatted 'em on apple-butter and threw 'em in with a five-cent cigar."

"You shouldn't hold a grudge," said Ma.

"I wouldn't trust that fellow in an empty smoke-house," said Pa.

"Well," said Ma, "there are plenty of turkeys to be had if we don't wait too long."

"I'll ask Hank Wagner to scout around. He deals in everything."

"He's the last person in the civilized world that I would ask to pick out a turkey for me," said Ma, real spicy like.

"You just don't understand Hank," said Pa. "He's one of Nature's noblemen."

"If he's a nobleman, the dictionary is

wrong," said Ma. "I shall never forget that goose you bought of him."

"Geese are always liable to be tough," said Pa. "He picked that one out of a flock of twenty-six, and he was so proud of it that I never had the heart to tell him how tough it was."

"Mere words couldn't have described it anyway," snapped Ma.

"I'll admit it was tough," said Pa.

"Lucky I had a roast of pork in the oven or Ella and Gus would have gone home on an empty stomach," said Ma.

"You always were good at looking ahead," said Pa.

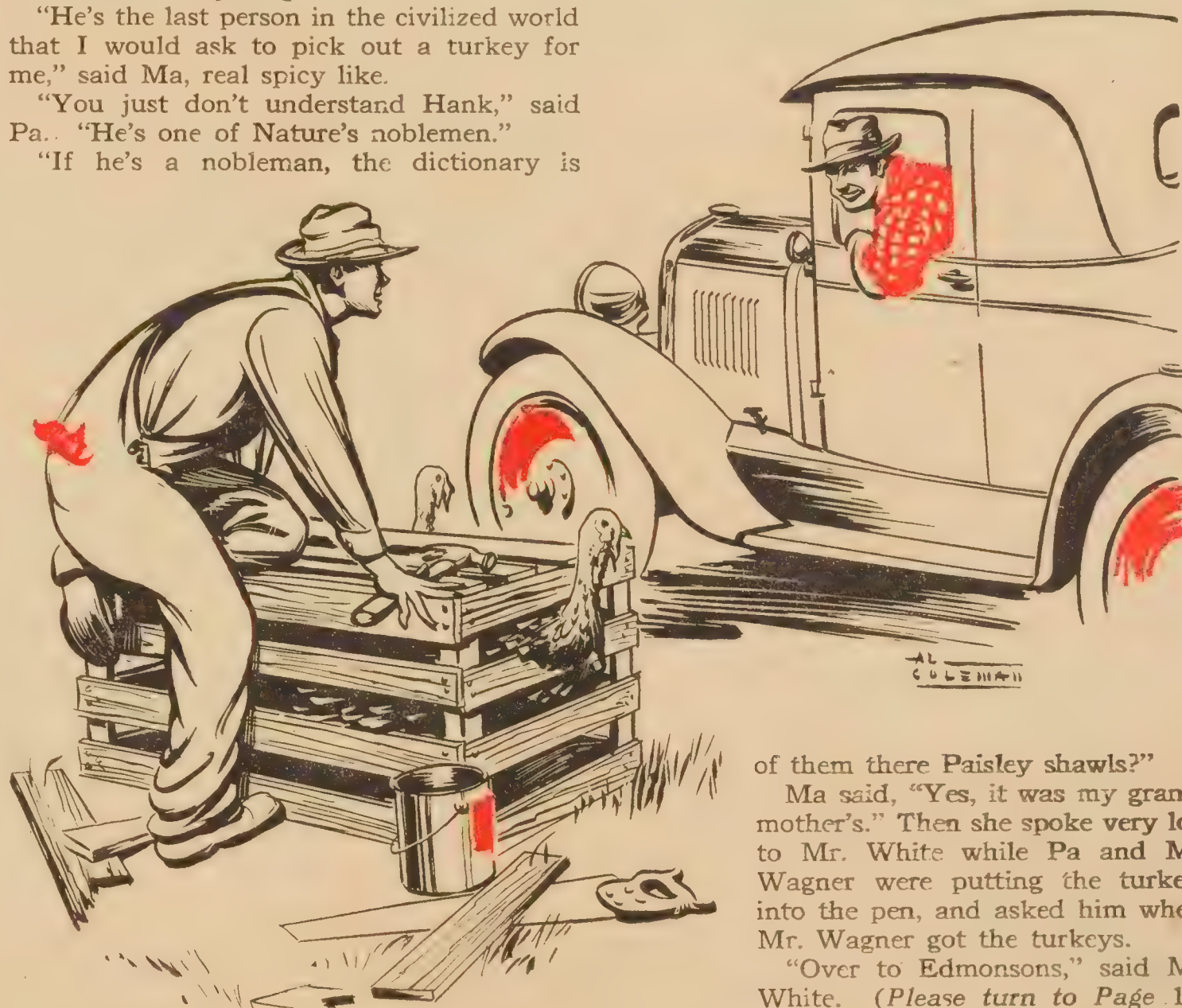
"I was suspicious of that goose when I saw you picking it with the pliers," said Ma.

"How many turkeys had I better get?" asked Pa.

"One will be enough if it's as tough as that goose was," grinned Ma. "But there may be thirty people here, counting the young 'uns. We should have two twelve-pound turkeys, and don't you pay for them until you look them over."

"I'll call Hank right up and see what he knows," said Pa, and he phoned Mr. Wagner, and Mr. Wagner said that he would bring the turkeys tomorrow, and for Pa to have the pen ready to put them in so they could be fattened for Thanksgiving.

When I got back from school next day, Pa had the pen built and Mr. Wagner and Mr. White were just driving in with the turkeys. Ma came out to see. She had a shawl over her head and Mr. White said, "Ain't that one



of them there Paisley shawls?"

Ma said, "Yes, it was my grandmother's." Then she spoke very low to Mr. White while Pa and Mr. Wagner were putting the turkeys into the pen, and asked him where Mr. Wagner got the turkeys.

"Over to Edmonsons," said Mr. White. (Please turn to Page 14)

Objective: Straight Ahead

25th Stockholders Annual Meeting Re-dedicates G.L.F. to a Free Agriculture

Excerpts from report of J. A. McConnell, General Manager



J. A. McConnell

THIS year G.L.F. has its 25th anniversary. And now, for the first time in more than five years, we can begin to look forward and plan soundly, with some assurance that what we plan and do will not be wiped out overnight by the demands of a war program or by the fortunes of war.

G.L.F. was conceived by farmers in an inflationary period following the first World War. . . . Booms, depressions, great drouths, wars—we've seen them all during this 25-year period. G.L.F. has had the broad experience necessary to meet the overall objective for which farmers set it up: promoting the general welfare of agriculture within the area in which it operates.

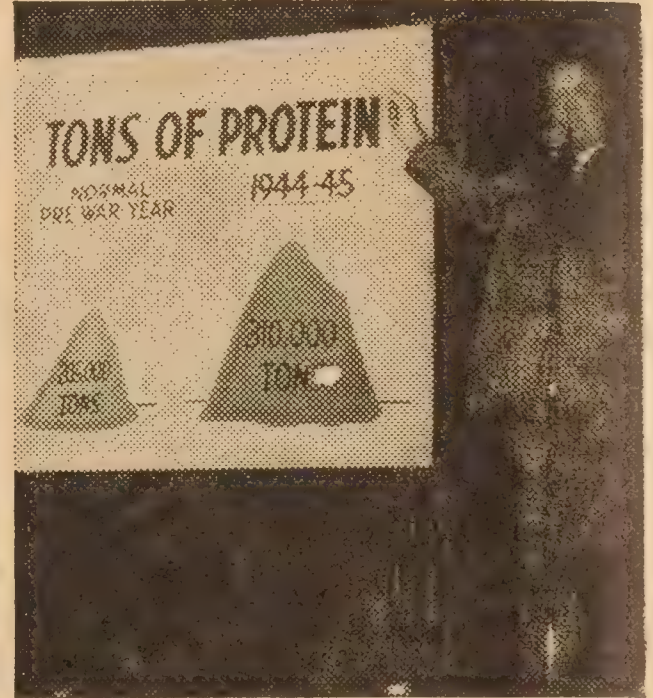
The philosophy and habits of thinking of the G.L.F. Board of Directors and management, however, are not frozen into a set pattern. Its operations are not set in a mold. G.L.F. is capable of change in accordance with the needs that arise.

Looking ahead, I see more and more the need of strong cooperatives like G.L.F. In fact, I don't see how farmers can get along without them. . . . For the period of the next year or two, perhaps three, G.L.F. will, to the extent that it can, forget everything except carrying out its own functions in the way of establishing high quality standards, living up to these standards, getting efficient operation, building strong community cooperatives and, in general, being good citizens of the agricultural community.

As a relatively young but seasoned institution, G.L.F. enters the next phase of its existence, dedicated to service to a free agriculture, during a period when the world is facing the task of recovering from widespread chaos.



Registration. More than 2,000 farmer-elected committeemen from New York, New Jersey and Northern Pennsylvania attended the 25th G.L.F. stockholders annual meetings, held in Buffalo and Albany. Many of those attending visited the G.L.F. feed mills in the two cities.



Reports. President Frank M. Smith, General Manager J. A. McConnell and five division heads reported on the past year's operation. Here A. L. Bibbins, feed and seed division head, uses charts to show how G.L.F. mills stepped up production to meet the unprecedented requirements of patrons for feed.



Lunch Time. A hearty lunch was served right in the building.



Open Discussion. Committeemen asked many questions from the floor in the traditional open discussion period. Their queries covered a wide range of pertinent subjects from farm freezers to the outlook for feed.



Voting. Balloting was an important part of the business, with five of the 13 directorial posts to be decided. This year's annual meeting was divided between Buffalo and Albany to reduce the burdens of travel and hotel accommodations.



Directors. The five directors elected were, left to right: J. D. Ameele, Williamson, N. Y.; William S. Mapes, Middletown, N. Y.; Clifford Snyder, Pittstown, N. J.; George Hummer, Titusville, Pa.; and Earl Clark, North Norwich, N. Y. Mapes succeeds Harry Bull, retiring after 25 years.

The Connecticut Calf Vaccination Law

The State of Connecticut has a new law on vaccination of calves against Bang's disease. When all the provisions of the law are read, you will see that it is practically a compulsory vaccination law. This law says that anyone refusing to have his calves vaccinated cannot move any cattle from his premises, except for slaughter, unless these animals give a negative reaction to a State-approved blood test.

The law also states that "calves shall be vaccinated at State expense by an approved, licensed veterinarian who shall be assigned by the Commissioner." The law calls for vaccination of calves between the ages of four and eight months, except calves in herds which are enrolled in the Federal-State Test and Slaughter Plan.

Vaccination of calves as a method of controlling Bang's disease (commonly called contagious abortion) has been accepted by many dairymen. Excellent results have been obtained, and vaccination shows real promise as a method of controlling this serious cattle disease.

There is no provision in the Connecticut program for slaughtering large numbers of animals. The law says that all reactors under the calfood vaccination plan shall be identified, but that they may be kept on the farm on which they are tested unless raw milk from such animals is sold to consumers. When they are sold from the farm, they are to be sold for beef, or to a herd from which the milk is pasteurized.

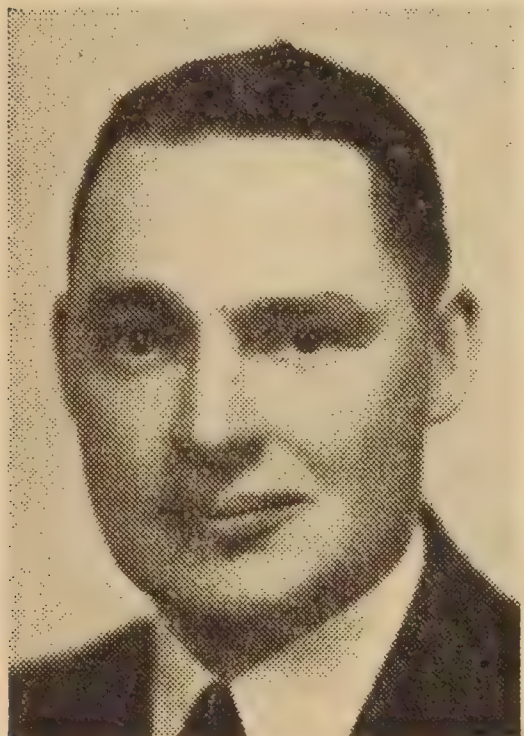
—A. A.—

LELAND LAMB ELECTED SECRETARY, AMERICAN DAIRY CATTLE CLUB

By action of the Board of Directors of The American Dairy Cattle Club, Leland W. Lamb has been elected Secretary to replace C. L. Clevenger who resigned recently. Mr. Clevenger had been Secretary since the Club's organization in 1935.

Mr. Lamb joined the Animal Husbandry Extension Staff of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell in 1935. He became New York State representative for The American Dairy Cattle Club in January 1939. For the present, Mr. Lamb will continue to act as New York State representative, carrying on his duties from his office in the Animal Husbandry building at the New York State College of Agriculture.

PRESIDENT, NEW YORK-NEW ENGLAND APPLE INSTITUTE



JAMES W. ELTON, outstanding apple grower of Hampton Falls, N. H., now serving as president of the New York and New England Apple Institute. Previous to his election, Mr. Elton served as vice-president, and has been a member of the executive committee for several years.

The "CENTER BITE" of Firestone GROUND GRIPS

Gives You EXTRA PULLING POWER Where and When You Need It Most!

ONLY one tractor tire . . . the Firestone Ground Grip . . . takes a full "center bite." This is where you need it most — and this "center bite" will add as much as 16% to the drawbar pull of your tractor. Tests prove you get this extra pulling power when pulling is toughest.

There's one simple reason why Firestone Ground Grips take a "center bite." They have connected traction bars . . . connected in the very heart of the traction zone. These bars dig in and pull right where the center of the load falls.

Besides closing traction leaks, connected bars leave no gaps to collect and hold mud and trash. They clean better. They're stronger, too, being triple braced. They don't bend . . . and they won't break. Tread life has been increased 40%.

Then, too, the cord bodies of Firestone Ground Grips are 14% stronger. . . . Add up these facts and it's easy to understand why Ground Grips are the first choice of farmers everywhere. They are your best buy in tractor tires. They'll save you time and they'll save you money.

For the best in music, listen to the "Voice of Firestone" every Monday evening over NBC network.

40% LONGER TREAD LIFE

14% STRONGER CORD BODY

UP TO 16% MORE DRAWBAR PULL

THE TIRES THAT PULL BETTER, LONGER

FIRESTONE PUT THE FARM ON RUBBER

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

CIVIL WAR IN UNITED STATES

MY SON George arrived in a San Francisco Army hospital after nearly three years in the Pacific. He was there only two or three days before being transferred to an eastern hospital, but while there my son Robert, in an Army camp near San Francisco, tried to see George but was unable to do so because bus drivers were on strike.

When you multiply this incident by millions of others where strikes are causing inconvenience and suffering, you can see how the laboring man is building up antagonism from the general public from which he may never recover. In actual practice, civil war is on in this country right now, and it has been caused largely by babying of labor unions by the politicians and lack of courage on the government's part in handling an emergency which may prove as bad as the war itself.

A good example of how badly and unfairly the government acts on its labor and price policies is the announcement by the Administration that wages must be advanced 15% or more, while other spokesmen for the Administration state calmly that farm prices must go down 15%.

American Agriculturist has no quarrel with labor. Probably there are many cases where wages should be advanced. But there is no excuse for the government permitting a situation where reconversion and peacetime employment are being held up and where a large majority of the citizens are put to inconvenience and suffering by strikes.

One employer, faced with constant labor trouble and government regulations, has closed all of his plants. Maybe that is the answer for all manufacturers. At least some way must be found to force compulsory arbitration on both employers and labor unions, with government acting as a fair and impartial umpire, and to see to it that either the labor union leaders or industrial leaders go to jail if they fail to live up to the arbitration agreements.

A GREAT CAUSE AND A GREAT MAN

IT IS fitting that the money being raised for a memorial to the late Dean Carl E. Ladd of the New York State College of Agriculture is to be given to boys and girls in the College of Agriculture to help them finish their education. If Carl could know of this, I am sure nothing would please him more.

The worthiness of the project and the fact that so many knew and loved Carl have resulted already in the beginning of a very substantial fund. But only a start has been made. Committees are being set up in every farm county in New York State to contact every farmer to ask him if he cannot give something toward this fine memorial to a great cause and a great man. But don't wait to hear from those committees. Take the matter up in Grange, Farm Bureau, League, G.L.F. and all other farm meetings and ask for contributions to the Carl Ladd Scholarship Fund. And send something yourself, even though you cannot afford much. Address T. E. LaMont, Treasurer of the Carl Ladd Scholarship Fund, Albion, New York.

EVERYTHING WAS "JUST FINE"

"YESTERDAY I called on two farmers at Canton that you will be interested in—Mrs. Lelia Kyle, who is 73 years young, and her sister, Miss Lola Church, who is 65 years young. They have a 300 acre farm and are milking 30 head of cows. When I called on them, they were out digging potatoes with a fork, dressed like farmers, and both were smiling and happy.

"They have a tractor and other equipment, including two trucks, which they operate. They haul their milk and do all the farm work themselves, even to cutting their own wood. They had a hired man to help them in haying for a week, but he got

drunk and didn't come back. So they did their haying alone.

"Both have been school teachers. Most of the people around here went to school to them, and they are very highly thought of. Mrs. Kyle taught until she was married, and her first salary was \$5.00 a week. Mr. Kyle passed away several years ago, and since then Mrs. Kyle and her sister have carried on all the farm work.

"What I liked best about them was that there was no fault-finding, everything was 'just fine'. I think a lot of us farmers can take off our hats to them."

—E. R. Ennis, Canton, N. Y.

DEATH TO STOCK

"I noticed one of my Black Angus cows limping and who didn't go off with the rest of the herd. I drove her in an enclosure and tried to see what caused the angry red circle around her leg. Failing, I sent for a veterinarian. He found she had become entangled in the wire that had come from around a bale of hay. The more she pulled to free herself the tighter it became until it cut through to the bone. He removed it and she soon recovered. I was out a veterinarian's bill for somebody's carelessness. Used baling wire comes in handy for many things, but is dangerous when left lying on the ground."—B. M., Ky.

A COUPLE of weeks ago I was in a big feed manufacturing mill where all of the feed was run over a magnet to take out the small pieces of metal. Every feed manufacturer has to do this, and the feed is safe when it reaches the farm. But with modern farming there are more and more pieces of wire and other metal around, with the result that more cattle are hurt or killed, either by external injuries or through swallowing the metal, than from probably any other one cause.

FOR SPEED LIMIT ON CARS

"I have been meaning to comment on your editorial 'Our Death Highways.' Too many editorials on reckless driving cannot be written, especially now when so many drivers are trying to make up for the miles they have lost since 1941. Sometimes it seems to me that the only solution would be to make cars that cannot go much more than 40 miles an hour. That would be too slow when driving on a concrete highway all to yourself, but it is fast enough on crowded highways or on a state road. It would be in violation of the American principle of free choice and unfair to the careful drivers—and most drivers are careful. But when so many drivers have shown that they cannot manage a speeding car, yet insist on tearing along as fast as the car will let them, it seems as if we ought to do something about it."—E. L., New Jersey.

A NOTHER letter on the same subject points out that Pennsylvania has a fifty-mile speed limit which it enforces, with a heavy fine for violations. Probably that is a better answer than building a car to go at only forty miles an hour. What do you think? Something in the way of further regulation is surely coming if the speed demons don't slow down.

A PARSON'S PONDERINGS

DEEPLY troubled, a college student told me that science had upset his traditional idea of religion. Very understandingly (for I had gone through a similar experience), I tried to help him see that there is no real conflict between science and true religion.

The laws of life in every respect are God's laws, divinely created and sustained. The farmer who studies to learn all he can about soil, grasses, trees, spray mixtures, etc., is the farmer who grows the most successful crop of apples. The science of agriculture is not in conflict with religion. It reveals how God's providence operates to give mankind an abundance of good food. Likewise, the laws of psychology do not conflict with religion. They indicate how God's providence operates to enable persons to live joyful, useful, and satisfying lives.

There is much about traditional religion which troubles young people. This is natural, for the churches need a thorough housecleaning to bring them up to date and down to earth. But young people should never forget that the world is doomed to greater suffering unless many more people quickly begin to live their lives with faith in God and love for each other. It is the task of the churches to proclaim and exemplify this!

An intelligent, modern person cannot accept everything that most churches teach. But let all who question be cautious and thoughtfully ponder these words of Paul: "Prove all things; hold fast to that which is good!"

—A Country Parson.

THE ONLY PRACTICAL WAY

IN DIGGING a ditch to lay a new pipe to a spring recently I was impressed all over again with the very high cost of ditching land by hand. There has been a lot of talk about land drainage recently, and soil conservation districts have been set up in New York and other states. But so far as drainage is concerned, little or no progress will be made until these soil conservation districts provide ditching machines which farmers can hire at a reasonable rate to dig and fill the ditches.

THEY HELP YOU AND THEY HELP UNCLE SAM

THE fighting war is over, but all of the boys are not home yet, and the huge cost of the war is hung like a millstone around the neck of America's future. Part of this cost we can pay through taxation, but it would ruin the nation to pay it all in this way.

The other alternative is Victory bonds. Buying these helps to carry the war's expenses. Moreover, the buying of Victory bonds by farmers is just good farm management. They insure your own business and your own future.

FOR CHRISTMAS

"I think that one of the nicest and most lasting gifts in the world is a good book. That is why I like to get books at Christmas, and to give them. Last year I gave copies of Mr. Eastman's novel, TOUGH SOD, to two people on my list, and they were so absolutely delighted with it that this year I am planning to give it to several other friends and relatives. I know that they will love this story as much as I do, for I know of no other book that is just like it. Besides being an exciting and romantic tale of people whom you seem to have known all your life, it is full of the color and humor and flavor of real farm life and is certain to appeal to everyone who has ever lived in the country or wished he could.

"Please send me five copies of TOUGH SOD, autographed by Mr. Eastman, as soon as possible. I am enclosing herewith my check in payment for them."

—M. M.

THIS letter is only one of hundreds we have had from readers in regard to TOUGH SOD. Why not put it on your list of good Christmas gifts? The book costs \$2.50 and may be ordered by writing to *American Agriculturist*, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

ALL WAS quiet and cosy in the little sitting-room. Grandma was very intent on reading a recipe that she had just received through the mail and for which she had paid \$1, entitled "On How to Cure the Nasty Habit of Tobacco Chewing." Grandpa, near the bay window on the other side of the round oak stove, was rocking vigorously.

Suddenly Grandma heard a suspicious "ping!"

"Grandpa!" she cried, gazing sternly at him over the top of her steel spectacles, "did you spit in the goldfish bowl again?"

"Not yit," said Grandpa. "But I'm comin' durn close!"

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

PRICES: Probable trend of general price level is **UP**. Labor unions are vociferous in their demands for more pay, and are getting results. Claims that business can raise wages substantially without increasing prices is a dream—perhaps a nightmare!

Strikes and labor disturbances have cut production, thus adding to the scarcity of certain items. Consumers have money, there are many things that they want, and they will be willing to pay for them **as long as they are SCARCE.**

Because farm products probably will be **PLENTIFUL**, it is estimated that the national farm income may be down 15% in 1946. Dean W. I. Myers of the New York State College of Agriculture says that if general price level continues up, price of farm products may decline little or none; if general price level stays where it is, price of farm products will probably drop somewhat, but a decline in the general price level will cause farm prices, as always, to drop farther and faster.

With favorable weather in 1946, farm production will be high. **Farmers have the habit of all-out production.** It's a hard habit to break! Caution indicates some reduction in poultry, potatoes and canning crops, and close attention to every means for lowering production costs.

Congress is pondering on a revision of farm price parity formula. Among suggestions are a new base period, July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1929. Old base period, 1909-1914, is out of date. Also under consideration is proposal to include farm labor costs in the parity formula. (The simplest explanation of parity is that the price of a farm product sold should enable a farmer to buy the same amount of farm supplies or family necessities as he could in the base period chosen.)

FARM PROGRAMS: Also under discussion are proposals to bolster farm income, varying all the way from price support to out-and-out government payments to farmers. **Never forget that price support means production control!**

TO SUM UP: Watch the trend of the general price level. Consider the possibility that prices of farm products will be somewhat lower. Do not expect cheap and plentiful farm labor, or that other farm costs will be lowered. Avoid any considerable increase in your indebtedness. Figure on reducing your production costs in every possible way.

BUILDING REPAIRS: The coming year looks like a poor time to erect new farm buildings. Costs are up and materials are hard to get. Many farm buildings need repairs, and these will get attention before new structures. **Repairs to buildings used in farm operations are a business expense and can be deducted on your income tax report.**

QUALITY: Under wartime price ceilings, most farm products hit the ceiling regardless of quality. **Poor stuff brought as much as good.** Soon quality stuff will again command a premium. **This is already true of eggs. Therefore, any steps you can take to increase quality should pay.**

POULTRY AND DAIRY: For an excellent report on the prospects for poultry and eggs, see Page 12. For a report on developments in milk pricing and marketing, see Page 6.

FOREST PRODUCTS: If you have timber that is ready for market, sell it soon. Price and demand are good. New power tools have speeded up cutting. Check on buyers and prices. Getting an expert to estimate the timber you have will pay big returns.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



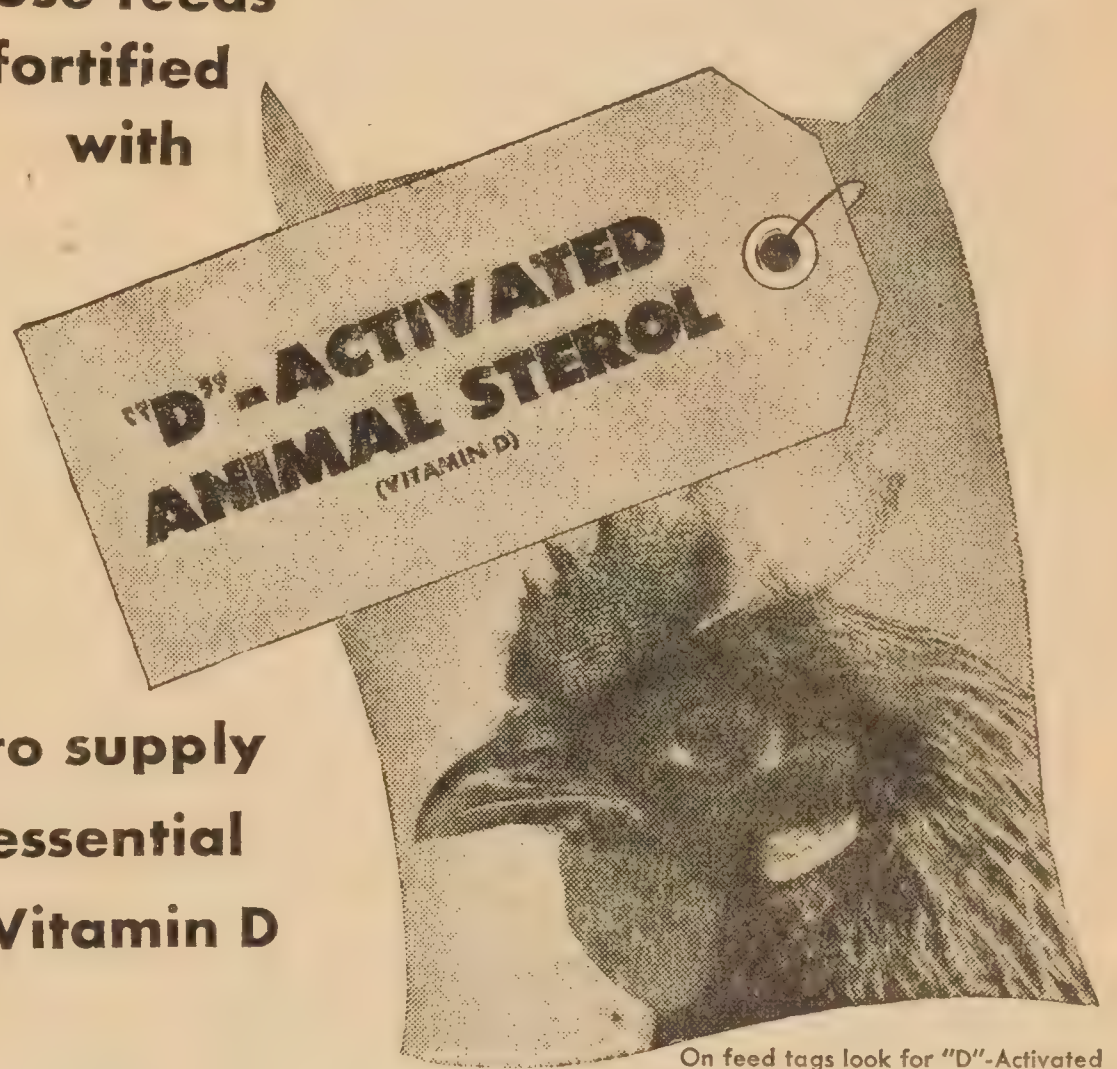
I LIKE that old-time farmin' wheeze—“no food for man without the bees”—because it gives a rural fact which many text-books often lacked. You might invest in costly bull and think it gave your herd a pull for records high and plenty beef, and yet your scheme would come to grief unless the blossoms of the plants made seed the grass crops to enhance. For nothing in the livestock line could long survive a quick decline in pastures, meadows and legumes where bees are busy on the blooms. And most of our old orchard fruit is set by that same buzzing route, and it would leave our storehouse bare without the bees to busy there. The little bee is nature's link betwixt mankind and plants, I think.

Most honey men are gentle guys who handle bees with methods wise and hafta know a lot of lore and keep on learnin' more and more. I never had the patience quite to wear a hood and smoke 'em

right, and all their knowledge startles me, it's almost super-duper, see? But I've got all the sense it takes to spread sweet honey on my cakes, a-knowin' that the buckwheat flour could never be without the power them insects has to fertilize while huntin' nectar busywise. And how I love to take a nap a-sittin' in old nature's lap beneath the bloomin' apple boughs and hear them honey bees carouse. I'd almost stand and let 'em sting before I'd lose them bees, by jing!

How many eggs per bird will you produce in 1946?

Use feeds fortified with



to supply essential Vitamin D

On feed tags look for "D"-Activated Animal Sterol, originated by Du Pont.

The average American flock in 1944 produced 147 eggs per bird. But many well-maintained flocks averaged 200 eggs per bird and more. The difference means lower cost of production—more profit for you.

Better breeding, better management, and *better feeding* all contribute to increase egg production. Unless the birds get properly balanced feeds *adequately fortified with Vitamin D*, egg production will suffer. It is the Vitamin D factor that enables the bird to make proper use of the egg-making minerals, calcium and phosphorus.

To be sure your birds are getting Vitamin D in scientific form, look for the words "D"-Activated Ani-

mal Sterol on the tag of the feed you buy. This chemically controlled source of Vitamin D was originated by Du Pont and perfected through more than 10 years' research

"D"-Activated Animal Sterol is exceptionally stable, does not congeal in cold weather, and does not impart "off" tastes or odors. Its dry powder carrier permits thorough, accurate dispersion throughout the feed. It is always dependable, always available, always uniform in potency.

For further information about "D"-Activated Animal Sterol, write to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Organic Chemicals Dept. A. A. 511, Wilmington 98, Del.



BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING...THROUGH CHEMISTRY

DU PONT DELSTEROL*

Du Pont's registered trademark for its

"D"-ACTIVATED ANIMAL STEROL

★ BUY AND HOLD VICTORY BONDS ★

In Dairying Communities
Throughout America

PERFECTION MILKERS
ARE THE
FAMILY FAVORITE

Around Dale, Neenah, Larsen and
Fremont, Wisconsin

SIX SPIEGELBERGS ALL USE PERFECTIONS

These progressive dairymen operate individual farms and milk large herds. And every one relies on the Perfection Milker to maintain high production of quality milk. It is not coincidence that Perfection is their unanimous choice. At one time several Spiegelbergs owned other makes of milkers. But after one of them installed a Perfection, it wasn't long before all switched over.

This bears out what we say about this unusual milker which has been steadily improved for over 34 years . . . "When you've milked with a Perfection, you'll have no other machine".

Today's Perfection Milk-Master with vacuum fitted to the needs of each teat is making milking easier, faster, more profitable for thousands of dairymen. See your dealer for the full story of the Milk-Master with Automatic Suction Control. Or Write for Free Catalog.

PERFECTION OWNERS!

Write for your free copy of the new Service Manual. Please give serial number of your pulsator.

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"The Perfection milks the cleanest."

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"We've never had healthier udders."

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"The Perfection milks out clean."

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"Most cows milk out in less than 3 minutes."

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"Easy and simple to clean."

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"Not a bit of udder trouble."

Perfection
MILK-MASTER

PERFECTION MANUFACTURING CORP.
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Milk Subsidy On Way Out

Producer Groups Refuse to Shoulder Losses; Demand Higher Class 1 Prices

THREE milk producers' cooperatives, representing 35,000 dairymen, have petitioned for hearings on a proposed amendment to the New York City milk marketing order. The petition asking for consideration of the amendment for a higher price was filed October 26 with Secretary of Agriculture Anderson and C. C. DuMond, Commissioner of Agriculture for New York State.

The three cooperatives are the Metropolitan Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, the Eastern Milk Producers' Cooperative, and Crowley's Milk Producers' Cooperative. These organizations propose a Class I price of \$5.06 cwt. for October through March, and \$4.66 from April through September. The petition for hearings points to the necessity of providing an orderly transition from a subsidy-supported price to a normal price schedule at returns to dairymen equal to present levels. (Be sure to read the editor's comments on this situation on page 4.)

There are a number of excellent reasons for such a request.

FIRST: Subsidies that have been paid to milk producers are equivalent to about 2½¢ on every quart of milk sold. They were paid to keep down living costs to consumers, not to give more income to dairymen! In other words, taxpayers have been paying, or will sometime pay, part of the consumer's milk bill. The subsidy figures mentioned do not include subsidy payments made on milk for butter and cheese.

The Administration has announced its intention of eliminating these subsidies before many months. Dairymen have no fault to find with that, but consumers should not expect dairymen to pocket the loss when subsidies are removed.

SECOND: Already engineers and firemen employed by a number of New York City milk companies have been granted a 40-hour week at the same pay they formerly received for 48 hours. This is equivalent to a 20% wage increase.

Milk wagon drivers have been threatening to strike, but finally reached an agreement with the milk companies. The drivers will work a 5-day, 40-hour week instead of a 6-day, 48-hour week beginning January 15. Their weekly wages will not be reduced. Milk dealers agreed to hire and train more drivers to make up for the shorter week, and drivers agreed to work an extra 8 hours per week for a time without overtime pay, if the companies are unable to get enough men trained by January 15.

The contract between drivers and milk companies specified that every-other-day milk delivery will continue.

It does not make sense to give workers in the milk industry wage increases and expect the producers to take less money for their product.

THIRD: The U. S. Department of Agriculture guesses or predicts that farm income will be down 15% in 1946. How then can the Administration swallow the story that labor must get higher wages to balance higher living costs?

FOURTH: The costs of producing milk are on the increase. Prices of machinery, livestock, feed, farm wages—in fact all farm costs have advanced

rapidly, and there is every indication that they will remain high for some time.

FIFTH: The high level of production secured in recent years has resulted, in part, from heavy grain feeding and the milking of some cows that would normally be culled. Any considerable drop in returns to farmers will certainly result in a lower feeding rate, more culling, and a big drop in production.

Right now the supply of fluid milk is short in New York City. As a step in relieving the situation, E. L. Stebbins, New York City Health Commissioner, has banned the sale in New York City of cream testing over 20% butterfat. This, plus other minor restrictions, will supply to the fluid trade, approximately an additional 500,000 quarts per day. Dr. Stebbins has no jurisdiction outside of New York City but other areas in the milk shed have taken similar action.

It is figured that milk may continue to be in short supply for three to five weeks and the Commissioner has promised that the restrictions will be lifted as soon as possible.

SIXTH: Government price policies have made it more profitable to produce summer milk than winter milk. If the dairy business is to continue on a sound basis, it is essential that milk prices be based on the facts given above. At best, it will take time to change spring-freshening dairies to fall-freshening.

SEVENTH: Between 1922 and 1943 the Class 1 price of milk was 177% of the price of milk made into butter and skimmilk powder. The present Class 1 price of \$3.70 is only 155% of the butter-skimmilk price. The proposed increase in the Class 1 price from \$3.70 to \$5.06 is actually less than would be indicated by pre-war price relationships.

A second petition, in which the request of the three producers' organizations was re-enforced by the Milk Dealers' Association of New York, asked for a second amendment. This proposed amendment is rather technical in character, but has as its aim the handling of spring surplus milk to the best advantage, and in a way to give producers the highest possible price for milk made into manufactured products. It asks for changes in provisions of the order that affect prices of milk going into manufactured products to put prices in line with actual values.

A GOOD JOB

In connection with milk prices to producers, you will be interested to know that the reduction in the price of dried skimmilk powder, mentioned on page 5 of the November 3 issue, would, under the terms of the order, have caused a drop in the Class 1 price from \$3.70 to \$3.50 on November 1. The Dairymen's League took the lead in calling this to the attention of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. As a result, the formula that governs the price of Class 1 milk was suspended. The Class 1 price remains at \$3.70, thus saving a loss of about ½ million dollars a month to dairymen in the New York milkshed.

FINISH THE JOB—Buy Victory Bonds

**GOT TO FINISH THE LAST
FURROW BEFORE WE CALL IT
"QUITTIN' TIME..."**

Buy
**VICTORY
BONDS**

**HELP TO BRING
THEM BACK SAFELY**



THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.

ERRORS OF OMISSION in CATTLE FEEDING

*Come Home
to Roost!*

For lack of a NAIL the SHOE was lost



For lack of a SHOE the HORSE was lost



For lack of a HORSE the KING was lost

For lack of minerals milk production is lost, for lack of milk production income is lost...check with your veterinarian to see if your animals are getting enough of the right kinds of minerals. He knows that cows must have an adequate supply of calcium and relatively small quantities of manganese, iodine, cobalt, and other mineral elements for maintaining health and maximum production of milk, and for calving regularly.

MICO Supplies Adequate Quantities of Essential Minerals

MICO is a mineral ingredient of formula feeds for dairy cattle, other farm animals, and poultry. It is a mixture of

our Lime Crest Calcite Flour, manganese sulphate, potassium iodide, copper sulphate, and cobalt carbonate. Moreover, MICO contains a number of other mineral elements, including iron and zinc, that are naturally associated with the calcite from which our Lime Crest Calcite Flour... the base of MICO... is made. The ingredients are uniformly blended by the Lime Crest process.

When MICO is incorporated in proper quantity in the formula feeds you buy, or when you add MICO to the grain or silage in the ration, your animals are protected against a deficiency of calcium and the six essential trace mineral elements: iron, copper, cobalt, manganese, iodine, and zinc.

The cost of using MICO is extremely low.

Ask your feed dealer for information

about MICO or write directly to



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...Troubled with SCAB TEATS..

...bruised teats or
teat obstructions?

TREAT THEM WITH
**Dr. Naylor's
SULFATHIAZOLE**

MEDICATED
DILATORS

Get to the seat of the trouble at once! Carry the healing medication inside the teat canal with these soft surface medicated Dilators. Fit both large and small teats...Keep the teat canal open during healing. More than just Dilators, they are actually small medically impregnated surgical dressings. Packed in antiseptic ointment. If not available at your dealer, write:

H. W. NAYLOR CO.

MORRIS 14, N. Y.

Large pkg. \$1.00
Small pkg. .50

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Dr. of Veterinary Medicine



Easy to insert
Stay in the Teat



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DEPENDABLE VETERINARY PRODUCTS ARE SCIENTIFICALLY TESTED UNDER PRACTICAL FARM CONDITIONS

FAST Relief

for puffs, galls, sore shoulders, fresh hog spavins

for cuts, scratched or cracked teats, bruised and congested udders

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Will not blister. Will not remove hair—Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh has been a favorite farm and household liniment and antiseptic dressing for 99 years. Covers cuts and scratches with a protective coating. Massage it into sore, stiff muscles and congested areas to relieve lameness and pain.

Large size, bottle \$1.25—at your dealer's or druggist's, or mailed postpaid.

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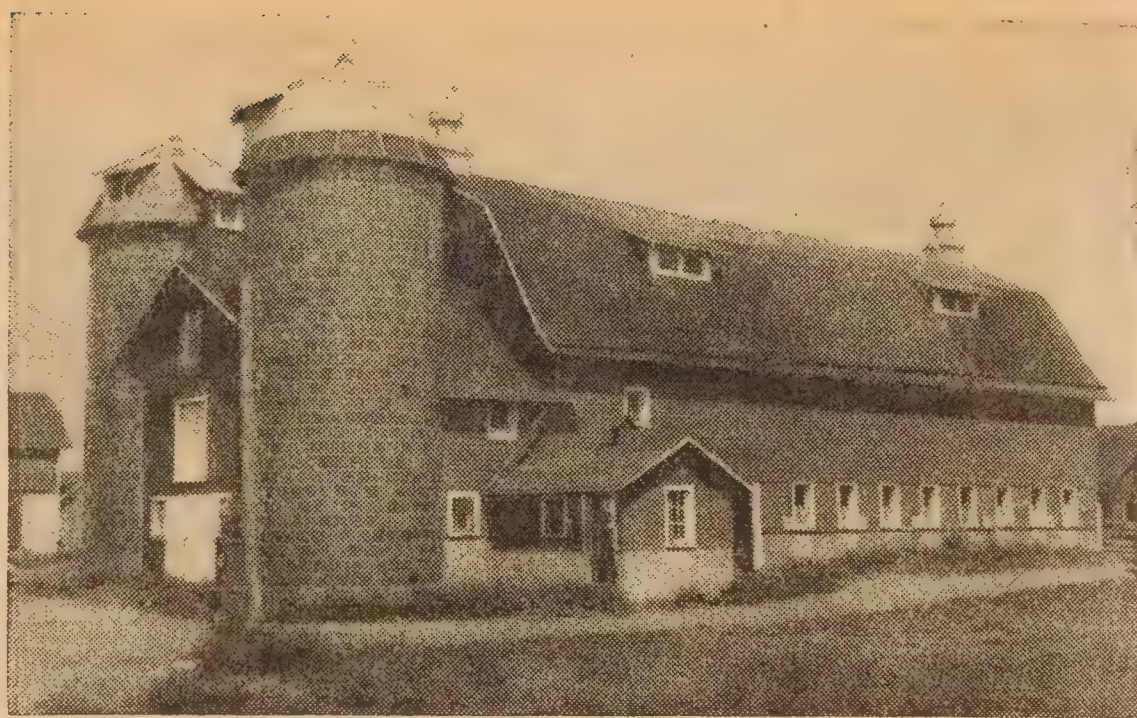
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CANVAS COVERS— size 7 1/2 x 9 @ \$4.50.
Genuine Army Duck—
Waterproof—Flameproof and Mildewproof. Other sizes proportionately low priced. Write for price list on other sizes.
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The dairy barn on the Maynard Smith farm at Big Flats, Chemung County, N. Y.

Cows, Chickens and Cabbage

BETWEEN Elmira and Big Flats in Chemung County, N. Y., is a farm which has been in the Smith family since 1870. Maynard Smith, who now owns it, mentioned that both his father and mother were born there. I asked him how that came about, and he told me that his mother's father originally owned the place; but soon after she was born he sold it to Maynard's grandfather on his father's side. The house on the farm was built by Maynard's paternal grandfather in 1876. Since that time the farm has been expanded, and now consists of what was once three farms, totaling 750 acres. One of the farms purchased joins the old homestead; the other is about a mile away.

The farms are now operated by Maynard's son, W. T. Smith II, named for his grandfather. Incidentally, there is now a W. T. Smith III, age 2. Last March, Maynard sold the equipment to his son, who runs the farm on shares, and Maynard himself draws a salary for the time he puts in on the farm. Because he is president of the Ithaca Farm Production Credit Association, covering five counties, and is a director of the New York State Holstein Association, it is necessary for him to spend some time away from home.

Uniform Milk Production

There are three main sources of income on this farm. First, there is a milking herd of about 70 cows, and 30 head of young stock. The milk is sold to a retail dealer on a contract which calls for approximately uniform production the year round. For some years Maynard and his son have made a minimum of 1,000 quarts a day. That takes some figuring! A good proportion of the purebred Holstein calves born on the farm are raised, but to keep production steady, it is necessary to buy cows occasionally. Except for two years when it was impossible to get a tester, Dairy Herd Improvement records have been kept on the cows since 1914. For several years the average milk production of this herd has run about 12,000 pounds, and between 400 and 450 pounds of fat. They usually have a few cows that produce between 18,000 and 20,000 pounds of milk in a year.

For the past two years, the Smiths have belonged to an Artificial Breeding Association, and while they do not say the results are perfect, they are well satisfied so far.

Corn for Grain

In a normal year it is planned to have enough silage to feed the cows the year round. This year 100 acres of corn was raised, and about half of it was husked. This farm will grow

alfalfa, but about four years ago the Smiths began to try out Ladino for pasture and are thoroughly sold on it. Usually they do not put the second cutting of hay into the barn, but let the cows harvest it themselves. The fields are divided so that the cows can graze alternately in different units, thus giving other parts of the pasture a chance to recover.

The second big source of income is poultry. There are about 6,000 hens on two of the farms—4,000 on one unit, and 2,000 on another. Two breeds are kept, White Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds, and about 75,000 chicks are hatched and sold each year. We have already mentioned that about half of the corn is husked, and this is fed to the hens. The corn is picked and husked by machine, and also shelled by a machine run by a tractor, and the corn is fed whole to the hens. The hens also get a major portion of grain grown on 20 to 25 acres of wheat, and the same acreage of barley or a mixture of barley and oats.

Twenty Acres of Cabbage

The third source of income is about 20 acres of cabbage each year. As cabbage growers well know, this crop is somewhat of a gamble, with prices good or bad depending on the yield, which in turn is greatly affected by the weather. However, Mr. Smith figures to get an average yield of 15 to 18 tons, and most of the crop is sold locally, some to stores and some to buyers who ship it. As you can readily see from the amount of livestock kept on the farm, there is an abundance of manure, and a heavy application of superphosphated manure is made on the cabbage. Crops are rotated so that cabbage is not grown on the same fields oftener than once in five years.

It is easily seen from the livestock and crops kept on this farm that it is no two-man job. Mr. Smith has seven full-time men, and at this moment would appreciate one or two more. Mr. Smith says that one man has been with him eleven years, and that several men now on the place have been there from four to six years.

With W. T. Smith III coming along, there is a good prospect that the Smiths will still be on this farm by 1970, thus rounding out a 100-year record of successful farming.

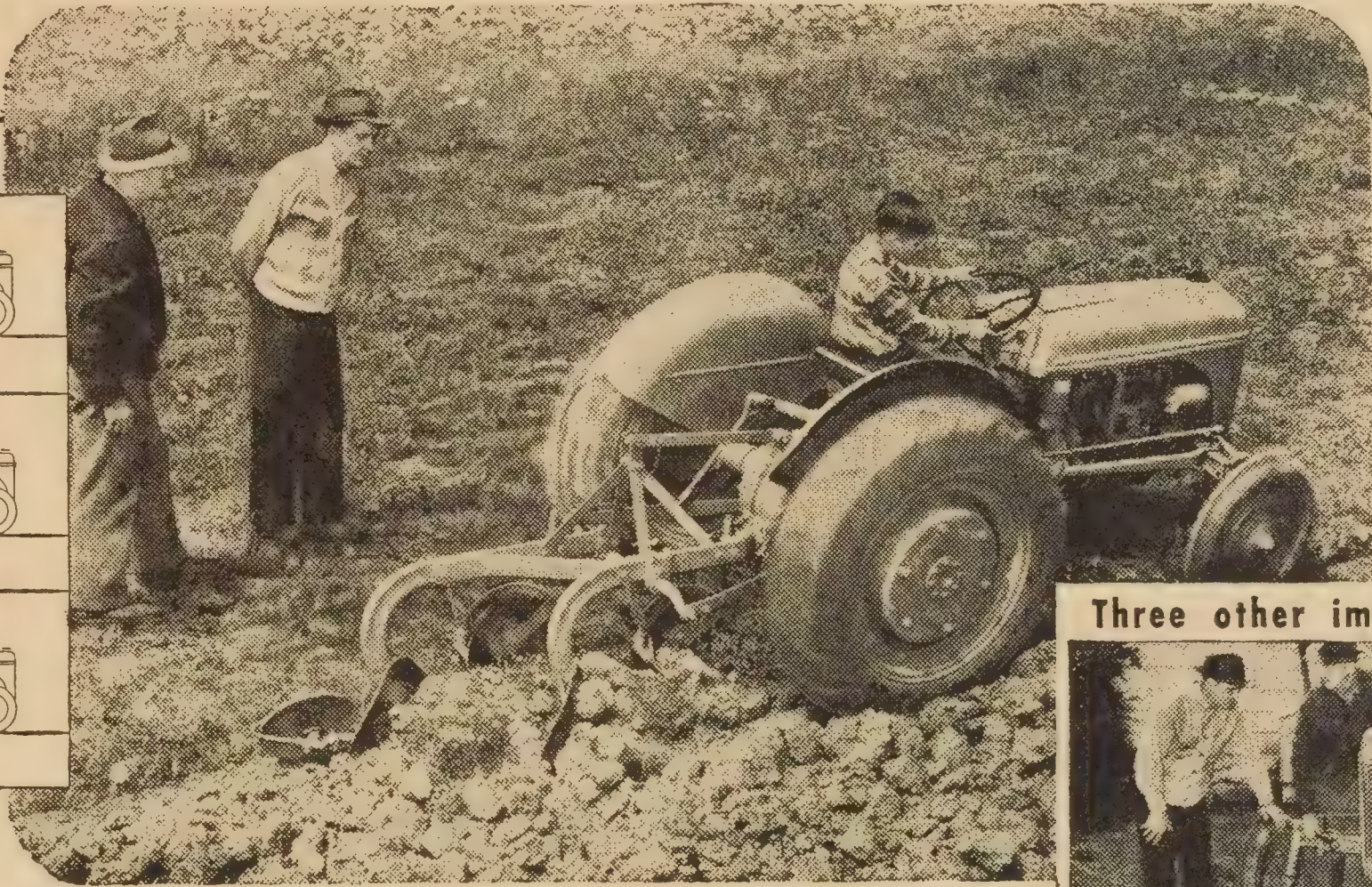
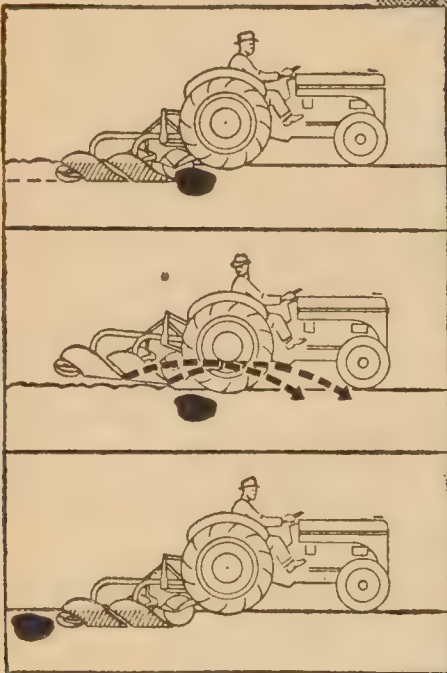
—H. L. Cosline.

—A. A.—

"TOUGH SOD"—You enjoyed reading E. R. Eastman's thrilling farm novel, "TOUGH SOD", as it appeared serially in *American Agriculturist*. Your friends will welcome a copy in book form as a Christmas present. Send your order now to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. Price is \$2.50 per copy, postpaid.

The FERGUSON SYSTEM

turned the tractor into a Farming Machine



One of MANY advantages... the **FERGUSON SYSTEM** automatically protects implements when striking an obstacle

An amazing feature of the Ferguson System is that when an implement catches on an obstruction you get instant, automatic protection... without "losing" the implement.

No other tractor can make this claim.

In the above photograph a boy is breaking sod, and one of his plows has caught on a rock. The Ferguson System has automatically and instantly released the weight of the plows and transferred some of the weight of the tractor from the rear wheels to the front wheels. Thus traction is lost, the rear wheels spin and no damage is done.

To resume plowing, he will simply back

up a little, lift the plows with a touch of his finger tips, drive forward and lower the plows for work. The diagrams show these three easy steps. With the Ferguson System, there is no rehitching—to lose time, strain muscles, or skin knuckles.

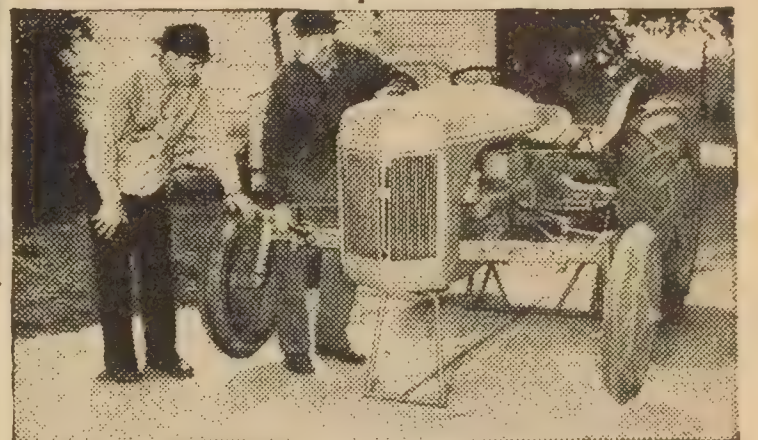
The Ferguson System, with self-propelled, automatically-controlled implements, offers many other exclusive advantages. Three are shown in the photographs at the right. Let us demonstrate on your farm how these, and many more, can help you do better work... faster, and at lower cost.

By turning the tractor into a Farming Machine, the Ferguson System applies power to *all* of your work, and eliminates laborious lifting and adjusting of implements by hand.

Thus, the Ferguson System makes the whole business of farming easier and more profitable. It leaves strength and time to enjoy Better Living. Because it offers so many exclusive advantages, you surely will want to learn more about it.

Ask your friendly **FERGUSON DEALER** for a demonstration on your farm

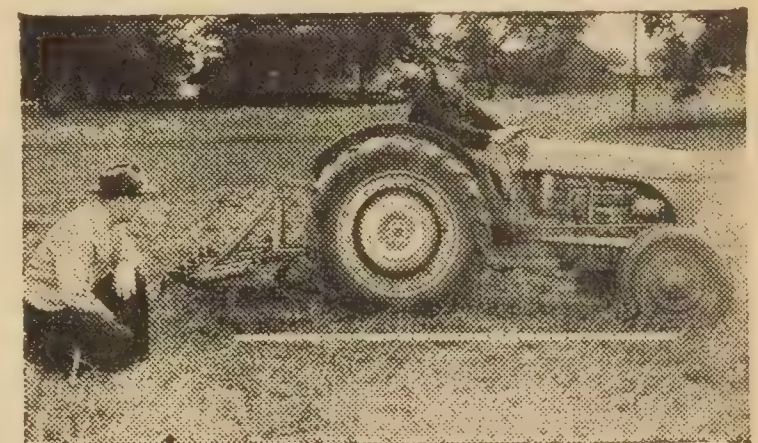
Three other important features



1. A row-crop and a 4-wheel tractor in one. Easy wheel spacing without changing the steering. An exclusive Ferguson System feature.



2. With the Ferguson System the implement is carried. Thus, heavy going adds traction. The tractor changes weight to suit the job.



3. Whether ground is even or uneven, the Ferguson System keeps the implement at constant depth, automatically. Result, evenly worked fields.



HARRY FERGUSON, INC., DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Growing Beef on Good Land

By L. B. Skeffington

BEEF RAISING is not something for the western ranges alone. It can be made to fit profitably into operations of some New York farms, even where the land value is moderately high. This was demonstrated when a group of 200 farmers visited Harper Sibley's farms at Sibleyville, near Rochester. Mr. Sibley is chairman of the Board of Directors of American Agriculturist Foundation.

Land is valued at perhaps \$150 per acre, yet by proper management, feeding and keeping labor costs down, Mr. Sibley operates at a profit. He uses a four year ration, with 25 per cent of the land planted to legumes each year. The following year it is pastured and corn is grown for two years. Each farm is a one-man proposition. Hogs follow the steers on the land.

Mr. Sibley ships in young steers, but at the Edward Mulligan farm at Avon the visitors saw another type of operation in which the steers are produced and finished. Comment of visitors at both places was that land management had been simplified, that under such programs the soil was improved or maintained at low cost, and that over a long-time period returns might be much more even than with some other types of farming.

Further proof of the quality of meat produced was given at a beef banquet at the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, where the main attraction was steaks cut from some of Mr. Sibley's steers. Prof. John J. Miller of Cornell led a panel discussion on beef problems. The educational work of the National Livestock and Meat Board was explained by R. C. Pollock, director. Pollock indicated that consumptive demand for meat was considerably greater than current production.

State Grange Plans

Despite the fact that ODT restrictions on large conventions have been raised only recently, the State Grange meeting in Rochester, Dec. 11 to 14, will have a sixth degree class of more than 500.

This was announced by Henry Sherwood, state master, when the State

Grange Executive Committee met in Rochester last week to check over final plans with Clarence Ford, Monroe County deputy. The committee also expressed great pleasure that publication of the Grange Gleaner would be resumed during the convention, with a daily resume of events and information compiled by members of the American Agriculturist staff.

Lot of Corn Out

This has continued to be a most discouraging fall for many upstate farmers. Much corn remains uncut because of wet fields and in some areas it has been nip and tuck to get the potatoes in out of the mud. The other day they were threshing beans down our road. The vines had stood out for a long time. They had been soaked and dried out a number of times. The beans were discolored and undoubtedly a lot were lost through shattering.

There is little fruit to market this fall and I find a number of apple growers wondering whether there will be next year. A lot of trees were defoliated early this season and in many cases spraying has been neglected because of the lack of a crop. There are fingers crossed as to whether some of these orchards will come back next year.

A Sales Appeal

John Benham, agricultural director for the National Seed Trade Association, asked me the other day what I thought about a campaign to educate farmers on the advantages of soil conservation through use of good seed, more legumes, pasture improvement, etc. I said O.K., except that I thought the term soil conservation had been kicked around so much that it had lost its meaning and did not have just the right appeal. "Why not urge the same things upon dairymen, for instance," I said, "with the objective of keeping more of the milk check at home?" In other words, I think what will interest farmers more directly is how to produce or feed more efficiently at lower cost. John agreed that that was just what he had in mind.

G.L.F. Reports on Year's Business at Annual Meeting--Directors Elected

THE 25th annual meeting of the Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange was held in two sections, one at Buffalo on October 30, the other at Albany on November 1. The attendance was excellent, and interest keen.

Each year five directors are elected. There are thirteen members on the Board. Seven are nominated by committeemen from seven districts, three in New York, two in Pennsylvania and two in New Jersey. The New York directors are elected for 3-year terms, New Jersey and Pennsylvania directors for 2-year terms. The term of one director from each state expires each year. Three of the other directors are nominated by the Grange, and three by the Farm Bureau for 3-year terms.

The directors whose terms expired this year are: J. D. Ameele of Williamson, N. Y., Farm Bureau; Earl Clark of North Norwich, N. Y., State Grange; Harry Bull of Campbell Hall, N. Y., representing membership in District 2; Clifford Snyder of Pittstown, N. J., representing patrons in District 4; and George Hummer, of Titusville, Pa., representing patrons in District 6.

Harry Bull, the only man on the

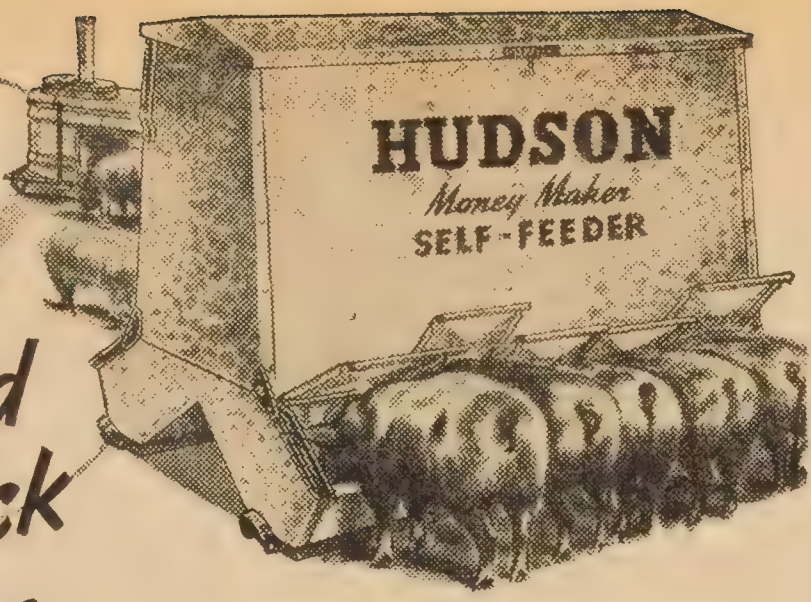
Board who has served since the start of the organization, wished to retire, and William Mapes of Middletown, N. Y., was elected as a director from District 2. The other four men whose terms expired were re-elected.

The highlight of the two meetings was the annual report of general manager J. A. McConnell, who outlined the present situation of G.L.F. and plans for the future. To complete his report he called on A. L. Bibbins, manager of the Feed and Seed Division; J. C. Crissey, manager of the Fertilizer and Chemical Division; V. A. Fogg, manager of the Farm Supplies Division; R. R. Flumerfelt, manager of Cooperative Marketing; and E. H. Fallon, head of G.L.F. Farm Service.

The volume of business for the year ending June 30, 1945, was reported as totalling \$110,491,000.

A lively discussion session followed these reports. Traveling microphones were made available so that any member could ask questions and be heard by all present.

After the meeting several hundred who attended were taken to the G.L.F. Mills for a tour through the plant.



HUDSON
Money Maker
SELF-FEEDER

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'Round
the Clock
Feeders...

Hogs gain weight faster... You do less work with HUDSON Equipment

Small stomach — big appetite — that's why a hog is ready to eat every hour of the day. Self feeders let hogs put on pounds "around the clock"—make 20% faster gains on 25% less feed according to the U.S.D.A. Put HUDSON Self Feeders in your lot — give every pig a chance — cut down on runts — and save yourself feed, time and labor. They are correctly designed, rain-proof, rat-proof, made to handle all kinds of feed, built to last. Ask your dealer to help you get your HUDSON Self Feeders and other HUDSON "Tested and Proved" Equipment.

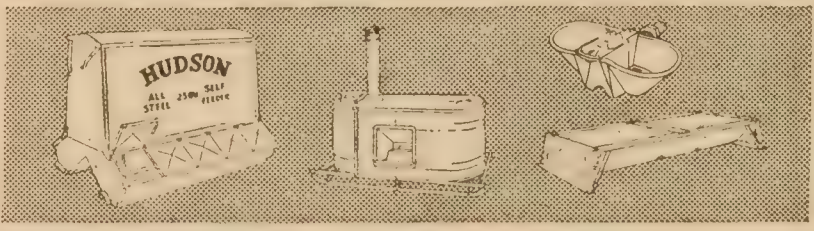
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350 Cuts Per Minute
Make money sawing wood. Use Ottawa—fastest cutting. Cuts large, small logs easiest way. Fells trees. One man operates. Thousands in use. Built to last with heavy, stiff saw blade. Positive safety clutch control: uses power take-off any tractor. **OTTAWA MFG. CO. D2331 Forest Ave., Ottawa, Kans.**

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"Looks Like Good Apple Land," SAID SAM CHERR "But Let's Make Sure!" SAID THE COUNTY AGENT

Sam Cherr's new apple orchard is just coming into bearing, and it's the prettiest block of trees you ever laid eyes on.

But it came mighty near being a failure.

Sam first planned to put his new orchard across the road from his old one. He figured it would make the spraying job easier.

Before he laid it out, though, he talked with his County Agricultural Agent. The County Agent said:

"It looks like a good location. But let's make sure the subsoil is all right to give your trees good drain-

age and let the roots get the air they need. Putting out an orchard costs a lot of money. Waiting for your trees to prove whether or not the soil is what it ought to be is just too big a gamble."

So the County Agent got out his soil auger. And they tested the field Sam had picked. Every time they put down the auger, they found hardpan, and much too close to the surface for good tree growth.

After making test borings in two or three likely looking fields, they found a piece of wonderful apple ground clear at the other end of the farm.

That's where Sam Cherr located his apple orchard.

WORK WITH YOUR COUNTY AGENT

- Attend the meetings and demonstrations he holds in your neighborhood.
- Take advantage of the free literature on farm problems that he has or can get for you.
- Help save his time these busy days by talking with him by telephone, instead of asking him to make a special trip.

Since then, Sam has got lots of other help from the County Agent. He's given Sam advice on spraying, fertilizing, cover crops, pollination, and a lot of apple-growing problems.

Sam Cherr has always taken a good deal of pride in his fruit, but he says this new orchard will put better apples on the market than he's ever grown before. And he'd be the first to say that lots of the credit belongs to the County Agent. All over the country, farmers are getting help from their County Agents that makes farming *better* and *easier*. Another thing that good farmers are doing to farm better and easier is to make full use of electricity.

The Modern Farm Is an Electric Farm!

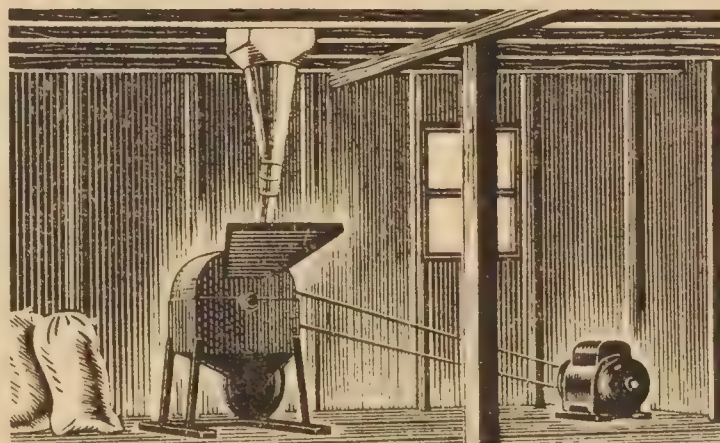


Electricity on the farm can make life more pleasant and work easier. If you don't have electricity, get in touch with the electric service supplier in your area.

If you already have electricity, get your full value out of it by making it do more jobs for you.

To help build up modern farms electrically continues to be the full-time job of a staff of farm specialists in the G-E Farm Industry Division.

A G-E MOTOR IS A HANDY HELPER AT MANY A CHORE



Preparing and Handling Feed—Make sure that your stock get the most out of the feed you buy or grow. Grind it to make it more palatable, more digestible.

And grinding feed with a feed grinder powered by an electric motor is hardly any job at all.

You can also put electric motors to work at many other feed-handling jobs, such as shelling corn, mixing feed, and running elevators and hoists.



In the Workshop—With a G-E electric motor hitched up at the right place, you'll have an "extra muscle" to pitch in and help at the flick of a switch.

It's easy to hitch up these handy G-E motors. You can use the same motor for many workshop devices.

When you buy a motor, get a General Electric motor with a G-E starting switch. They're dependable and long-lived—fully protected against overload.



SPEED FARM REPAIRS WITH A G-E SOLDERING IRON

You can go right at the work at hand when you plug in a G-E electric soldering iron, because it heats up quickly. And it stays at the right heat until you are finished.

A long-lasting, cartridge-type Calrod heater delivers heat directly to the tip of a G-E soldering iron. This Ironclad tip resists pitting; no need for frequent dressing of the iron to make solder flow evenly.

Get a G-E electric soldering iron. See how quickly you can clean up those little repair jobs that now go begging. There's a size for every kind of work.

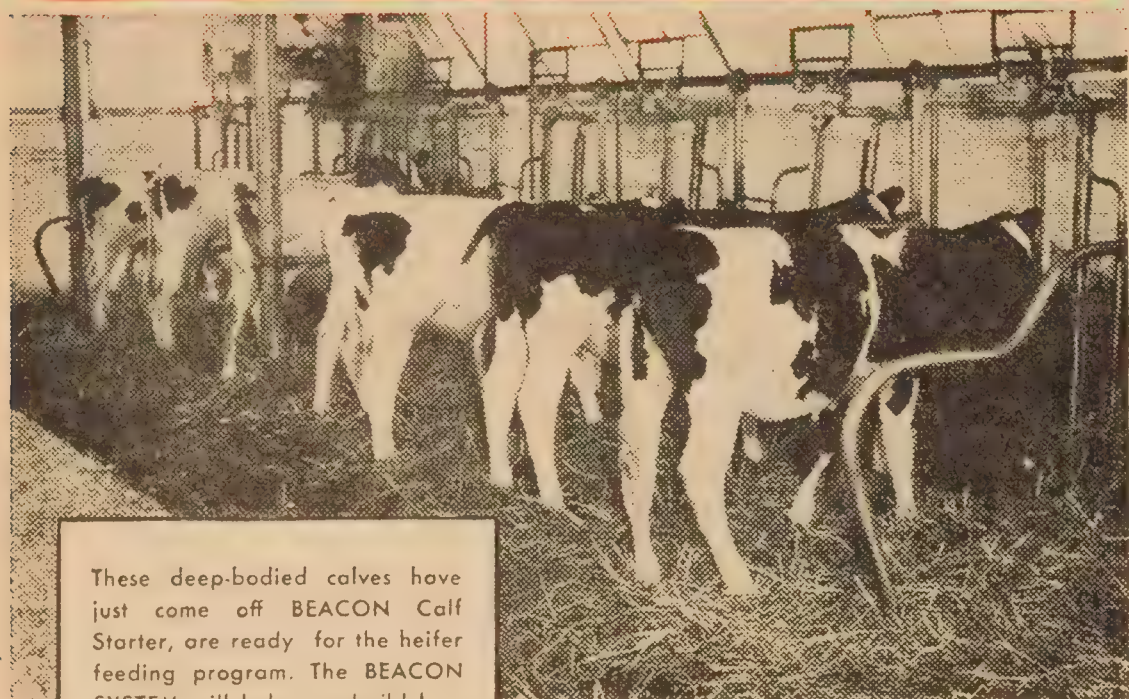
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General Electric Company
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3 PROFITABLE REASONS WHY...



These deep-bodied calves have just come off BEACON Calf Starter, are ready for the heifer feeding program. The BEACON SYSTEM will help you build low-cost, high-producing cows for extra profit

You should feed

BEACON CALF STARTER

YOU SAVE MONEY WHILE FEEDING THE CALF!

Costs of BEACON Calf Starter are considerably lower than the value of the milk you save when you adopt this scientific program.

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BEACON Calf Starter helps you develop animals with large frames and deep, wide barrels. These cows with wide spring of rib, depth of body, and dairy sharpness are the high-producing cows that put extra dollars in the dairyman's pockets.

YOU SAVE ON LIFETIME FEED COSTS!

The BEACON growing program develops cows capable of consuming more roughage—less concentrated feeds.

The calf that is started the BEACON way gives you a three-way profit. Ask your dealer now about BEACON Calf Starter

The BEACON MILLING COMPANY, Inc.
Cayuga, N. Y.

Thanks! for your confidence

We wish to thank every dairyman who ordered a silo of us during the trying war period. We appreciate such confidence in our products and services.

Orders have been filled as fairly as we knew how. But we had to disappoint some customers because there were not enough Craine Silos to go round. Shortages of materials and manpower, plus war work, limited production. We regret each instance where we could not furnish what our customer wanted. You have been most considerate of the conditions under which we labored, and it has inspired us to do our level best for you in the future.

Sincerely, *Zur Craine*
President

CRAINE INC., 1125 Pine St., Norwich, N. Y.

CRAINE better built **SILOS**



1946 Poultry Prospects

By J. C. Huttar

AS I VISIT with folks who keep chickens, I get the definite impression that they're uncertain about their future plans. A tremendous production of chickens has developed this year. The war has ended, the Quartermaster's Department has practically quit buying chickens, red meat is almost ration free and fairly plentiful. Result—too many chickens for the demand and a real drop in prices.



J. C. HUTTAR

Immediately following V-J Day we also saw a sag in egg market prices. The smaller egg sizes, particularly, seemed to go begging for a while. Here again the big reduction in government buying was felt.

So I can understand why even the general run of poultrymen, who figure mostly on market eggs for their income, would gaze into the future through clear or smoked glasses instead of those rose-colored lenses which they wore all year.

Chick Orders Big

Now, one might expect from all this that hatcheries would be closed up tight in this off-season and that advance orders for baby chicks would be extremely light.

No such thing!

The government's latest hatchery report shows that October 1 bookings of chick orders are 89% heavier than a year ago. From Delmarva, where 50% of the country's commercial broilers are grown, a record number of eggs went into incubators in the middle of October.

This doesn't sound much like reduction. And yet I talked with several people from that broiler area last week, and they told how distressed broiler growers are by the present demoralized market. In fact, some of their representatives met with other members of the National Poultry Producers' Federation and got the backing of that organization for their request to have the Army start buying chicken again. They expect to go to Congress with their request.

I also had a chance to visit with a dozen or so New York State hatcherymen last week and without exception their advanced chick orders are as good or better than normal. One man told me that he is sold out until July 1946 on heavy breed chicks and up to May on Leghorns.

All very confusing, isn't it?

Price Prospects

Realizing fully that Washington decisions can change things quickly and radically and that chick orders can be cancelled, I still think it might be worth taking stock at this time.

POULTRY—All figures seem to show that we still have to market a lot of summer-hatched broilers and roasters.

We are just beginning to get in the markets the tremendous hen crop from Midwest farms which always comes at the end of the laying year.

We have a turkey crop 22% larger than last year and 63% larger than pre-war to market in the next two

(Continued on Page 18)

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READY-TO-LAY PULLETS

15,000 pullets from 6 weeks up to ready-to-lay. All from stock bred for egg production—early hatched, range raised, full of health and vitality, ready to make money for you. Now ready for shipment.

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BABY CHICKS—Free catalog describes one of finest poultry plants in East. Hatches weekly all year. Place your order well in advance.

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BABY CHICKS TURKEY POULTS

Turkey poults, January 1st to August 30th.

B.B.B. Bronze, Nargansett, Bourbon Reds, White

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Baby Chicks year around, White Leghorns,

Barred Rocks, Hampshire Reds, Crosses.

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Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat. Non-Sexed Pullets Cockerels
Hanson or Large Type per 100 per 100 per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns... \$10.00 \$18.00 \$5.00
Black Minorcas... 10.00 18.00 5.00
Bar. & Wh. Rox. Cross, Wy... 15.00 18.00 15.00
N. Hamp. Reds (AAA Sup.)... 17.00 22.00 15.00
Heavy Mix \$13.-100; ASSORTED BROILER CHIX \$11.-100. Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. 100% live delivery. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy. C. P. Leister Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

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OLD LETTERS — Wanted to buy accumulation old letters with stamps on, before 1920. RENSSLAER, NEW YORK

J. H. WALL,

How to turn FEED INTO MONEY



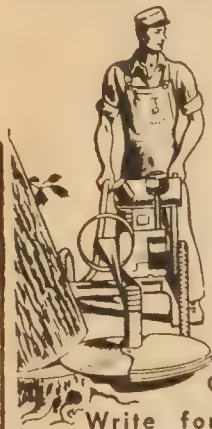
It's only the feed that is turned into milk that results in a profit. With feed high in price, and not always top in quality, there's added reason this year for promoting appetite, digestion and assimilation. For sluggish barn-fed cows, the drugs, Iron, Iodine, Minerals and Vitamin D in Kow-Kare bring help when help is needed most. At slight cost you can add Kow-Kare to the feed . . . and make it pay. Play safe this winter, with Kow-Kare conditioning. \$1.25 and 65¢ sizes. Free Cow Booklet on request.

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Question Box

We planted about three-fourths of an acre of Colorado spruce this spring. The weeds are so bad, we thought that we would fence this area in next spring and put some six-weeks-old chicks in it to keep it clean. Do you think that will be all right?—W. L., New York.

I feel that I cannot recommend this plan, because in order to put enough chickens in there to keep the area clean, there would be a danger of too high concentration of nitrogen in the soil from their droppings. We had on our experiment station a 30-year-old plantation of white pine that was actually killed because a flock of starlings got the habit of roosting in the trees every night for a short period of time.—R. P. Prichard, N. Y. State College of Forestry.

What is the rule for figuring the correct size of a pulley on a machine such as a feed grinder?

Four factors are involved: the pulley size, the speed (revolutions per minute) of the pulley on the engine; the diameter of the pulley, and the speed at which it should run on the machine to be operated. If you know any three of these factors, you can always find the fourth. Let us take some arbitrary figures to illustrate. Suppose you have a 12" pulley on an engine with a normal operating speed of 500 r.p.m. You have a machine with a recommended speed of 1000 r.p.m., and you want to know what the pulley size should be to get that speed. Multiply the diameter of the pulley (12") by the revolutions per minute (500), and the result is 6,000. Dividing this by the r.p.m. at which the machine should run (1000), you find that the pulley size on the machine should be 6".

Let us look at it another way. You have a machine with a 10" pulley, and want it to run 800 r.p.m. You have an engine with a 16" pulley running at a normal speed of 900 r.p.m. Multiplying 900 by 16" gives you 14,400, and by dividing this by 10" (the size of the pulley on the machine), you will find that hooking the two together would give you a speed of 14,400 r.p.m. on your machine, which is too fast. Dividing 14,400 by 800 (the speed you want to get) you get 18, which is the right diameter of the pulley you should have on the machine.

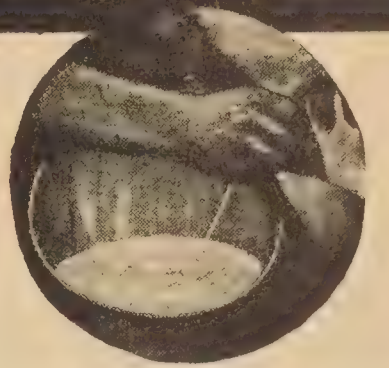
We have a cow that is such a good producer that it is always difficult to dry her off in time to give her a rest before she freshens. What is the best way to dry off such a cow?

Drying off can be accomplished within a few days by the following procedure: stop giving her grain and, if necessary, reduce the amount of water she gets. Of course when a cow is on pasture, the best procedure is to keep her in the barn. Skip a milking or two; then, if it seems necessary to milk the cow, milk her clean, then let her go for several days on reduced feed and water. You probably will not find it necessary to milk the cow out more than twice.

Where calves are started on whole milk, what is the earliest age at which the milk can be discontinued?

If a calf is worth raising, we think it should get some whole milk for at least 6 weeks. The general rule is to feed 1 pound of milk per day for each 10 pounds of live weight, but it is never necessary to give a calf more than 16 pounds a day. You can begin to give calves calf starter and hay when they are a week old.

IT'S A BIG JOB FOR ANY COW 6,000-10,000 lbs. of milk yearly... and a strong healthy calf!



Every worthwhile cow has a big production job to do. She must produce 3 to 5 tons of milk or more yearly. And she must drop a strong, healthy calf.

Because milk is high in calcium and phosphorus, a cow draws heavily on her mineral supplies each time she's milked. And during gestation she may further drain her reserves to build a sound skeleton for her calf.

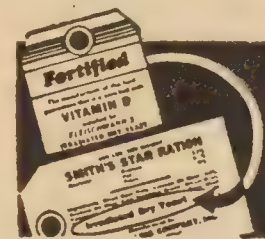
You can help her produce by supplying well-balanced feeds containing adequate calcium and phosphorus and plenty of Vitamin D. Vitamin D speeds the absorption of these two minerals—makes them available for milk as well as for bone and flesh.

Fleischmann's Irradiated Dry Yeast is a rich, economical source of Vitamin D for four-footed animals. The next time you buy feeds, concentrates or minerals, make sure the words "Irradiated Dry Yeast" are on the feed tag.

\$3.50 POSTPAID 5-POUND PACKAGE

If you can't obtain feeds, concentrates or minerals containing Fleischmann's Irradiated Dry Yeast, see your dealer or send \$3.50 for the postpaid 5-lb. FIDY package. Contains enough for 8 dairy cows and 6 calves for one year or 6 brood sows for a year and 40 pigs to market size. Feeding directions with each package. Address STANDARD BRANDS INCORPORATED, Desk AG-11-17.

FREE BOOKLET—Send today for your free copy of "The Importance of Vitamin D for the Entire Dairy Herd." Address STANDARD BRANDS INCORPORATED, Desk AG-11-17.



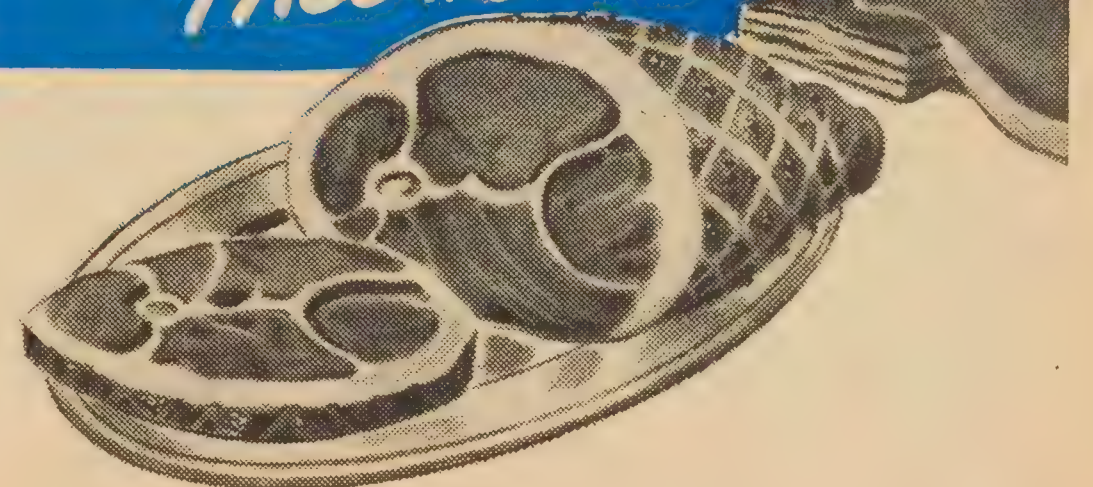
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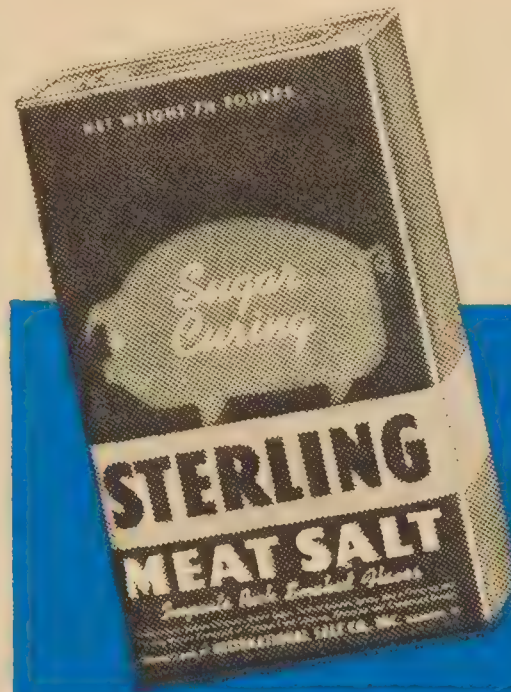


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Easy to use, quick and safe—get Sterling from your dealer today. Packed in 7½ lb. containers.

And for sausage—at its spicy, sizzling best—use Sterling Seasoning.

Here's Your Free Handy Guide for Farmers! Contains time-tested directions for "Dry" and "Brine" methods of curing meat; seasoning sausage; curing pickles and sauerkraut. Easy ways to improve hay and ensilage. Proper Salt amounts for livestock. Also handy household hints.



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Please send me a free copy of your
Handy Farmers' Guide.
Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____

Thanksgiving

AT LEM JOHNSON'S

(Continued from Page 1)

"Don't let Lemuel find that out or he will send them straight back," said Ma.

"No worry," said Mr. White. "Hank won't tip his hand that far. He knows how they love each other."

"Lemuel may ask," said Ma.

"He won't find out if he does," said Mr. White. "That Hank has got more ways of answerin' a question without givin' the answer than anybody else in the whole wide world."

Pa paid Mr. Wagner and said, "They are nice fat turkeys, Hank. Where did you pick 'em up?"

"They are nice birds," said Mr. Wagner. "This is the second time I have had the honor of gettin' you folks your roastin' birds. I hope these turn out to be just as tender and juicy as that fancy goose I got you."

"You didn't say where you bought them," said Pa.

"I pride myself on knowin' this country like a Mexican knows his beans. I can get you turkeys or ducks or guinea hens. I could even get you a couple of peacocks, and them's rare these days."

"Where did you say you found them?" asked Pa.

"Over to Joe Crane's," said Mr. Wagner, getting into the car. "One of 'em was on the gate-post and the other was struttin' around with his tail spread. Them's the first peacocks I have saw since I was a boy."

"I meant the turkeys," said Pa.

"Oh!" said Mr. Wagner, looking down at his feet. "Now that's funny—I had my foot on the brake pedal instead of the starter. I thought she'd stalled on me again."

"I didn't hear you say where you got the turkeys," said Pa.

"I'm goin' to tell you that just as quick as we elect a Republican President," said Mr. Wagner, and he hollered something else but the car made so much noise nobody could hear what he said.

Nina Salisbury came before breakfast Monday, and Pa and Ma took me to school on their way to town to get the cranberries and things for Thanksgiving. Ma was afraid she would forget to get something, so she wrote out a long list, and she went away and forgot it.

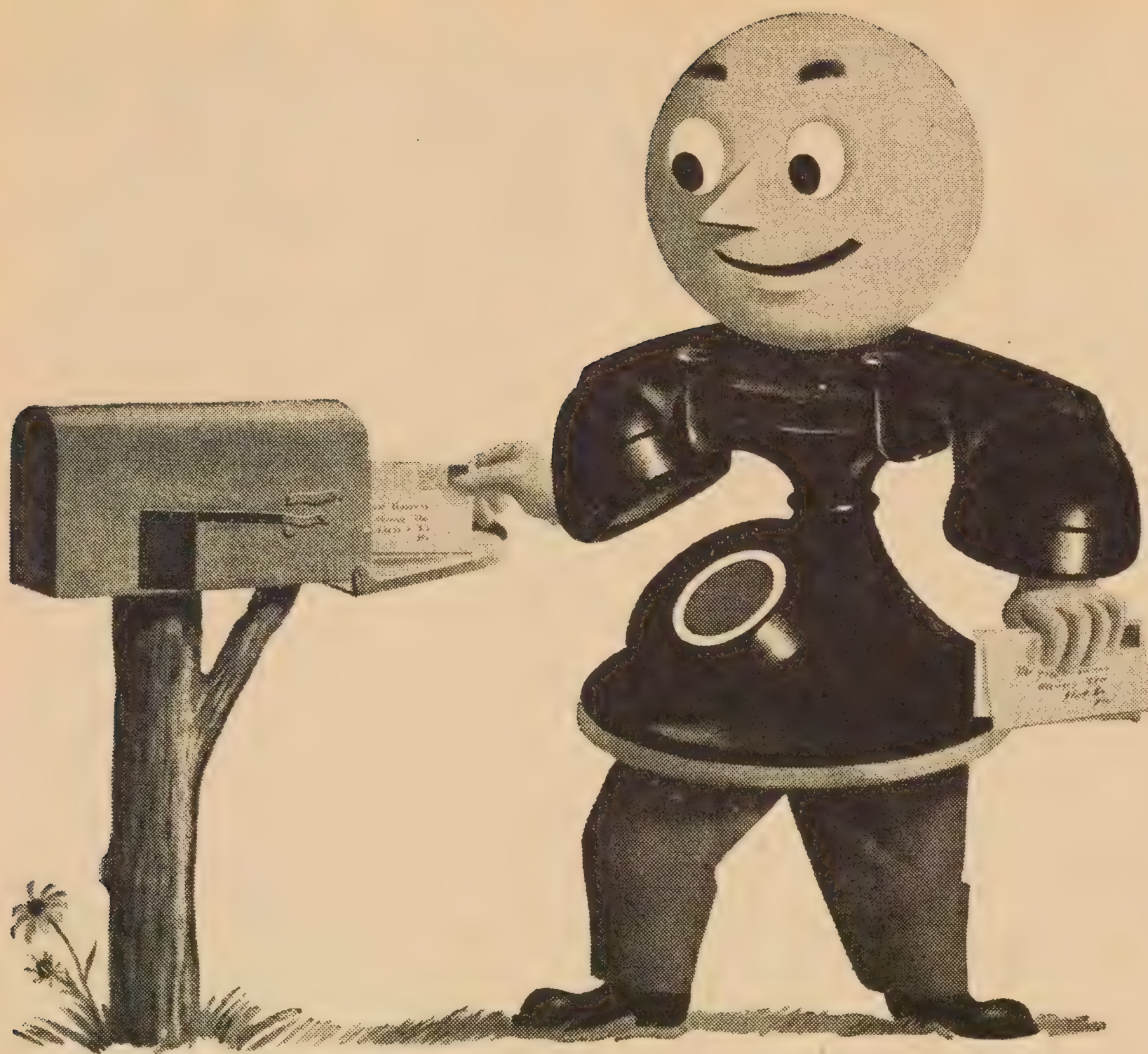
Pa said, "Never mind. Just buy some of everything they got." But Ma made him turn around at the schoolhouse and go back after the list.

All that week Pa was awful busy cutting wood and Ma and Nina were awful busy cooking, and Thanksgiving morning Ma got me up early so we could have our breakfast and get the dinner ready. After breakfast Ma told me to go out and play, but I went with Pa up to Mr. White's to get another long table and some chairs.

Aunt Ella and Uncle Augustus got to our house first and pretty soon we had six cars parked in our yard. All my aunts and uncles and cousins came, and Bert and Tommy and Harold and me went out to the barn and played hide and seek, and Tommy tore his stocking on a nail, and I hid in the feed-box and nobody could find me. Then Ma blowed the horn and we all went in to dinner, and Ma was mad with me for getting myself all meal off the feed-box. Cousin Ethel brushed me off and then we boys all had to wash our hands and faces and comb our hair.

Ma had two big tables set and room for everybody to sit down. Pa asked Uncle George to say the blessing and he did it awful quick, and then Nina brought in both turkeys and put one

(Continued on Page 20)



WE'D LIKE SOME ADVICE

We're getting ready to do a lot of telephone work in farm areas just as soon as men and materials are available to do it.

So right now we're writing farm folks all over the country asking them what they think might be done to improve

telephone service and make it still more useful. If you are asked for your opinions, will you please answer the questions fully and frankly? It will help us go ahead faster with our plans to modernize and extend farm telephone service.

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Econ-O-Mail, P.O. Box 111, Waltham, Mass.

Stop rust from gnawing at your profits ...with GULF NO-RUST NO. 1

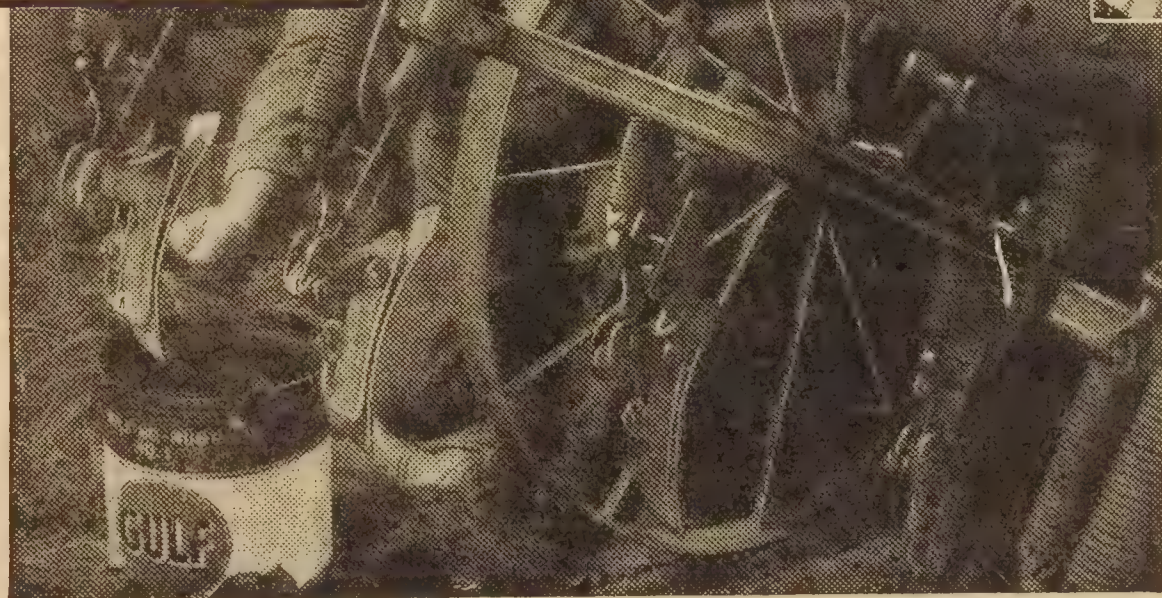
HERE'S a quick and easy way to save yourself a lot of hard, unproductive work . . . and much of the money you spend for new farm tools or repairs.

Use Gulf No-Rust No. 1 to protect plows, harrows . . . all kinds of farm implements . . . against rust damage while you're not using them. They will work better, last longer. And you won't have to spend time cleaning off rust.

Gulf No-Rust is easy to apply, inexpensive to use. You will find that it pays to use Gulf No-Rust for protecting plows and other equipment left idle in the field even for a few days. It's so long-lasting* that one thorough application will give complete protection to farm tools in storage *all winter long*.

Get Gulf No-Rust No. 1 today. See for yourself how much work, time, and labor it will save you.

★ In exhaustive tests with a Weatherometer machine, 4 other rust preventive compounds broke down and failed to protect after exposures of 1 to 24 days. Gulf No-Rust No. 1 was still protecting bright metal parts when these tests were discontinued after 25 days in the machine . . . equal to more than 200 days of outdoor exposure.



Bright, sharp cultivator shovels, protected this winter with Gulf No-Rust No. 1, will still be bright and sharp next summer when crops are up and ready to work. Gulf No-Rust No. 1 doesn't drip on barn floors, or make a messy job out of rust-proofing implements for winter storage.



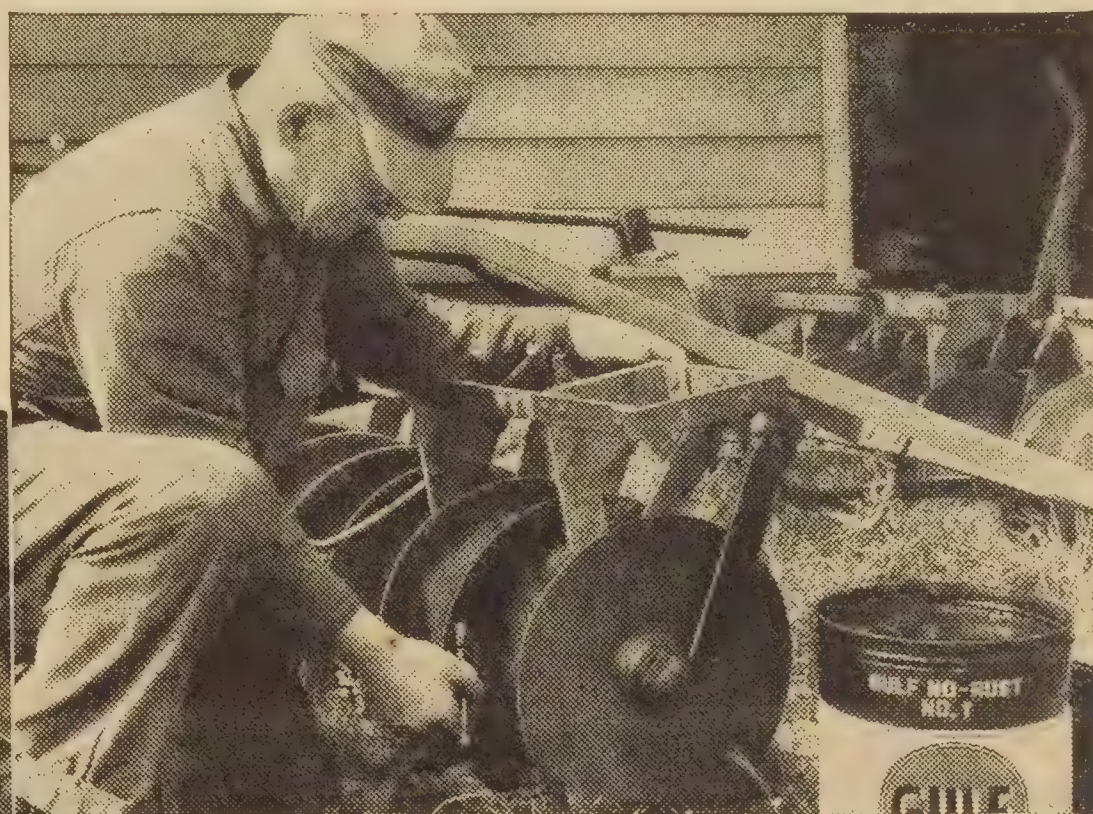
After leaving his plow in the field for several days, this farmer won't have to scrub rust off the moldboard before he starts to plow. Gulf No-Rust No. 1 is easy to apply with a stiff paint brush. And it doesn't have to be swabbed off. It comes off in the furrow.

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It takes only a little time to put Gulf No-Rust No. 1 on all 20 or so of the discs of this harrow. And then they are protected against rust until the harrow is used again. If Gulf No-Rust No. 1 stiffens a bit in cold weather, heating will soften it quickly for easy application. Heating doesn't affect its protective powers in the least.

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★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

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GUERNSEY BULL CALF: dropped March 1945. Langwater & Butterfat blood lines. Background of desirably proved sires and high producing cow families. His dam produced 13,188 lbs. M., 664.7 lb. F. at 3 years age, second dam 12,376 lb. M., 705.5 lb. F., third dam 13,362 lb. M., 697 lb. F. Complete pedigree sent on request. State Bang's free herd No. 151.

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Overstocked—Offer 10 Reg. Guernsey Females six months to six years of age. Desirable blood lines. Good individuals. Excellent physical condition. Negative to Bang and T.B. No mastitis. Some to freshen late fall and early winter.

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200 ACRE DAIRY FARM.

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FLOYD HIBBARD DISPERSAL — 50 HEAD

Springville, Susquehanna Co., Pa., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20.

His farm in a large tent. A leading and old-established Penna. Herd. T.B. Accredited, Bang Certified. In Cow Testing for 17 years. Herd averages as high as 502.6 lb. of fat, 2 time milking. Officially classified for type: 1 "excellent", 6 "Very Good", 12 "Good Plus", 3 "Good".—FLOYD HIBBARD, Owner, SPRINGVILLE, PA.

W. T. CONKLING COMPLETE DISPERSAL — 90 HEAD

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

Sale held in heated pavilion. Earlville, Madison Co., N. Y.

Herd Sire, Sir Emperor Design, the only son of the leading proven sire, Dunloggin Design, out of a 931 lb. fat record dam. He sells with 25 daughters. Many cows with large CTA records up to 800 lb. fat. 40 cows and heifers bred to a \$3000 son of Montvic Lochinvar. Animals of all ages, many due during the next three months.

—W. T. CONKLING, Owner, EARLVILLE, N. Y.

JOHN R. MAXWELL COMPLETE DISPERSAL — 50 HEAD

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26. His farm, 2 miles south of Franklin-

ville, Catt. Co., N. Y., on Route 16, Buffalo-Olean Road.

Many fresh and close springers, bred and unbred heifers, heifer calves. A good producing herd. 7 cows with CTA records from 400 lb. to 485 lb. fat, 2 time milking, some in heifer form. All raised on the farm, rich in King Bessie, Carnation and Posch blood lines. Sale will start at 10:30 A. M., held in big tent, lunch served.

—JOHN R. MAXWELL, Owner, FRANKLINVILLE, N. Y.

FRANK RUHLEN ESTATE DISPERSAL SALE — 60 HEAD

TUESDAY, NOV. 27. At the farm, 2½ miles west of Sardinia,

7 miles east of Springville, on the Middle Road, Erie Co., N. Y.

T.B. Accredited, blood tested, under State calfhood vaccination plan. 33 milkers, 27 yearlings and heifers. Herd founded in 1910, many have large production records. The complete line of farm and dairy equipment will be sold in the forenoon. Sale starts at 10:00 A. M. sharp. This is an excellent herd for type and production with a better than 400 lb. average for the year.

—FRANK RUHLEN ESTATE, Owner, EAST CONCORD, N. Y.

LYMAN LAMB DISPERSAL — 112 HEAD

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, at his farm located 5 miles east of

Oswego, Oswego County, N. Y., on Hall Road.

T.B. Accredited, Registered Cattle blood tested, young animals Bang's Vaccinated, up-to-date mastitis tests. 75 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS—49 milkers, all fresh or heavy springers, majority first, second and third calf heifers; 15 heifers from 6 months to 1 year; 11 calves. (Most of these are from high producing Canadian blood lines.) 25 HIGH GRADE GUERNSEY COWS, part fresh, balance springers. This herd produced \$10,500 of milk in three months. Sale will start at 10:00 A. M., lunch served, held in a big tent regardless of weather.—LYMAN LAMB, Owner, OSWEGO, N. Y.

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170 Registered Holsteins selling DECEMBER 5-6.

For 23 years, these December Earlville, Madison Co., N. Y., sales have attracted buyers of high quality animals from all Eastern United States. T.B. Accredited, negative, many Bang's Vaccinated, mastitis charts with milking animals, all treated against shipping fever. Sale held in heated pavilion.

The First Day — Wed., Dec. 5. 50 select animals of the breed's most popular blood lines. Both sex, all ages.

The Second Day — Thurs., Dec. 6. 125 Fresh and Close Springers. Many with 500 to 757 lbs. fat.

Catalogs will be available at the ringside at each of these events. Animals in all sales under my management sold to be exactly as represented with the highest code of business ethics. For 25 years, the East's most prominent breeders and dairymen have patronized my sales with satisfactory results. I shall be glad to meet you at any of the above sales. There are some real values awaiting you.

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HORSES and PONIES

Farm chunks, 1250 to 1500 pounds; heavy drafters, 1600 to 2500 pounds; Percherons, Belgians, singles, matched pairs or carload, whatever weights and colors required.

All-purpose saddle horses for general use, also fancy three and five-gaited, Indian Pinto cow ponies neck-rein broke, Golden Palominos, Hunters and Jumpers. Large ponies, Arabians, Hackneys and Welsh; large, medium and midget Shetlands, solid colors and attractive spotted; shipped singly in crates by express. How old are children you want pony for?

Your Entire Satisfaction Fully Guaranteed.

Howard Chandler
CHARITON, IOWA



DOWN THE



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

I have just returned from a trip to the Midwest. Incidentally, I met our friend Ed Babcock on the train going out and we spent a very pleasant evening. I expect he saw the same things I did, and I am wondering if he will interpret them the same.

Corn fields looked over-burdened with big ears. I did not see one corn field that had been picked. If it ever dries up enough so they can pick it, we will have all the corn we can afford to buy. I am putting it that way because it seems that no one out there has paid much attention to ceiling prices up to the present time, and it looks to me as if they don't ever intend to if they can possibly help it.

I visited a man who had 1,200 acres of the biggest, finest hybrid corn I ever saw. We drove through one field of 600 acres, stopping occasionally, and it was quite an experience, especially since none of it had been picked. He has sold what will be left on this field after picking for \$3000 to turn lambs into. He told us they would pick and bin this entire field in five days and that the yield would be between 90 and 100 bushels per acre.

WILL SELL RATHER THAN FEED

These corn men are not bothering with livestock this year. They figure they will make so much on the corn that more profits would only increase their income tax, so why bother. This is having a very decided effect on the livestock outlook for this winter and spring.

Hay is selling from \$16 to \$18 a ton baled and delivered. This is a lot less than a year ago, but there is a lot more hay everywhere.

The big feeding yards in this corn country, where they formerly had no feed thousands and thousands of animals, are today absolutely empty. There seems to be a number of reasons for this, but primarily they are commercial feeding yards worked on the basis of a quick turn-over for quick profit, and with the scarcity of all classes of good feeding animals and the prices they are bringing, these men cannot see a quick profit in them. The fact that corn has not been picked yet is probably another reason. I am inclined to think that this year there is no so-called "distress" stuff available. Usually, where great numbers of livestock exist, someone gets into trouble of one kind or another and has to sacrifice his livestock, and these men are ever on the lookout for just such a situation. This kind of livestock is not in the picture this year anywhere.

I went out there for the purpose of buying around 20 cars of feeding animals and came back with three.

I am now convinced that I have been wrong in not fully appreciating the livestock and meat shortage we are facing this winter and spring. We have been having only an intermission in the meat shortage; and while I do not entirely agree with many men out there who say that we are facing a greater meat shortage this spring than we had last spring, I do believe that the wise farm wife will put away some meat for spring use and the wise livestock man will not sell all his livestock this fall.

There seems to be a feeling that sharply higher prices on any kind of livestock will be determinedly fought against by both the Government and the packer, because the packer's increased costs of processing, due to higher labor costs, etc., will have to be reflected back into just as low costing

livestock as he can possibly buy. It is also anticipated that black markets will flourish even more as time goes on, and that more and more costs will be hidden in all kinds of stuff as we get into the winter and spring.

Summarizing: Fewer animals are going on feed everywhere, leaving more grain available eventually—and a whole lot less meat.

—A. A.—

Holstein Calf Project — The Connecticut Holstein Breeders' Association will repeat its heifer calf project. Heifers were distributed last year to 4-H Club members. These will be sold at auction in October, 1946. This year the association wants to place 12 pure-bred heifers in the hands of worthy boys and girls. Those interested should contact their county club agent for information and application.—C. Knight.

Buy yourself a BETTER BULL



OWN an AYRSHIRE

and raise big, strong, deep-bodied red and white cows that produce the most 4% milk at the least feed cost—cows that are hardy, rugged, good grazers, and that carry perfect type udders. High carcass value.

Ayrshire Bulls are scientifically bred for heavy and economical production under average farm conditions.

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December 5, 1945

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Take Route 237, 10 miles east of Batavia to Byron.

SATURDAY, NOV. 24, 1:30 P. M.

18 REGISTERED COWS
1 REGISTERED BULL,
Huff Sir Toney Henry Wayne
6 GRADE COWS

Nine of these are fresh with calves by side. These cows are large, high producers of excellent blood line that were selected by me and imported from Canada as 2 year olds and yearlings, two years ago. They are in excellent health, T.B. tested and Bangs negative. THIS SALE IS BEING HELD OWING TO SHORT-AGE OF LABOR AND FEED.

Register papers in charge of Furman Huff, Honeoye, N. Y.

H. G. WILCOX, Auctioneer, BERGEN, N. Y.

LESTER H. CHAPPELL, Owner,
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FOUR — BORN MARCH, 1944—EACH \$65
FOUR — BORN FEB., 1945—EACH \$50

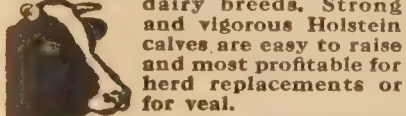
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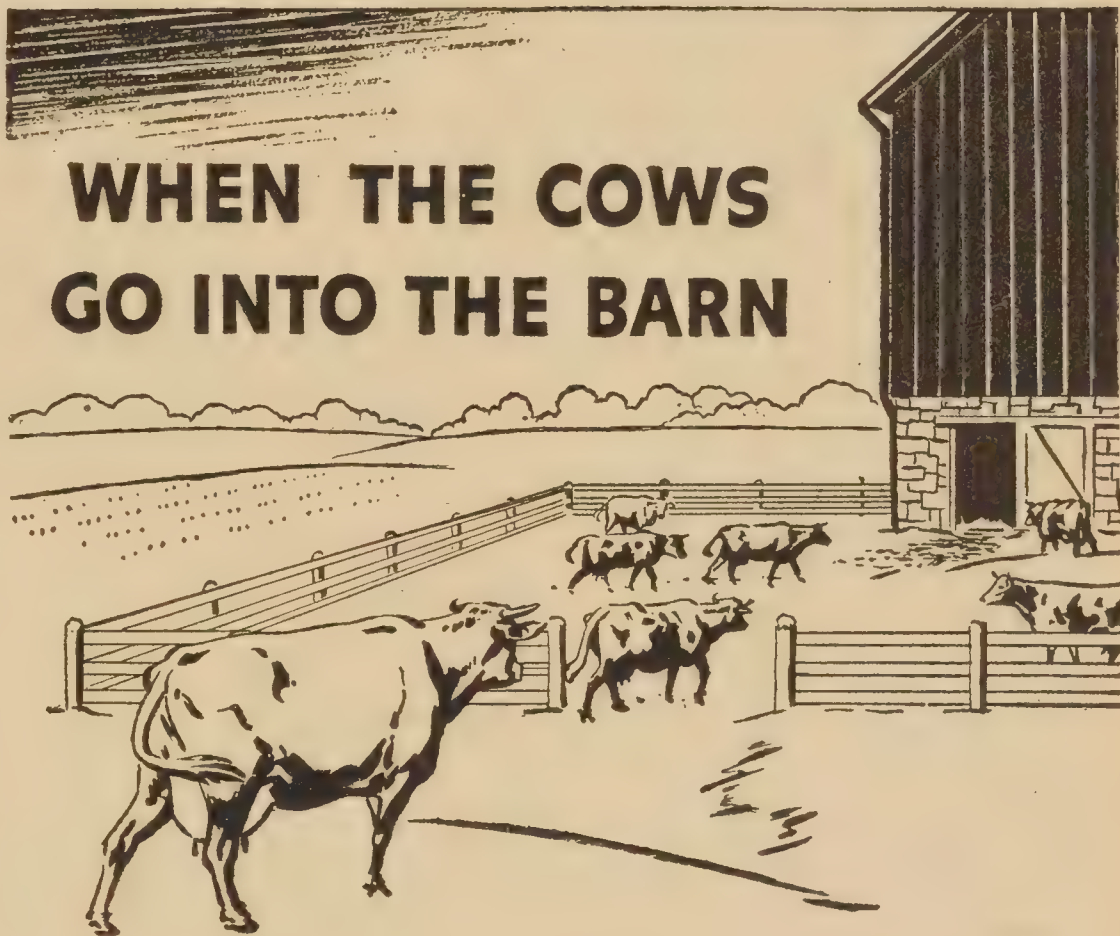
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... That's no reason for your profits to "hole-up" for the winter months, too. Not if you follow the tried and tested Profit Feeding Program successfully used by countless dairymen. They have found that daily, round the season, feeding of:

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With VITAMIN D

A MINERAL FEED SUPPLEMENT

helps keep their herds in the prime condition necessary to keep production UP. MINRALTONE contains 11 essential minerals which your young stock, dry stock and milch cows need in their diet for rapid growth, sturdy health and top production and reproduction. Write for information about a MINRALTONE feeding program for your stock.



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ORDER NOW



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Rooms with Bath for \$300
HOTEL Radios in Every Room.
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39th AND CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

New Duck and Goose Feathers Wanted.
HIGHEST PRICES PAID. WE PAY FREIGHT.
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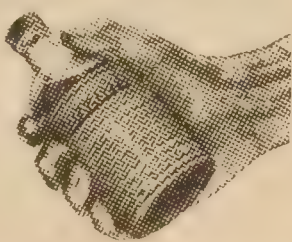
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BAD NEWS FOR FARM RODENTS MURDER INCORPORATED IN THIS SMALL BOTTLE

Yes Sir! Pour its contents on sacking or other old fabric, as directed and leave overnight. Next morning sweep up carcasses for disposal. Small indoor areas can be treated without mask by following instructions. For burrows, saturate rag and poke it into hole. You'll get rodent death and burial in one easy operation.

No complicated applicators. No fire or explosion hazard. Sold in feed and seed stores and at farm equipment centers . . . or order from

Larvacide is a powerful, penetrating tear gas. Poured as a liquid it quickly turns into killing fumes which sink into rats' indoor retreats, to drive them out to die in the open. No carcass nuisance. LARVACIDE has been used in flour mills, feed and seed warehouses for twenty years.



INNIS, SPEIDEN & CO., Manufacturers 117 Liberty Street, NEW YORK 6, N.Y.
6 1-lb. Bottles, \$8.10 — 12 Bottles, \$15.00

1946 Poultry Prospects

(Continued from Page 12)

months.

On the basis of all this, I can't see how poultry markets can get any better before January. My guess is that they'll get worse.

EGGS—Following the reaction from the end of the war, egg markets have again tightened up. This was to be expected because: (1) this is the season of lowest fresh production; (2) civilian holdings of storage eggs are not only lower than in any war year but even lower than peacetime years for November; (3) buying power is still good and eggs are not high priced as compared to competitive foods.

On this basis, egg prices should remain good until this year's pullets get into full swing of production after the middle of December. What happens then depends on how much of this year's fairly large pullet hatch finally gets into laying houses. Here again the figures are quite confusing.

True, we had a big hatch. But how much of it has been and is going to be sold for meat? The nearest I can come to the answer is a general impression that people are keeping more hens.

Government Forecasts Huge Surplus

Here's the way the government figures the egg surplus for 1946. First, they figure that there will be about the same size production or possibly 5% less than 1945. This means about 160 million cases of eggs.

	Million cases
Civilians will eat (330 eggs each).....	124
The military will need.....	5
Hatching eggs amount to.....	6
There will be exported.....	1
Total use.....	136

This leaves a surplus of 24,000,000 cases of 30 dozen each. And that's a lot of eggs. It's enough of a surplus to break prices badly without government support and even this won't stop the break entirely.

A request has been made (of Congress, I suppose) for \$300,000,000 to buy this surplus.

A thing to remember in this connection is that such a support program can only work if:

1. The support price is low enough to discourage production, or,
2. If government regulation of production goes with it.

Self-Regulation

I know that some poultrymen like the idea of government supports, subsidies and production controls, but the majority of those with whom I've talked don't favor these things.

Some folks feel that because production was greatly expanded as part of our war effort and at government request, there should be a short period of moderate government buying to ease the adjustment. The idea is to have the government export their purchases so that they won't bear down prices.

Even this compromise won't work, however, if present figures on hatchings and chick orders are a true indication of poultrymen's plans. It's going to need some self-regulation on the part of poultry farmers themselves.

One Man's Opinion

From all this it strikes me that 1946 looks like a gamble as far as poultry and eggs are concerned. The only safe way to proceed seems to be on the basis of top-notch stock and very efficient production. It appears that this is no time for the amateur to be in the chicken or turkey business.

On the other hand, I'm not quite as pessimistic about the 1946 outlook as the folks in the U. S. Department of Agriculture appear to be.

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Thousands of leading dairymen depend on Security Udder Treatment to keep cows free from udder trouble. Often it clears up swollen udders between milkings. Especially effective at calving time. This highly potent antiseptic really checks the trouble and quickly clears it up or money refunded.

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How to Handle Raw Fur

By JIM HARRISON

ALTHOUGH it is not possible to look into the future with any degree of certainty, it seems likely that raw furs will continue to command good prices this coming season, as has been the case in recent years.

Each year, though, an important part of the value of the pelts is lost to trappers because of improper handling. Care in skinning and stretching will pay big dividends when your fur check is received.

Most small furbearers are skinned in the cased manner, which means that the skin is pulled down from the hind legs over the body in the form of a pocket. With a sharp knife, slit the fur just below the root of the tail from one hind leg to the other. Work the skin loose with your finger tips and pull it down over the body, using your knife as little as possible. Be especially careful around the front legs, eyes, ears and mouth, as it is easy to tear the skin at these points. Bear in mind that the less excess fat you leave on the pelt, the less you will have to remove from the skin after it is stretched.

In the case of skunk, avoid the glands found at the root of the tail as much as possible. In fact, since the belly fur of this animal is of little value, it will not decrease the value of the pelt if you cut completely around these glands, leaving a small patch of fur on each.

Stretching the Pelts

After the skin is removed from the carcass, drape it over a small stretcher and remove all fat and grease not actually a part of the pelt itself to prevent grease burn and consequent spoilage. It is best to use a dull knife when doing this. If a sharp knife is used, you may cut too closely to the roots of the guard hair and the fur will pull out.

It is important that a properly sized stretcher for each skin be selected. Since it is difficult these days to obtain factory made stretchers of steel, it is best to make your own from soft wood of any kind, using the following table as a guide:

	Length	Width at Base	Width at Shoulder
Mink	32"	4"	3"
Muskrat	23"	8"	7"
Weasel	16"	3"	2"
Skunk	32"	9"	8"
Fox	42"	10"	7"

The stretchers should be tapered gradually from the base to the shoulder, then more rapidly to the tip of the board. Smooth all rough edges and round the sides slightly so there will

(Continued on Page 20)



When Johnny takes a "second look," WILL HE STILL WANT TO FARM?



After the "welcomes" have all been said—after he's caught up on sleep and home cooking—Johnny's going to take a "second look" around the farm.

Then, will he still want to farm?

Johnny will be looking for the answers to two important questions. First, if he stays on the farm, will he make enough money to have the things he wants in life? Second, will he face all the back-breaking work and long hours his parents endured?

Both answers, he knows, depend a lot upon how many jobs he can do with machinery and power. What's more, Johnny has new ideas about power. In war, he saw modern gasoline engines in action where men's lives depended upon power and reliable performance. He knows power and performance count in farming, too.

When your son takes his "second look" around the farm, he'll feel a lot better about farming if he sees a modern gasoline tractor with a high-compression engine. Such a tractor—designed for instant starting, convenient operation, power and reliable performance—can make farm living more pleasant, more profitable and far more attractive.

If you want your boy to settle down on a farm, either your own or one in your community, why not plan now so that when he takes his "second look" you can be sure that he'll still want to farm?

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PREVENT POWER LOSS

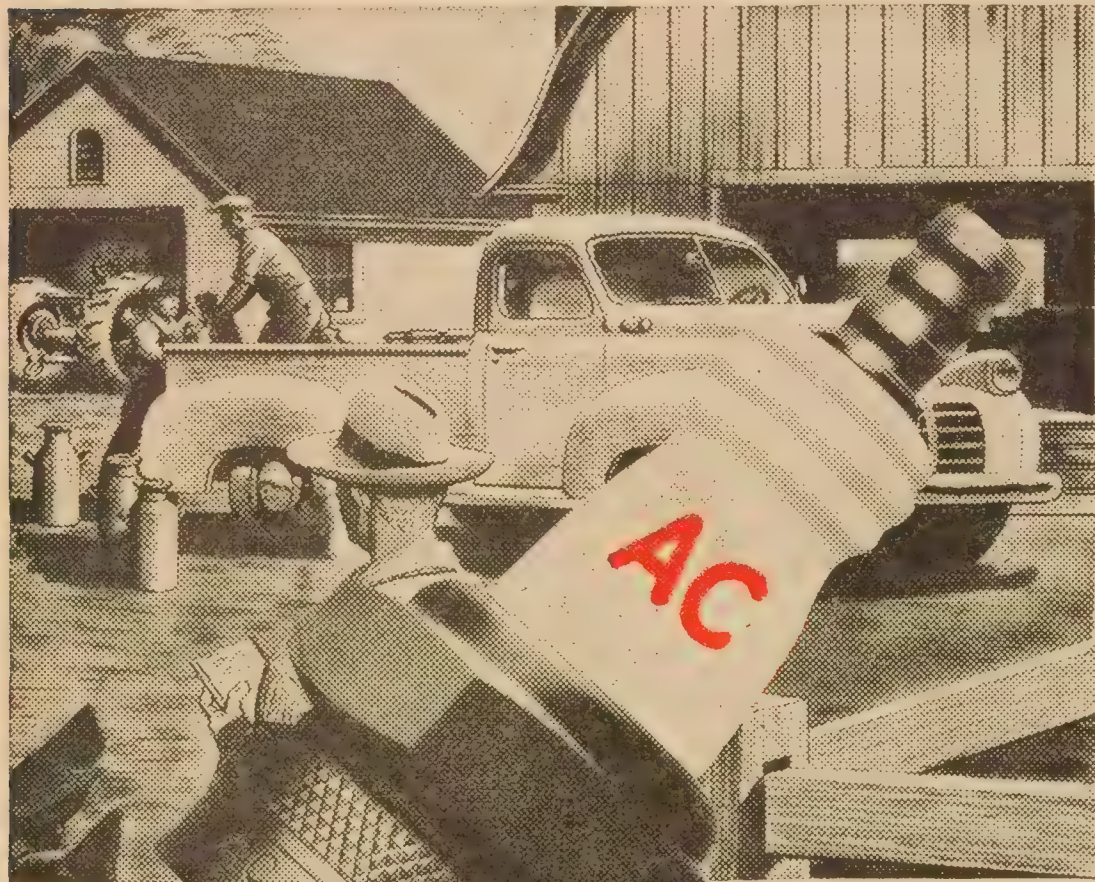
THE EASY AC WAY

You can prevent the power loss caused by dirty, badly worn, or wrong type spark plugs, by using AC's famous method:

- 1 Replace worn plugs promptly with new AC's, which have wider Heat Range per plug.
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OF GASOLINE IN TEN

AC SPARK PLUGS

TAKE CARE OF YOUR CAR TILL NEW ONES ARE AVAILABLE

THANKSGIVING AT LEM JOHNSON'S

(Continued from Page 14)

on each table. Pa carved one, and Uncle Maynard carved the other, and everybody was awful polite and passed everything. We had turkey and cranberries, mashed potatoes with nice gravy, stewed onions, cabbage salad, squash, celery, chow-chow, marmalade, watermelon-rind pickles, mustard pickles, jelly, olives, sweet pickles, pears with cloves in them, strawberry preserves, dressing and two kinds of bread and biscuits and gravy. Nina waited on everybody except that Ma kept getting up and setting down. We had honey, too. I was as full as a tick.

Pa and Uncle Augustus almost had a fight about the strikes. They yelled so loud I couldn't tell what they said. Ma shushed Pa and Aunt Ella shushed Uncle Augustus, and Uncle Augustus went to hit the table and hit his saucer and his cup went up in the air and came down on Ma's fresh chocolate cake that hadn't even been cut yet, and Uncle Augustus stood right up and said, "I apologize!"

Pa said, "What for? I'm the one that should apologize. I forgot where I was."

Then everybody laughed and Uncle George said, "That was a good debate while it lasted, but I couldn't get head nor tail to it. You both made so much noise." Ma picked up Uncle Augustus's cup. It was dry and the cake hadn't been hurt any.

Aunt Ella said, "It was lucky that Nina hadn't poured the tea," and Pa said, "I'm sorry, Gus. It was all my fault," and Uncle Augustus said, "No, indeed, Lem—it was my fault entirely."

Then Nina took away the dishes, and Ma and Aunt Ella helped her some, and Ethel helped clear off our table, and then Nina brought in the pumpkin pie and the ice cream and they passed the chocolate cake and the banana cream layer cake and two kinds of cookies, and the nuts and the chocolate candy, and Uncle Maynard pushed back from the table and patted his stomach and said, "That was the best dinner I ever had in my life," and everybody said so, too.

We kids were too sleepy to play, and Aunt Mary played the piano and made Pa and Uncle Augustus stand up and sing "Kind Words Can Never Die," and they sang so good that everybody clapped, and then Pa and Uncle Augustus danced together just like two jitterbugs.

Then Cousin Ethel sang a solo, and Gee, could she yell! Then Uncle George wanted everybody to sing some church hymns. Tommy and me sang pretty good. Then some of the women went out and helped Nina do the dishes, and Pa and Uncle Augustus took the extension tables apart and we kids played crokinole. Uncle Maynard went to sleep in his chair, but Aunt Mary woke him up and told him it was beginning to rain and they better start for home so they could get there before dark on account of their lights.

Then everybody else thought they'd better go, and pretty soon they were all gone. Ma made me change my clothes, and there was some chopped feed in one of my pockets where I had hid in the feed-box. Ma didn't see it.

That night Ma said to Pa, "What was the rumpus between you and Gus?"

Pa said, "I forgot and touched him on a sore spot. He belongs to a union and I told him how I'd settle the strikes, and he blew up like a steam boiler with soap in it."

"You should be more careful what you say to Gus. You know how sensitive he is," said Ma.

"I'm sensitive myself about these confounded strikes," said Pa, "and I ain't taking back anything I said."

"You won't have to," said Ma. "Nobody heard a word you said."

"That was a wonderful dinner you put on," said Pa.

"Thank you, Kind Sir!" said Ma. "And I'll admit that your friend Mr. Wagner knows where to find nice turkeys."

"No question about that," said Pa. "Hank sure can deliver the goods."

Ma winked at me and shook her head.

HOW TO HANDLE RAW FUR

(Continued from Page 19)

be no danger of tearing the fur while it is being removed after curing.

Here are a few do's and don'ts to enable you to get better prices for your skins:

Follow these Rules

Make sure that the tail bones of such animals as skunk, mink, fox and weasel are completely removed before stretching. If necessary, split the tail to the tip and use carpet tacks to hold it open. In this way, the pelt will cure uniformly.

All furs should be completely dry before stretching. Otherwise, the fur will slip and reduce the pelt's value.

Never over-stretch in an attempt to increase the apparent size of a pelt, as this causes what is known as a "paper hide", which is of substantially less value.

Never attempt to cure the skins quickly in a warm room or before a fire. This will turn the flesh side of the pelt a dark blue, which is an indication of an unprime pelt. Always hang in a cool, dark place, and make sure that they are hung some distance apart. If the skins are allowed to touch while curing, that part of the hide may rot.

Never remove from the stretcher until completely dry. Watch particularly those parts of the pelt around the neck and front legs, which cure more slowly

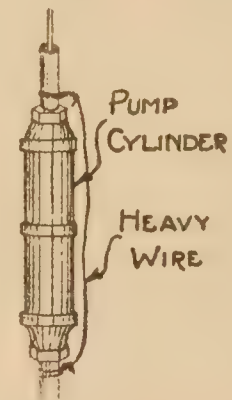
than the balance of the skin.

Pelt your catch as soon as convenient after visiting your traps, skin and stretch in the approved manner and cure the furs carefully. The importance of such precautions will be evidenced in the increased size of your fur check.

—A. A.—

KEEPS PIPE FROM DROPPING INTO WELL

I have had trouble several times with my pump coming apart so that the pipe below the cylinder drops down into the well, where much time is required to fish it out. The sketch shows how I have remedied this trouble by twisting a heavy wire several times around the upper end of the lower pipe, and then looping it around the drop pipe above the cylinder. Since then I have had no more trouble.—L. O. K.



(Editor's Note: This seems a simple and effective solution for this trouble often met with on windmill pumps operating under considerable vibration. It would be even better to fasten a hose clamp tightly around the lower pipe, so that there would be no possible chance for the pipe to slip through the lower wire loop.—I.W.D.)

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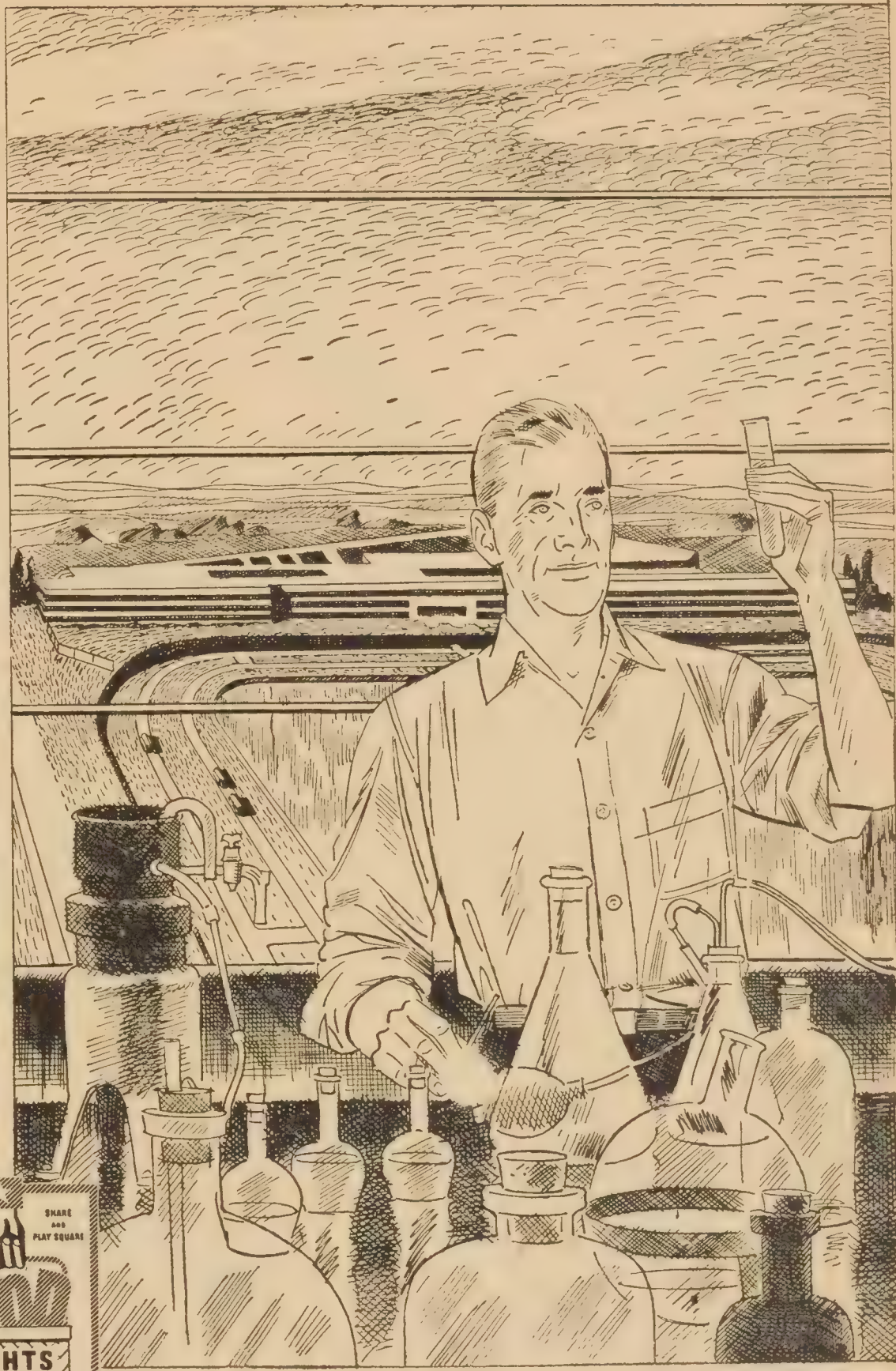
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Research Makes Markets—and Jobs!



No one knows the tremendous practical value of scientific research any better than the American farmer.

Through his county agent, his state agricultural college and various government services, he is constantly in touch with the findings of research in soil chemistry, crop production and animal husbandry.

And time and again this research has guided him not only to improved methods but also to the production of new crops—and new uses for old crops—*opening new and expanded markets and greater rewards for his labors.*

Today, thanks to scientific research, many a crop is bigger or better; such comparatively new

crops as the soybean have risen to great importance; and such modern developments as the manufacture of plastics and synthetic textiles have provided new markets for farm produce—even for huge volumes of farm-grown materials formerly considered useless.

Yes, the farmer knows good and well how important research is.

So does the manufacturer.

In fact, manufacturers today rely to a major degree on research to improve the quality or reduce the costs of their products and to create *new products*. That is the kind of progress which results in greater opportunities to serve human needs and desires. And that is what makes jobs.

In short, research is the great “job-maker.”

With *all* the benefits of research in mind—but especially in the knowledge that research creates jobs—General Motors has recently announced its plans for a great new Technical Center, providing outstanding facilities for research in science, engineering and functional design.

Through the GM Technical Center, General Motors hopes to play a greater part than ever before in the “partnership” of farming and manufacturing—a partnership serving the objectives to which General Motors is dedicated: *More and Better Things for More People!*

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LET'S TALK



Turkey

Here is the bird, trussed, with thermometer inserted at the proper place, the skin brushed with cooking fat and the fat-moistened cheesecloth ready to cover during the roasting. The V-shaped rack makes the process much simpler; the low sides of the pan allow free circulation in the oven.

—Photo, courtesy Poultry & Egg National Board



THANKSGIVING this year, unshadowed by war, will be an occasion of heartfelt thankfulness, especially for those families who will be able to sit down to the feast with loved ones who were absent from wartime Thanksgivings.

Tradition makes turkey the central attraction at dinner on Thanksgiving Day. Fortunately, they are plentiful this year, so let's bring them to the table at their flavorful best. Start with a bird of generally plump appearance, well-fleshed breast and legs, clean, waxy skin and no discolorations. Size does not always indicate age or

by
MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

tenderness; the various breeds differ in size, and it makes a difference whether it is a hen or a tom. Usually the meatiest birds have short bodies and broad breasts.

A hen turkey of 8 to 15 pounds is usually better "finished" than a tom of the same weight. From 16 to 25 pounds, the better choice is a tom. Allow a pound (dressed weight) per person to be served. This would give two helpings at the first meal and some left over. "N. Y. dressed weight" means head and feet left on, turkey picked but not drawn.

The neck of the turkey should be cut off close to the body, after slitting the neck skin down center of back to shoulder, thus leaving skin over the breast intact. Leg tendons should be removed before cutting off the feet.

Frozen turkey may be defrosted by putting the unwrapped bird in the refrigerator for 24 hours, or by placing it under a stream of cold water 4 to 6 hours. It is never safe to refreeze a defrosted turkey. However, it may be kept safely for a day in a refrigerator at 38 degrees F. or less; the same applies to an unfrozen drawn bird.

Giblets, liver especially, spoil quickly. Cook promptly after cleaning and washing. The neck is cooked with the giblets, yielding a good broth for the gravy. Cook until heart is fork-tender,



adding liver about 15 minutes before end of cooking. Keep cool unless used at once.

Before stuffing the turkey, remove pinfeathers, singe if necessary, wash the bird thoroughly outside and inside, being certain to remove any bits of lungs, kidneys, etc., which might cling to interior. Stand bird upright to drain for a few minutes.

Sprinkle the inside with salt, about 1/4 teaspoon per pound of bird. Fill with stuffing, loosely enough to allow expansion during cooking. If bird is to be cooked at once, the stuffing may be put in hot, but if it is to be cooked next day, the stuffing should be put in cold and the bird kept well chilled. The latter method saves time on the

Turkey done to a glistening turn is the main attraction of the feast.

—Photo, courtesy H. J. Heinz Company.

busy day, besides allowing the turkey to absorb some of the stuffing flavor.

To fill body cavity and neck, allow 1 cup of dressing per pound of bird, N. Y. dressed weight, or 1 1/2 cups per pound after being drawn. The following stuffing is good for any bird; simply adjust the amount to the weight of the bird you happen to have:

STUFFING (10 to 12 pound turkey)

2 to 2 1/2 quarts bread crumbs	1/2 cup chopped parsley
1/2 cup fat, butter and turkey fat	1 pint chopped celery
1 small onion, chopped	1 to 2 teaspoons savory seasoning
	1 to 2 teaspoons salt
	Pepper to taste

In the melted fat, cook the onion, parsley and celery for a few minutes. Add the bread crumbs and seasonings and stir all together.

Two cups nutmeats browned lightly in butter may be added; or 1/4 to 1/2 pound of mushrooms chopped and cooked slowly about 5 minutes in 1 tablespoon butter.

After filling the neck, pull the neck skin over the stump of the neck and skewer fast to the back. After filling the body cavity, either sew up the opening with heavy thread or insert skewers across the opening and lace the edges together with light cord, anchoring the cord on the protruding ends of the skewers. Lift wing out and up, then force wing tips back until they rest against neck skin; tie drumsticks together and fasten to tail piece. This trussing insures more even cooking and gives a better-looking product. Grease skin thoroughly with

melted or softened cooking fat.

Put turkey, breast down, in a V-shaped rack in an open pan, or if rack is flat, tip bird to one side of breast, and later during the cooking tip to other side of breast. Insert meat thermometer, if you have one, between thigh and lowest rib to center of dressing.

Cover with a fat-moistened cloth, preferably clean white cheesecloth, place in a pre-heated oven and as the old cookbooks say, "cook until done". The cloth may need to be moistened occasionally with fat from the bottom of the pan. If breast meat browns too slowly, turn the bird, breast up, when about three-quarters done. Turkey is done when the fleshy part of the drumstick feels soft when pressed by the fingers—protected by cloth or paper—or if the leg joint moves easily when moving drumstick up and down. A thermometer in the inside of the thigh muscle would register 190 degrees; or if in the center of the dressing, 180 degrees.

Since the oven weight of the turkey is approximately that of its purchase weight (picked but not drawn), the following guide will tell how long it will take the bird to cook. It is based on time to cook a chilled bird; a bird at room temperature would take about 5 minutes less per pound:

Roasting Timetable for Young Turkeys			
6-9 lbs.	325 degrees	2 1/2-3 hrs.	
10-13 "	300 "	3-4 "	
14-17 "	275 "	4 1/2-5 1/2 "	
18-25 "	250-275 "	6-8 "	

It is best to allow extra time for making gravy, removing trussing cords, and getting the turkey ready to
(Continued on Page 24)

THANKSGIVING

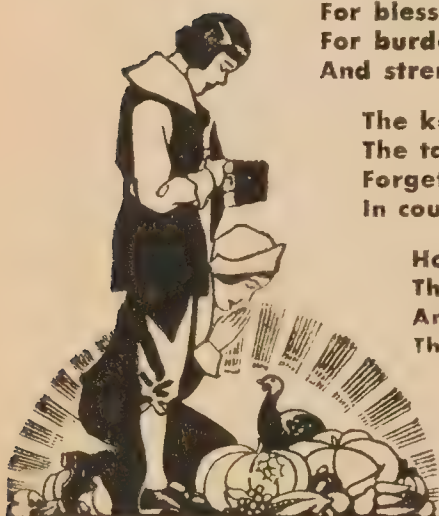
By Lalia Mitchell Thornton

How good to offer thanks upon this day
For blessings that the passing months have given,
For burdens lifted, and for fetters riven,
And strength to meet the griefs that blocked our way.

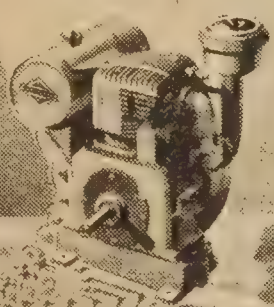
The kettle sings its song of hope and cheer,
The table bears its rich and fragrant treasure.
Forgetting sorrow, we today find pleasure
In counting all God's kindness through the year.

How good to offer thanks as did our sires.
They never knew the grace of easy living,
And yet they named a day and kept Thanksgiving.
Their example that our heart inspires.

God blessed them in their hour of loss and need.
Today we ask the same Divine bestowing
Of grace upon our way, as onward going
We turn to Him to comfort and to lead.




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Sugar-scant CAKES and COOKIES

Here are more good recipes from our Sugar-Saving Contest:

ICE BOX MOLASSES COOKIES

2 cups all-purpose flour

1½ teaspoons ginger

½ teaspoon soda

¼ teaspoon salt

1 egg

¾ teaspoon cinnamon

½ cup brown sugar

½ cup fat

½ cup molasses

Combine shortening, molasses and brown sugar; boil over low heat for 2 minutes; cool to lukewarm and add beaten egg. Add dry ingredients which have been sifted together; blend thoroughly. Shape into long rolls, wrap in waxed paper. Chill. Slice ⅛ inch thick; bake on greased tin in moderate oven, 375 degrees F. 10 to 12 minutes. Makes about 7 dozen small cookies.—Mrs. Marguerite Wightman, R.D. 1, Geneva, N. Y.

MRS. WIGHTMAN'S SUPER-DELICIOUS
CHOCOLATE CAKE

3 squares unsweetened chocolate

¾ cup honey

1½ cups sifted flour

½ teaspoon soda

2 teaspoons baking powder

¾ teaspoon salt

½ cup shortening

½ cup sugar

1 teaspoon vanilla

2 eggs, unbeaten

¾ cup water

Blend melted chocolate and honey. Cool to lukewarm. Cream shortening, add sugar; blend thoroughly. Add chocolate mixture and vanilla, then eggs one at a time, beating thoroughly after each addition. Alternately add water and dry ingredients which have been sifted together; keep the batter smooth. Bake in 2 greased 8-inch layer tins in 350 degree F. oven for 30 to 35 minutes.

COOKIES FOR GRANDCHILDREN

Mrs. Fred Kendall of Dundee, N. Y., writes that she makes the following cookies for her grandchildren, who have been accustomed to find cookies when they come to visit:

1 package vanilla pudding mixture

1 egg

4 tablespoons fat

½ teaspoon salt

½ cup milk

2 teaspoons baking powder

2 cups flour

½ cup chocolate bits or nutmeats

Cream fat and pudding mixture together, add egg, then milk and sifted dry ingredients alternately; add chocolate bits or nutmeats—the bits make the cookies sweeter, of course. Drop by teaspoonfuls on cookie sheet and bake at 375 degrees F. for 16 minutes. Makes about 70 small cookies.

MOLASSES CAKE

Mrs. Clarence J. Morse of Whiting, Vermont, sent this good molasses cake recipe which is doubly useful because it gives such a good opportunity to use chicken fat or other kitchen fat; the spices and molasses mask their flavor, more or less:

1 cup molasses

½ cup shortening

1 teaspoon ginger

2 cups flour

½ cup hot water

½ teaspoon soda

1½ teaspoons baking powder

¼ teaspoon salt

1 egg

Cream molasses, egg and shortening; add hot water in which soda has been dissolved. Blend in dry ingredients which have been sifted together. Bake in moderate oven, 350 degrees F., for 40 to 45 minutes.

HONEY CAKE

Mrs. Zilla Morey of Randolph, Vermont, makes a cake with honey:

½ cup shortening

1 cup honey

1 egg

1 cup sour milk

1 teaspoon soda

½ teaspoon cinnamon

½ teaspoon ginger

4 cups flour

Rub butter and honey together; add beaten egg; then sour milk alternately with the dry ingredients which have been sifted together. Bake in a very moderate oven, 340 degrees F., 30 to 40 minutes.

MINCEMEAT DROP COOKIES

Mrs. Harry Stevens of Carmel, Maine, sends in this recipe:

¼ cup fat

½ cup sugar

1 cup mincemeat or orange marmalade

1½ cups flour

2 teaspoons baking powder

½ teaspoon salt

Cream shortening; blend in sugar;

(Continued on Page 24)

You Don't
KNEAD the Dough!



Short-cut way
to bake with
PILLSBURY'S BEST

EASY, FAST, FUN TO BAKE

NOW! With this exciting ANN PILLSBURY time-saver you can make and bake specialty breads faster and easier . . . rolls, coffee cakes, other baked beauties that are golden crusted, tender, good. And remember, whatever and whenever you bake—you bake your best with Pillsbury's Best!

Ann Pillsbury's "NO-KNEAD" TRIPLE TREATS

Makes 24 Lemon Tea Drops, 1 Cinnamon Loaf and 18 Dinner Rolls

BASIC DOUGH

Soften 3 packages yeast, compressed or dry granular, in 3 cups lukewarm water.

Blend in 2 tablespoons salt
¼ cup sugar or light corn syrup
½ cup melted shortening
2 eggs

Add gradually 9 cups sifted PILLSBURY'S BEST Enriched Flour; mix until dough is well-blended and soft.

Use one-third of dough for Lemon Tea Drops and chill remaining dough for Cinnamon Loaf and Dinner Rolls.

LEMON TEA DROPS

Use ⅓ unchilled basic dough to make 24 small tea muffins. Fill greased, 2-inch muffin pans ½ full.

Combine . . . ½ cup sugar
2 teaspoons lemon juice
2 tablespoons grated lemon rind

Sprinkle about 1 teaspoonful over each muffin.

Let rise in warm place (80° to 85° F.) until light; about 45 minutes.

Bake at 375° F. for 20 to 25 minutes.

CINNAMON LOAF

Use ⅓ chilled basic dough to make 9x4x3-inch loaf. Roll dough to 16x8-inch rectangle.

Sprinkle with ¼ cup brown sugar
1 teaspoon cinnamon

Roll as for jelly roll, starting with 8-inch edge; seal edges and place in greased, 9x4x3-inch pan.

Let rise in warm place (80° to 85° F.) until double in bulk, about 2 hours.

Bake at 375° F. for 1 hour.

DINNER ROLLS

Use ⅓ chilled basic dough to make 18 dinner rolls. Mold into crescents or any desired shape.

Let rise in warm place (80° to 85° F.) until double in bulk, about 2 hours.

Bake at 425° F. for 20 minutes.



THIS METHOD
GUARANTEED
ONLY WITH
PILLSBURY'S
BEST

Pillsbury's Best
Enriched Flour

★ FOR GUARANTEED BAKING



HERE'S A SENSIBLE WAY
TO RELIEVE

cramps, headache backache

Of "CERTAIN DAYS" of the month



**Helps Build Up Resistance
Against Such Distress!**

If you suffer this way due to female functional periodic disturbances, try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms. This famous liquid formula DOES MORE than relieve such monthly pain. This great medicine ALSO relieves tired, cranky, nervous, blue feelings of such days—when due to this cause.

Taken regularly — Pinkham's Compound helps build up resistance against such symptoms. A VERY SENSIBLE THING to do!

HELPS NATURE: There are positively no harmful opiates or habit forming drugs in Pinkham's. This medicine helps nature. It's one of the most effective and best known medicines of its kind. Also a grand stomachic tonic! INEXPENSIVE!

**Lydia E. Pinkham's
VEGETABLE COMPOUND**

Try Making Cough Syrup at Home. Quick Relief

Saves Big Dollars. No Cooking.

No matter what you usually use for coughs due to colds, you'll be more than surprised when you make up this simple home mixture and give it a trial. You'll wonder why you never used it before. It certainly does the work in a hurry.

Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking is needed—it's no trouble at all. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, if desired.

Get from your druggist 2½ ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a pint bottle and fill up with your syrup. This makes a full pint—a family supply—and gives you about four times as much for your money. It tastes fine, and never spoils. Children love it.

And for quick action, you've never seen its superior. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, eases the soreness, makes breathing easier and lets you sleep.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, a famous reliable soothing agent for throat and bronchial irritations. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

QUILT PIECES

My big bargain package beautiful fast color quilt pieces includes 500 yd. spool thread, free, 18 selected quilt patterns, plus enough assorted colorful goods to make over 1200 quilt patches; special \$1.49 C.O.D. plus postage. 100% satisfaction money back guarantee. Send no money. Pay postman. MARY CALDWELL, CRAFT REMNANT CO., Dept. 13-D, Bloomington, Ill. Free! for prompt action—latest Trail Blazers' Almanac. Clip this.

Christmas Card Special! 10 beautiful religious 50c, 50 super value \$1.15, 12 everyday 50c. FARMINGTON, 122 Denver, ROCHESTER 9, N. Y.

Burpee's *Fluffy-Ruffles*
GIANT PETUNIAS



Exquisitely ruffled, fringed and veined. 5 in. wide: scarlets, pinks, lavenders, copper colors, etc. A 25c-Pkt. postpaid, 10c. Burpee's Seed Catalog FREE. W. ATLEE BURPEE CO. 665 Burpee Bldg., Philadelphia 32, Pa.



FARM FREEZER FACTS and FANCIES

By ARLENE NUTTALL

CLEANING OUT THE FREEZER

WE HAVE just come up from the cellar after doing a very important part of our fall housecleaning—the cleaning out of our freezer in anticipation of the nearing conversion of our steer, "Brown Bomber", into steaks, roasts, etc.

We found our freezer was far from being in perfect order, usually the case after a summer of constant use. It was hard to know where to begin. Our freezer has three compartments—two small ones and a large one—and we finally decided to start with the small ones and to plan to use them eventually for everything but meat.

First, we set up two card tables, covered them with newspapers, and began taking things out. We put all the fruit on one table, and all the vegetables on the other. Odds and ends were put together on top of one end of the freezer, and all "older than 1945" food at the other end.

When both of the small compartments were emptied, we defrosted them by carefully scraping off all the accumulated frost with a wide putty knife. We find this the simplest and quickest way, and it is very satisfactory.

Next we took everything out of the large unit, except the meat, sorting as we went. Then we started refilling. We put in the two small compartments only our home-processed foods and the packages of commercial products on hand. We made a separate inventory for each compartment.

Then we emptied the big unit and defrosted it. At one end of that unit we put what little meat we have left (and a nondescript lot it is, too!). At the other end we put the odds and ends, things that have a quick turnover, like bread, and everything "older than 1945". For the next few weeks we will eat fast and furiously from the large unit, partly because we will need all that space for our 1946 meat supply and partly because everything in it has stayed its time.

DRESS FOR THE PART

Cleaning frozen food storage space, be it locker or freezer, is a cold and fairly hard job. If your freezer is in a cold part of your cellar, as ours is, you'll need to wear a good warm coat and gloves when you tackle it. And as the job has to be done very quickly to avoid thawing, be sure to get the man of the house to help. We found that it took both of us, working as fast as we could, one hour and a half to clean and rearrange ours.

—A. A.—

SUGAR-SCANT CAKES AND COOKIES

(Continued from Page 23)

add other ingredients sifted together. Drop by teaspoonfuls on cookie sheet; bake at 375 degrees 15 minutes. Makes about 4 dozen cookies.

VICTORY CAKE

From Mrs. Stevens also comes this useful cake recipe:

¾ cup corn sirup 1 teaspoon salt
¼ cup sugar 1 teaspoon soda
¼ cup shortening 1 cup applesauce
1 egg 1 teaspoon each cloves, cassia
2½ cups flour 1 cup chopped raisins

Cream shortening, sugar and sirup together; add egg; stir in cold, unsweetened applesauce and raisins. Add dry ingredients sifted together. Blend

well; bake in greased and floured tin 45 minutes at 350 degrees F. Allow more time if a deep tin is used.

DEEP DISH APPLE PIE

Marjorie A. Pitts of Naples, Maine, sends this timely recipe:

8 to 10 tart apples, thinly sliced ½ cup molasses
1 slice salt pork, cut fine ¼ teaspoon cinnamon
¼ cup sugar ¼ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon nutmeg

Pastry

Fill a 1-quart deep dish with apples. Sprinkle each layer with combined sugar, cinnamon, salt (unless pork is very salt) and nutmeg. Pour molasses over. Cover with pastry, pressing edges firmly over rim of dish. Slit in center and bake at 450 degrees for 10 minutes; reduce heat to moderate and bake 35 to 40 minutes or until apples are tender. Serve warm. *Serves 6.*

—A. A.—

Let's Talk Turkey

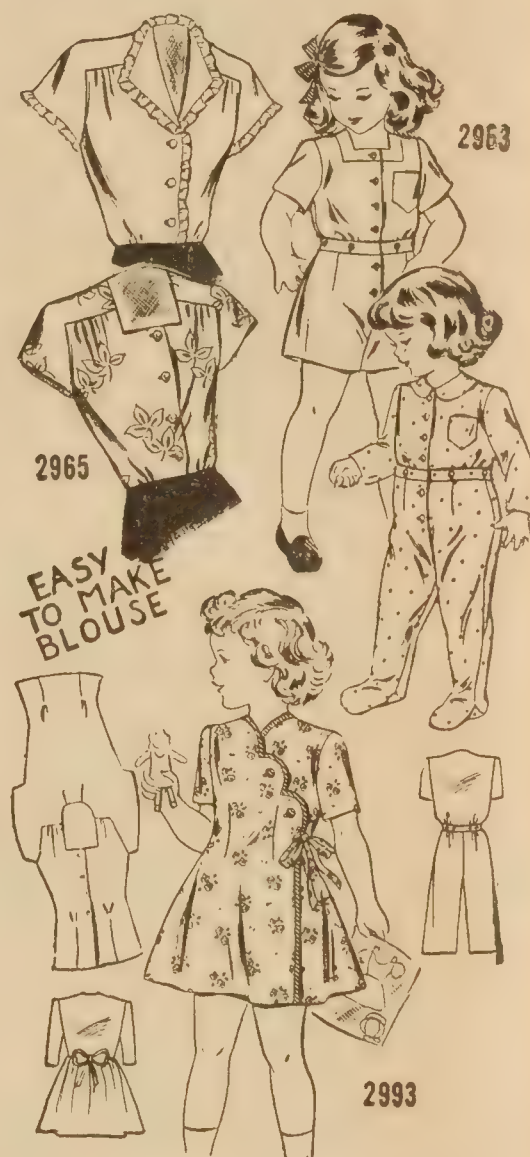
(Continued from Page 22)

serve. If the bird is an old one, still more time should be allowed, and the roasting pan should be covered part of the time to let steam help in softening the tissues. The rule for cooking young turkeys is to add no water and to cook uncovered, except for the cloth cover.

GIBLET GRAVY

Measure the fat from the cooked fowl; add an equal amount of flour and

Young Things . . .



No. 2965. Becoming, easy-to-make blouses. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, 1½ yards 39-inch for square-neck blouse; 1¾ yards 39-inch for ruffled version.

No. 2963. Sleeping togs in two pieces; make several pairs of pants for each top. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6. Size 4, 2¾ yards 35-inch for long outfit; 1½ yards 35-inch for short outfit, good for playsuit.

No. 2993 makes up into a cute Hooverette. Sizes 4 to 10. Size 8, 2¼ yards 35-inch, 2¼ yards trimming.

No. 2836 is the perfect Christmas gift. Sizes 14 to 48. Size 36, 2½ yards 39-inch for slip; 1 yard 39-inch for panties.

No. 11215 is a transfer pattern containing 24 motifs, including bow-knot illustrated on the lingerie.

No. 2950. A very perky apron, with

back-tied bow to snug in the waistline. One size. 1¼ yards 35-inch with bib; ¾ yard 35-inch, ½ yard contrasting, without bib.

No. 2507. Darling rag doll comes with wardrobe. 13 inches tall, requires ¾ yard 35-inch fabric for body.

No. 2501. Sleepy little puppy is a favorite with every youngster. One size. 13½ inches long, requires ¾ yard fabric.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size, and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in coin for each pattern wanted. Add 12 cents for our Winter Fashion Book, OR send 25 cents for the book AND a pattern of your own choosing. Address Pattern Dep't., American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



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Gives the Farmer a Helping Hand...

With a bulldozer a farmer can, in days, clear waste land that would take weeks by hand. With a tractor he can take back-breaking drudgery out of farm toil.

Riding with him—helping to make his versatile mechanical farm helper extra strong, sturdy and tireless—is his Unseen Friend—NICKEL.

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Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

THERE is hardly anyone who would deny that what people eat determines the farm market. Not enough farmers and food handlers, however, have recognized the fact that the *quality* of what people eat is the biggest factor in determining the *size* of the farm market.

The Best Diet

Just as there is almost universal agreement on what is the best feed for a hen or a dairy cow, there has come to be in recent years this same kind of agreement about the kinds of food, or the diet, which is best for human beings.

Put as simply as possible, the human race is healthiest, works best, and raises the best children when it eats meals which are based on dairy products, poultry products, and meat supplemented by fresh fruits and vegetables or fruits and vegetables so preserved that their fresh qualities are still present.

One big reason why human beings do best on meals built this way is because they like them. Palatability is perhaps even more important in getting a human being to eat right than it is in keeping a hen or a dairy cow on full feed.

The Place of Cereals

In meals based on animal products supplemented by fresh fruits and vegetables, the amount of cereals consumed directly is relatively light. This does not mean for a minute that cereals are not important to human nutrition. They are. *However, the best contribution of cereals to the human diet is made when the cereals are fed to livestock and converted by the livestock into animal products acceptable to human beings.*

Tonnage Condensed

The most noticeable economic result of feeding cereals to livestock is a disappearance of tonnage. For example, it takes six tons of corn to produce a ton of pork and five pounds of grains of all kinds to produce a pound of eggs.

This simple but often not realized fact makes the feeding of cereals to livestock the most important and the most practical way of dealing with cereal surpluses.

The United States is now speeded up to producing a billion bushels of wheat and three billion bushels of corn annually. If the sale of just these two cereal crops was dependent upon direct human consumption, it wouldn't be many years before the United States would be literally knee-deep in wheat and corn.

When these two cereals are fed to animals, however, their tonnage is rapidly reduced to manageable proportions, and a superior supply of food for human consumption is produced. *Farmers who make their living producing cereals—wheat, corn, oats, barley, and rye—should recognize that their long-time existence depends upon the maintenance of a heavy livestock population. They should be vitally concerned with everything which can be done to build up such a livestock population and to create a market for the largest possible tonnage of animal products.*

Tonnage Upgraded

Next in importance to the reduction of the tonnage which occurs when cereals are fed to livestock is the improvement in digestibility. Taken as

a whole, milk and milk products, eggs, and meat are much more easily digested than are straight cereals. This also means that they spoil much more easily. Digestibility and a tendency to 'spoil quickly seem to go together.

The net of all this is that animal foods require a lot of care—refrigeration, quick transportation, a lot of processing. This means jobs. In fact, jobs in the food industry in any country may be said to vary directly with the grade of the diet eaten by the people of that country. China, on a soybean and rice diet, doesn't have much of a food industry, while here in America the high percentage of animal products and fruits and vegetables consumed enables our food industry to account for well toward half of our total gainful employment.

American labor, if it wants jobs, must be vitally concerned with the diet of the American people. It cannot afford to have the cost of a good diet so high because of the expense of processing and distributing it that the rank and file of the American people can't buy it.

Palatability Acquired

Any salesman knows that if a prospect likes a product he is already half sold. *All people, particularly our native Americans, like meals built on dairy products, eggs, meat, fruits and vegetables. Thus the first hurdle in inducing them to buy such meals is automatically eliminated. Without this hurdle to contend with, the American food producer and handler face the comparatively simple job of so informing the American public about food that it will put the purchasing of good food at the top of its daily requirements.*

Food must be so sold that an adequate diet is placed ahead of the movies and the gadgets and the travel which are so dear to the American people. Selling food in this way is of vital importance to the American farmer and the American food processor and handler.

Fundamentally, it is an educational job. A job of so informing people about their food requirements that they will, at an ever increasing rate, build their meals the way they should be built—on milk and dairy products, eggs, meats, and fresh or preserved fruits and vegetables.

In my opinion, the most effective way to bring about the insistence of the American people on such a diet will be to sell them on the idea of the diet itself rather than to attempt to oversell them on any particular ingredient in it. *In other words, the most effective way to sell milk and meat and eggs for the long pull will be to sell the kind of diet which will, as it is adopted, suck these products off the farms onto the tables of consumers.*

FARM NOTES

The seasons have rolled around again to the time when practically everything at SunnYGables is in its winter quarters. This sets up a situation which provides me with the greatest satisfaction I get from farming.

Each night just before I go to bed, I go down to the big barn to make a final check for the night. I have only been doing this a few nights now, but already the animals have learned to expect me. I presume the snapping on of the electric lights is what makes them really aware of my visits. But the fact that I shake up a little fresh



Pictured above is the experimental long-hay blower we tried out at SunnYGables this summer. Albert is pitching 45 per cent moisture hay into it to be flue dried. It did a fair job handling this heavy material. It would take dry hay about as fast as two men could pitch into it. Whether or not long-hay blowers will become generally used seems problematical. It is safe to say that the designers of the experimental models which were tried out in the Northeast this summer did not improve very much on the homemade blowers made from the wind-stackers of old threshing machines.

hay here and there, stop and scratch the heads of a few cows which are especially friendly, fool a few moments with the little pigs, and give Tigger, the saddle horse, a handful of oats all adds up to the anticipation of my animal friends and the welcome they give me.

* * *

Always at SunnYGables, we've had some animal personality which has stood out, usually because the animal was unusually intelligent or curious or friendly. One of them I remember was Mamma, the Dorset ewe. She always raised a pair of lambs and no fence would hold her, but she never got in trouble. Then there was SunnYGables Somersault, really a sweet and lovable fellow until someone tried to ride him. And Hitler, the hog, who ruled the roost in typical Prussian fashion until he met the big white-faced mule who took him by the back of the neck and shook him like a rat.

Newest personality to come to the top at SunnYGables is Tommy, the tomcat. Tommy is pure white. For the first two years of his life he was able to exist only by keeping out of the sight of a big bob-tailed tomcat which has sired all the kittens in the Inlet Valley for several years. Sometime this summer Tommy must have met the old bob-tail and trimmed him. No longer does he hide and dodge under bushes and under buildings. Now he proudly walks in the open, big and sleek and fat, king of all he surveys.

As though conscious of the responsibility of his newly won position, Tommy makes it his business to meet me each night when I enter the barn for my inspection trip and personally conduct me over every foot of it, meanwhile purring and rubbing my legs or even jumping up on my shoulder as I pause by a partition which will give him a chance to make the grade.

Sometimes when I am tired at night and a bit confused by the next day's

problems, Tommy's loyalty and companionship do a lot for me. Tommy didn't get where he is by an easy road. Under some manger or up in some hay-mow right now there is a little grey tom kitty, son of the old bob-tail, who is dreaming of the day when he will reinstate his old dad's rule. Meanwhile, white Tommy rules the roost, calm and serene and happy, proud of his responsibility and unafraid of tomorrow.

I'm looking forward to my rendezvous with him tonight. He has the kind of courage I need to contact now and then.

* * *

Down in New Mexico, Son Howard is all set to winter a couple of cars of Hereford steers for me. Up here in New York State we are all set to pasture 70 or 80 steers on really good, improved pasture.

To date we haven't bought any steers. We have offered up to 12c a pound in New Mexico. We don't feel like paying any more. Twelve cents down there means fourteen-cent steers delivered up here next spring. Perhaps we are being over-cautious. Time will tell.

* * *

We have sold the last of the carload of steers we bought last fall in New Mexico and wintered there. The steers we have just closed out cost, last fall for 35 head, \$1,999.56. Under our contract with Son Howard, we paid him \$744.89 for wintering them. One steer died. The freight bill for shipping the remaining 34 head to Ithaca was \$258.21. This made the total cost of the steers here at SunnYGables, \$3,002.66.

On a fertilized 50-acre pasture, the steers did very well. Most of them put on enough finish to grade "Good" when they were slaughtered. They brought \$4,380.60. Our records show that we put less than one-half a man-hour on each steer—10 man-hours fixing fence was about the only labor charge against them.

With

AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST

Advertisers



GRASS— Better roughage is being grown in the Northeast than was the case ten years ago. Many farmers are doing an excellent job of improving meadows and pastures, but there is still a lot that can be done. You will find definite information in a booklet, "Grass — Your Cheapest Feed," which you can get without cost from G. L. F. INFORMATION SERVICE, Ithaca, N. Y.

TRAGEDY— It is with great regret that we learn of the death of John Richard Hamel, an officer and director of the BEACON MILLING COMPANY, Cayuga, N. Y. He died Sunday, October 14, following a hunting accident. Mr. Hamel was a graduate of Dartmouth, and has been with the Beacon Milling Company since 1939.

MANURE—Drawing manure is one of the tough jobs on a dairy farm. The FRICK COMPANY of Waynesboro, Pa., manufactures a loader which can be attached to a tractor. In addition to loading manure, the machine can be used for handling sand or gravel, or for excavating.

SALT— We take salt very much for granted, yet we could not get along without it. "The Handy Farmer's Guide," published by the INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY, Dept. AA-10, Scranton, Pa., gives tested directions for curing meat, seasoning sausage, and making sauerkraut. In fact, the book is a mine of information about the use of salt on the farm.

INFORMATION— The J. I. CASE COMPANY, Dept. L-11, Racine, Wis., has a number of booklets that you will find helpful. Some of them are titled: "Advance Farm Practices," "Build a Pond," "How to Make High Protein Hay." They also have a booklet giving information on constructing terraces.

FLOWERS— It may be a bit early to talk of next year's garden, but on the other hand, it may be an excellent time. W. ATLEE BURPEE, 665 Burpee Bldg., Philadelphia 32, Pa., offers to send their catalog and a 25c packet of flower seeds for ten cents.

WELDING— When a part of a farm machine breaks, and you cannot get a repair part quickly, welding may be the answer. It is amazing what can be done. You can learn about the possibilities by asking for a free booklet on welding offered by MARQUETTE MFG. CO., INC., Minneapolis 14, Minnesota.

REPAIRS— Farmers had to use their ingenuity to figure out ways of repairing equipment during wartime, and much of what they learned will be used in peacetime. You will be interested in a 40-page repair handbook which you can get without cost from the SMOOTH-ON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. 48, 570 Communipaw Ave., Jersey City 4, N. J.

PERMANENCE— Wall covering materials which may last for the life of a building are forecast as a possibility by the GOODYEAR TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY. Also to be placed on the market before long are improved upholstery materials, draperies and hangings. Another Goodyear product that will change marketing practices is "Pliofilm," a transparent packaging material that prevents evaporation of the contents of a package.

Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE.

FOR BETTER TELEPHONE SERVICE

We have just received a very nice letter from L. S. Uphoff, who is a telephone engineer with the New York Public Service Commission. Mr. Uphoff says that cases have come to his attention where farmers, in particular, have for long periods put up with poor telephone service, feeling that a complaint would be useless. Mr. Uphoff says:

"The telephone companies of New York State have recently liberalized their policies with regard to extending lines of new applicants. The amount of free construction has been increased, and where construction charges are necessary, provision has been made for monthly payments over a period of five years. Many applicants who are doing without telephone service because they have been quoted high construction charges in times past, may now obtain service on more liberal terms.

"No formalities are necessary in taking matters up with a Public Service Commission. The principal office is almost always at the capital city of the state, and a simple letter in long-hand (making sure that the name and address are clear and distinct) is all that is necessary. It is not possible to meet a subscriber's desires in every case, of course, but every effort is made to satisfy every legitimate request.

"What I have said with regard to telephone service is also true of electric and other utility services. Taxpayers are paying the costs of their utility commissions, and it is intended that they make use of their services to a maximum extent."

—A. A.—

ASSESSMENT RAISED

"When I bought the farm I now live on, the buildings were in bad shape. I have improved them, but the Town Assessors keep raising the valuation. I have a neighbor who says he can't nail on a clapboard or put on some paint without having assessments raised. What can we do about it?"

Each township in New York State has Grievance Day in August when property owners can appear and protest against increased assessments. It is, of course, too late to protest this year, but you should find out when Grievance Day is, and put in a protest if you get another increase next year.

—A. A.—

BUILDING REPAIRS AND INCOME TAXES

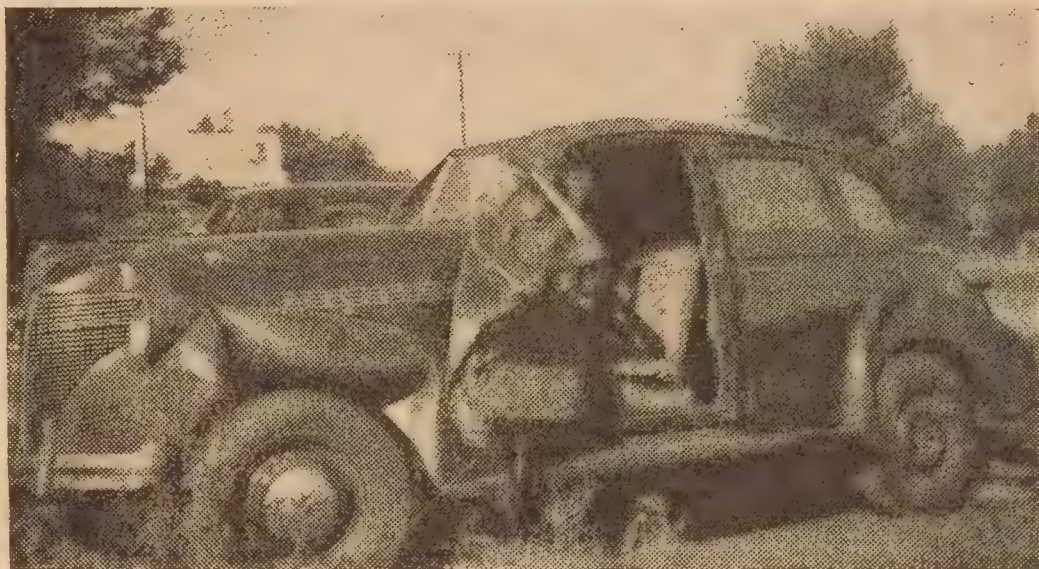
Through a combination of circumstances, including difficulty of getting supplies and lack of labor, many farm buildings have not been repaired and maintained during the war years. When you do repair buildings, keep your income tax report in mind, because repairs on buildings used in a farm business (not including the farm home) can be deducted as a legitimate business expense.

You cannot, of course, deduct the cost of new buildings or addition, as this is a capital expense, but you can deduct depreciation on farm buildings.

It is not always easy to decide whether a particular expense should be classed as repair or as new construction, but if you decide this on a commonsense basis, it is usually accepted by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

IDEA FOR CHRISTMAS: E. R. Eastman's exciting farm novel, **TOUGH SOD**. Price \$2.50 per copy, postpaid. American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Fractures Both Forearms in Auto Accident . . .



June 25, 1945

North American Accident
Insurance Company
Ithaca, New York

Dear Sirs:

Little did I realize when I bought my insurance policy from your agent, Mr. M. E. Hopkins of Willimantic, Connecticut, that I would ever use it to the extent I did. The money I received surely helped pay my hospital and Doctor bills.

I sincerely thank you for the payment of my claim. I'll never be without this coverage from now on.

Sincerely yours,

Raymond E. LaBonte

Raymond E. LaBonte

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO

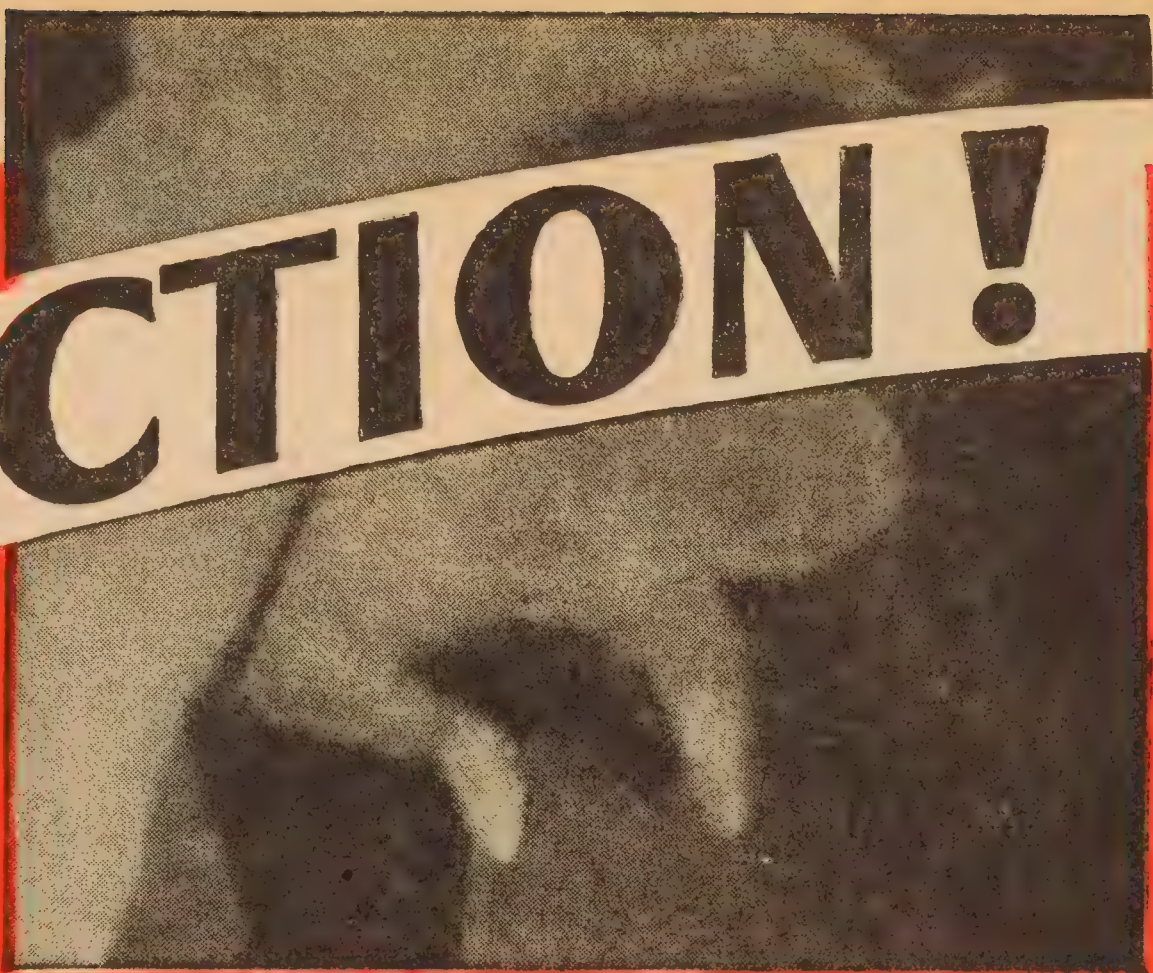
Oldest and Largest Automobile Health and Accident Company in America
N.A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

UDDER

PROTECTION!

With the SURGE



KEEP a cow's udder in good shape and you help to keep her milk production at the peak . . . and . . . she stays in the herd longer.

No matter how you milk them, some of your cows may some day develop garget . . . but . . . this trouble will never come from crawling Surge Teat Cups because *Surge teat cups don't crawl.*

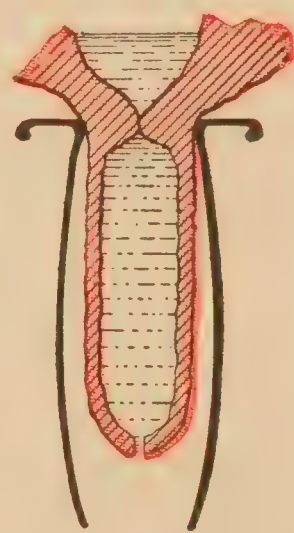
The tugging, pulling action of the Surge holds the teat cups down where they belong. They don't creep up and shut off the flow of milk . . . or cause injury to the udder.

Surge safety is just one of many reasons why so many thousands of dairy farmers have bought the Surge and why so many thousands are still so eagerly buying it.

BABSON BROS. CO. of N. Y.
842 W. Belden Ave., Syracuse (4) N. Y.

After 15 Years of Surge Milking

Above is a photograph of udder of Willalvins Star-aletta. In her 19th year, and milked all her life with the Surge, she is still doing all right, according to her owner, Wm. H. Basse of Waukesha County, Wis.



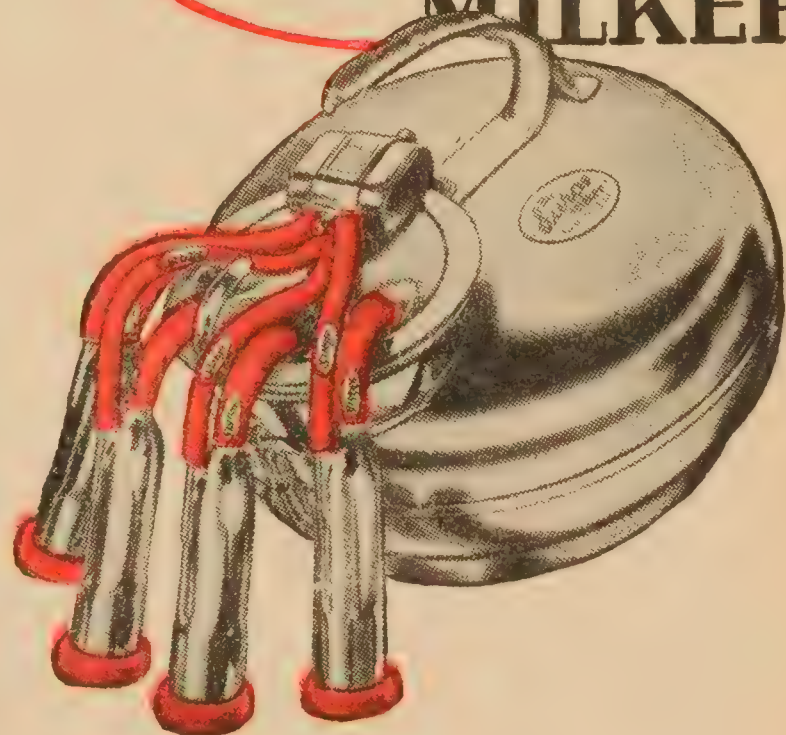
Creeping
Teat
Cups

DO Shut Off the Milk Flow!

The illustration above shows how a creeping teat cup shuts off the flow of milk so that part of the milk is trapped in the udder. That's bad for production and bad for the cow, too. Surge teat cups don't creep.

Drawing Courtesy Dr. W. E. Petersen, University of Minnesota

THE *Surge* MILKER



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FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

LONG ISLAND NEIGHBORS

OK FARM FREEZERS

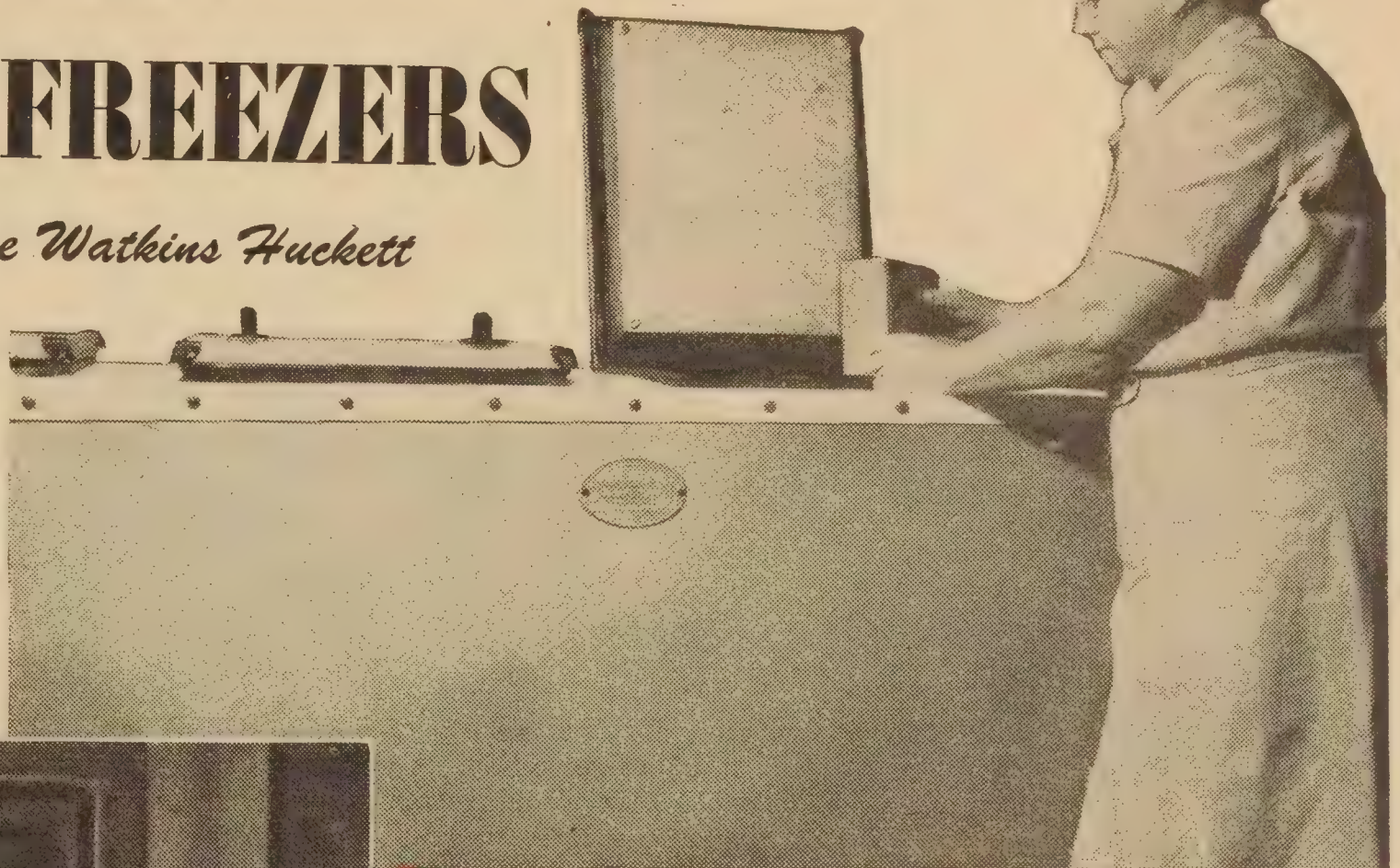
By Mrs. Grace Watkins Hockett

IN NEARLY every farm neighborhood these days are to be found one or more families who own a farm freezer and have operated it for several seasons. Their experience in fitting their freezers to the needs of

Mrs. Carl Young of Roanoke, L. I. decides on a swordfish steak this time. The turkey waits for a special occasion. Note the ice cream freezer, all loaded, and home-made bread near by. No going into a dither here when unexpected company arrives!

Photos by DORMAND STUDIOS, Riverhead, N. Y.

Mrs. Herman Aldrich of Northville, L. I. selects fruit for dessert. She allows just time for it to thaw. A sturdy stool (not shown) is handy to stand on when the bottom of the freezer must be reached into.



their families is of interest and value to every farmer who is looking forward to the day when he can buy a farm freezer. That is why we are presenting here the actual experience of five farm families living down on the east end of Long Island, who have operated freezers from two to six seasons.

The families we called on were those of Herman Aldrich, Northville; H. R. Talmage and N. A. Talmage, Baiting Hollow; Carl C. Young, Roanoke; and Otto DeFriest, Baiting Hollow. All admitted that when they first got a freezer, they tried freezing quantities of just about everything, but after the first burst of enthusiasm they got down to a rather careful estimate of how much of this or that food their family would actually consume, with a margin left over for possible short crops the next year.

As you study the freezing records of these families, you will notice that in each case the choice of foods to be frozen is influenced by the following:

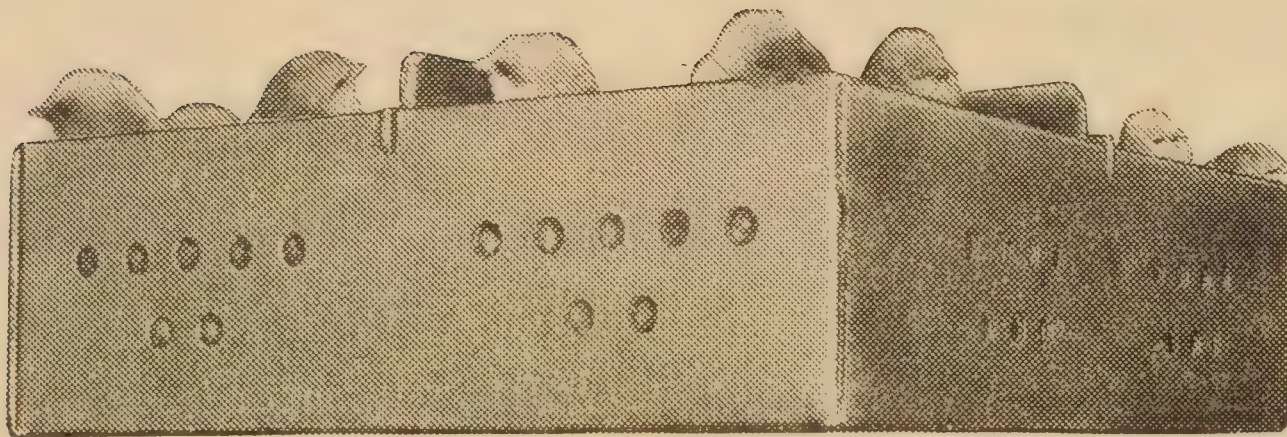
1. Number, ages, and occupations of those to be fed from the freezer.
2. Likes and dislikes of different members of the family.
3. Types of food abundant in the neighborhood. Some have sea food, while in other sections game might be frozen. The usual garden vegetables, farm fruits, and farm-raised beef, pork and poultry form the bulk of the supply, with enough novelties added for variety.

Aldrich Family Emphasizes Freezer Service

Our first stop was at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich of Northville community, near Riverhead, Long Island, N. Y. The Aldriches started six seasons ago with a one-well freezer of 6 cubic feet capacity. After operating it a season or two they passed it on to their son and bought a 4-well freezer of a different make. This they ran in a back room of their home for a time; then, wanting a chill room in addition to the freezer, they built one at the back.

This chill room holds the freezer and takes the compressors far enough away so that the noise of their operation is not too obvious in the living quarters, yet only a (Turn to Page 18)

A Tough Year Ahead for “Just as Good” Chicks



ON OCTOBER 1, this year, hatcheries had booked 89 per cent more orders than they had at the same time last year. With the outlook for increased poultry numbers, good management will call for low cost, efficient production, the foundation of which is always good chicks.

To meet the competition of post-war markets it is going to take chicks that are bred to live and to lay. Some of the best chicks in the world are produced right here in G.L.F. territory. Of all years, this is the one to buy your chicks near at home and to buy only the best. No other kind will pay for their feed and give you the return you should have in 1946.

Feed Supply and Egg Demand

The total supply of feed concentrates for the 1945-46 feeding season will be smaller than in the 1944-45 season. The demand for grain to be used for human food, for animal feed, and for industrial purposes continues high. It is doubtful if there will be enough grain to permit any expansion of present livestock numbers and hold the present rates of feeding.

The demand for eggs for lend-lease has stopped and that for the military has been drastically reduced. Civilian egg consumption, which rose to 390 eggs per capita during the war according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is expected to seek a level between 335 and 350 eggs per person a year. The U.S.D.A. estimates that total demand for 1946 will run 20 million cases under the estimated production for next year.

The demand for poultry meat is also uncertain. Red meat is becoming increasingly more plenti-

ful, and all rationing of meat will undoubtedly end some time before the end of 1946. Hog prices have encouraged an increase in this fall's pig crop, and these pigs will go to market as pork next spring in competition with poultry meat. Huge supplies of poultry meat already are going into storage for both military and civilian use. What goes into storage now means that much less will be sold as freshly dressed poultry next year.

Things to Plan On

Here are some things that the poultryman should consider in planning next year's operations:

- 1—Labor and machinery costs will continue high.
- 2—The egg-feed ratio is not as favorable now as it was at this time last year, and there is little hope that it will be any more favorable during the coming year.

- 3—The number of eggs produced next year will at least be equal to the number produced this year, and the over-all demand will not be as great.

These facts emphasize the importance of low-cost, efficient production in 1946. The chicks that are “just as good” won't do. The kind to order are the well bred chicks—chicks that are bred to live and to lay. The place to order them from is a hatchery near at home where you know what you are buying. The time to order is early so that the chicks will be delivered from January to March and the pullets will be producing in the early fall months when returns are the most favorable.

NEWS NOTES

THE DAIRYMAN'S FERTILIZER

Superphosphate has often been called the dairyman's fertilizer. That's because it provides phosphorus acid—the plant food element most needed on the dairy farm. When used in the stable, superphosphate balances the plant food elements in the manure so that a complete, well-balanced fertilizer is hauled to the field every time the barn is cleaned.

Right now many farmers are ordering their winter supply of superphosphate for use in the dairy barn, and this year many of them are ordering G.L.F. Gran-Phosphate instead of the regular, finely-ground superphosphate.

A good coating of Gran-Phosphate provides a firm footing for both men and cows. Like the regular superphosphate, it saves nitrogen that would otherwise be lost by evaporation, and gives the stable a clean, bright, sanitary appearance.

Gran-Phosphate, the dustless, fine-flowing form of superphosphate is available now through your local G.L.F. service agency.

★ ★ ★

WINTER CARE OF MILK COOLERS

Mechanical milk coolers do their hardest work in the hot summer months. But that doesn't mean that they can be neglected during the rest of the year. For example, right now is a good time to check over your milk cooler and get it ready for winter.

First . . . Clean the cabinet and paint it inside and out with G.L.F. Equipment Enamel—which prevents rust—and prolongs the life of the cabinet.

Second . . . Check the belts for proper alignment and tighten them enough to prevent whipping.

Third . . . Clean the condenser. A clogged condenser can increase operating time and make milk cooling more expensive.

Most farmers find that by keeping their coolers running through the winter months, they avoid the danger of dried out compressor seals and consequent loss of gas and oil.

If, for some reason, you do not want to run your milk cooler during the winter months, call your local G.L.F. Service Agency and get them to send out a service man to pump down your cooler and close off the valves. Then next Spring the service man will return to get the cooler operating properly again. If you don't run your cooler and these jobs are not done, you are almost certain to have trouble next summer, due to the loss of oil and the gas refrigerant.



The Victory Loan offers farm families a good investment in patriotism and personal security.

V. B. HART—Professor of Farm Management at Cornell University.

GLF

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania—

OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, N. Y.

Bigger Crops at a Profit

That's the Reason We Use Commercial Fertilizer

By GEORGE SERVISS

EVER SINCE superphosphate was made readily available to farmers there has been considerable discussion, some of it quite heated, of the value of a superphosphate fertilization program as compared to a so-called complete fertilizer program. Some even argue against using any superphosphate and seem to forget that there is more superphosphate than anything else in most grades of mixed fertilizer. They also often fail to realize that a small dose of a complete fertilizer, such as a 4-12-4, may not do a more complete job of fertilization than would the same quantity of superphosphate. If 120 pounds of nitrogen are needed to produce a 15 ton crop of silage corn, 200 pounds to the acre of a mixed fertilizer containing 4% nitrogen (8 pounds) is not complete fertilization.

The really important thing is not a question of superphosphate versus mixed goods. It is a question of fertilizing crops or feed-crop rotations to secure maximum profitable crop yields. What should be used is what is needed.

All Nutrients Needed

If the crop needs for all nutrients are not supplied one way or another in a farm fertilization program, yields will be reduced. If the shortage of any one needed nutrient is severe enough, the crop will be a failure no matter how ample the supply of other nutrients. A shortage of one nutrient can not be made up by increasing the supply of another. To grow a successful crop, all of the nutrients needed for plant growth must come from somewhere, but they do not always need to come in entirety out of the fertilizer bag.

For a "superphosphate only" program to be successful, the other needed plant foods must be supplied somehow.

FIRST, lime must be applied in sufficient quantities to grow legumes successfully.

SECOND, the soil must have good capacity to supply potash. Some soils do not.

THIRD, the minor elements essential for plant growth such as manganese and boron must be present in the soil in adequate quantities.

FOURTH, a regular rotation must be followed in which legumes are included to supply nitrogen, and not

PITHY PARAGRAPHS FROM THE ARTICLE ON THIS PAGE

"A shortage of one nutrient cannot be made up by increasing the supply of another."

★ ★ ★

"Blind adherence to a single fertilizer material or mixture because it once gave good results on a particular crop may be profitable at low levels of fertilization, but can only result in failure to secure maximum returns on fertilizer dollars."

★ ★ ★

"Fertilization should be aimed at securing maximum profitable production. Labor and other costs are too high for low yields to be profitable."

★ ★ ★

"Good soil tests are a help, but poor ones are not."

more than two years should elapse between a good stand of legumes and a non-legume crop.

FIFTH, it must be a livestock farm stocked close to capacity, and the manure must not only be returned to the soil, but distributed equitably over the crop acreage, including the improved permanent pasture.

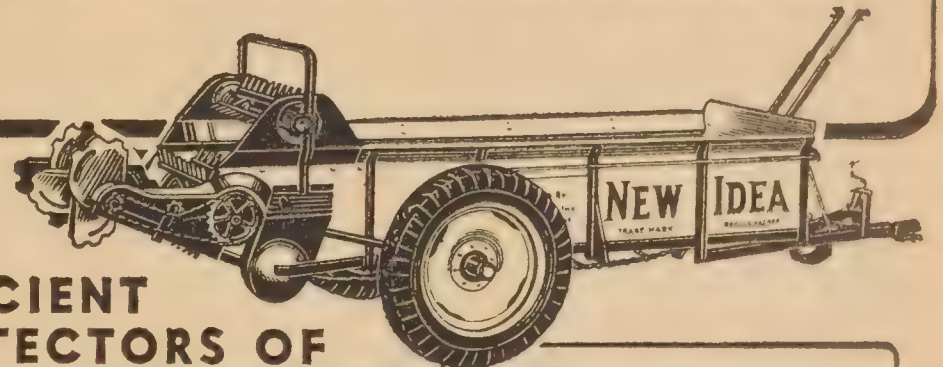
This happy combination of conditions does not exist on many farms. The soil may have very low potash supplying power. Legume seedings may fail. There may be distant fields to which it is not practical to haul manure. Few farmers, too, are willing to plow up fairly good stands of legumes and will crop some fields with non-legume crops for several years in succession rather than do so. This draws the available nitrogen and often the available potash down to very low levels. Also, sods that are left down for a year or two after the legumes have gone out are not likely to supply very much nitrogen for succeeding non-legume crops.

Will it Pay?

It thus becomes apparent that on the average dairy farm there are often places where fertilizer other than superphosphate can be profitably used. Sometimes a single material like ammonium nitrate or muriate of potash

(Continued on Page 11)

NEW IDEA SPREADERS



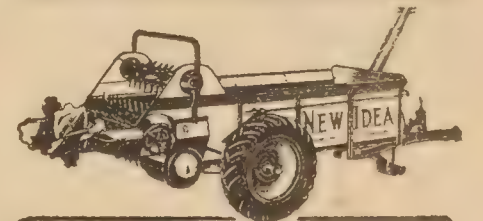
MODEL 12, TRACTOR DRAWN

EFFICIENT PROTECTORS OF SOIL PRODUCTIVITY

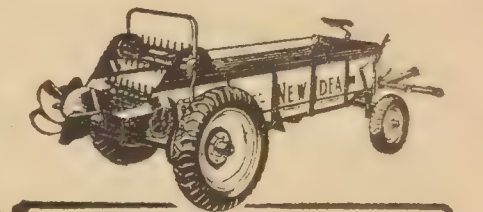
Plant foods can nourish the crop, but humus must likewise be maintained if farm land is to be soundly productive. Manure economically supplies both types of materials. It fertilizes and conditions at the same time.

The thorough shredding, fine pulverizing and wide even distribution for which NEW IDEA Spreaders are noted, assure complete extraction of all values from manure. The large capacity, smooth performance and light draft of these famous machines denotes fewer and faster trips. Their sturdy design withstands the heavy duty imposed by present day manure loaders. Consistent use of a NEW IDEA Spreader means efficient protection for farm profits.

Two-wheel models for large and small tractors. A superb four-wheel model for either team or tractor. Ask your NEW IDEA dealer about these machines, or write for free circulars.



MODEL 14, TRACTOR DRAWN



MODEL 10, HORSE DRAWN



LIME SPREADING ATTACHMENT

With this inexpensive attachment, your NEW IDEA Spreader becomes two machines in one. Secures excellent distribution of lime with a minimum of dust and waste.

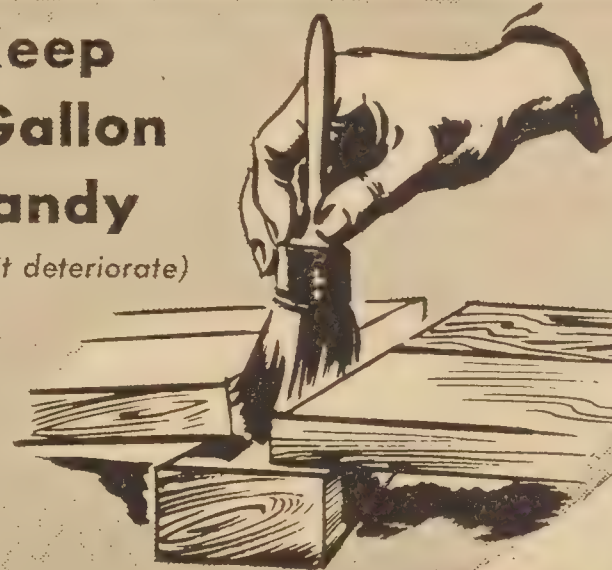


NEW IDEA, Inc., Coldwater, Ohio
Factories: COLDWATER, OHIO—SANDWICH, ILL.

When Writing Advertisers Be Sure to Mention AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Keep
a Gallon
Handy

(It won't deteriorate)



CUPRINOL

STOPS ROT

Apply Like Paint With a Brush

Brush the surface and daub the ends—Cuprinol will protect the wood by penetrating the fibres and eliminating the nourishment on which rot fungus and insect borers feed. Wherever you have wood replacements or new construction, use Cuprinol.

But you won't use Cuprinol if you don't have it handy. It does not deteriorate, so keep a gallon or two always ready. It will reduce future repairs and replacements, whether you apply it by brush, by spray or by dip.

Cuprinol treated wood is harmless to animals, poultry and plants, and will not affect ensilage, stored grain or other farm products. Cuprinol can be used either by itself or as a priming coat, and the greater the dampness the greater the need for Cuprinol.

Cuprinol is regularly carried by many farm supply stores in One and Five Gallon containers—50 gallon drums promptly on order. The cost is low, the protection lasting. Treat your wood and stop the rot!

CUPRINOL, Inc., 30 Spring Lane, Boston 9, Mass.



A part of the onion crop of Alex Cybulski of Sunderland, Mass. On 1 1/4 acres, Mr. Cybulski harvested a crop of 625 bushels. At planting time he applied 1 ton per acre of a 4-12-4 fertilizer. Later he put on 800 lbs. of the same mixture, plus 100 lbs. per acre of nitrate of soda. The variety is "Ebenezer," and the crop was grown from his own sets. Mr. Cybulski works in a factory and farms part time. The youngster is Alex, Jr., age 7.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

NEW EQUIPMENT OUTLOOK NOT BRIGHT

FARMERS naturally are wondering whether or not they are going to be able to buy new farm machinery for next year. The situation is none too bright. One manufacturer writes that his and other companies had planned the early manufacture of more farm machinery than has been possible at any time during the war, but that the attainment of this objective is beyond the control of the machinery manufacturers.

Some materials are harder to get now than ever. For the last two years foundries have been operating at approximately 60 per cent of capacity. At the present time they are functioning at about 47 per cent of capacity. The demand for sheet steel in 1946 will be greater than peace time manufacturing capacity, with no inventory of sheet steel to draw upon, and, as all of us know, lumber is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain.

The labor situation is the worst ever. Factories are using every effort without avail to obtain more help, and the strike situation is such that it is becoming increasingly difficult to keep factories in operation. Even though the workers in any particular factory may not be on strike, a minor strike with some supplier causes a bottleneck and throws the entire group out of production.

Without being too pessimistic, therefore, it would seem that farmers must continue to do everything in their power this winter to repair the old machines and keep them in shape for the coming season's operations.

HOW WE CURED ONE HEADACHE

THERE are few problems on any farm that give farmers more worry than to have the water supply shut off. I know, for I have just had that experience.

Water for our stock comes from a spring up on the hillside and crosses under a concrete highway. It stopped running, and upon investigation we found that the galvanized pipe, which had been down for many years, was rusted full and useless. The whole line had to be dug up.

There was no help in sight and winter was coming on. The first problem was to get under that concrete road. That job kept me awake nights worrying, and therefore I shall forever be grateful to Dr. B. B. Robb of the Farm Engineering Department of the College of Agriculture and his associates Ronald E. Bowman and Ross Elliott, who told me how to solve the problem and helped me to do it.

There were three ways, they said, of getting under the highway. One was to put a steel point on the end of a pipe and drive it through. That might work, but it would be just too bad if the point hit a large cobblestone—and there were plenty of them under that road.

Another way was to break up the concrete on the road and dig down to the pipe. You know what that would have meant in work and expense.

The third plan was the one we used, because very fortunately the good farmer who put that pipe down in the first place had put it through tile. To be sure, the tile only went partially under the road, because the road at that time was narrower. Nevertheless, because of his foresight and through the help of Dr. Robb and his associates, we were able to weld the new pipe on the old and haul the old pipe out and the new in under the road. That problem was solved.

But wait a minute! Before we could even start, it was necessary to get permission of the State Highway Department to dig under the road, and to do that we had to take out liability insurance, which cost me \$26 for just two days' time. And besides that, I had to put up a certified check for \$25 not to damage the road. I may get that back

in the State's good bureaucratic time. The local road engineer didn't make this red tape of laws and regulations, and he was a hundred per cent cooperative; but the laws of this state are all against property owners. There are hundreds of farmers who are faced with similar problems, such as getting cattle across the road without their being killed, or, like me, of putting new water pipes under the road, and the moment you hit anything of that kind you are up against the headache of bureaucracy and regulation ad nauseum.

Well, after the pipe was under the road there still remained a ditch to be dug for at least 200 yards up the hill to the spring. Fortunately I was able to secure some German prisoners of war. They got down into that ditch with pick and shovel and they worked cheerfully and without stopping all day long. I have never seen any workmen do better. We soon had the ditch dug, put in the new pipe, filled it in mostly with tractor and scraper, and now have a fine stream of water from a great spring running to the barn and barnyards.

These German prisoners of war have been of great help to farmers who have been able to secure them. I understand that some were not so good, but I had twenty of them and there wasn't a shirker or an ill-natured boy in the lot. It was strange to remember that these good-looking youngsters not very many months ago were marching in Hitler's armies.

FARMERS HAVE THE POWER

IN AN INTERESTING talk at the annual meeting of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, Mr. Walter Hammond, President of the Texas Farm Bureau Federation, said that farmers have the power to do almost anything if they would only use that power.

"What do you think would happen", said Mr. Hammond, "if farmers went to the strikers in the Detroit area or anywhere else and said to them, 'Do you fellows want to eat? If you do, you'd better go back to work, for if you don't we'll shut down every ounce of food going into the city of Detroit and you'll starve in less than sixty days.'"

Farmers do have the power, but they don't believe in such tactics or in bringing misery to millions of innocent people. Shutting off the food supply even for a few days, however, would do more than anything else to show the people of this country how necessary and how fundamental agriculture is.

CATTLE FIGHT

I HAVE two two-year-old heifers which apparently hate each other with a bitter and undying hatred. Before we noticed their fighting they had nearly exhausted themselves, their eyes were bloodshot, and if they had had horns they would surely have killed each other. We put one of them in the stable and after waiting two or three days turned her out—and immediately the fight started all over again.

I have never seen stock do this before. Usually a couple will fight for a moment and then one will run. I wonder if any of our readers have had a similar experience?

"TRAP THE FOXES" CONTEST

FROM many of our readers come complaints about heavy loss of crops and poultry from wildlife, in particular from foxes and deer. Conservation laws and policies have let several kinds of wildlife get out of all control, with the result that they are doing thousands of dollars worth of damage annually and the law is such that the farmer can do little to protect himself against these depredations.

Because poultrymen in particular have had such

heavy losses from foxes, *American Agriculturist* has joined with the Wildlife Control Unit at Cornell, the 4-H Clubs, and some other organizations to get boys interested in a great New York State Contest to trap the red and gray fox. Detailed rules for this contest are explained on Page 21.

THE FARM TRAINS LEADERS

STATISTICS show that on the average the farmers of America still have larger families than any other class of people in this country. That is all to the good, because it means that boys and girls raised upon the land and early trained in the habits of responsibility are still the main source of supply for the professional and business leaders of America.

A PARSON'S PONDERINGS

WHEN the little girl came home in tears, her mother asked what the matter was. Sobbingly the child explained that her classmates at school would not play with her because she did not go to their church, which was the only "right" church—according to them!

Children can be very cruel, particularly when they mimic the stupidities of the adults of their acquaintance. The idea that one church is "right" and that all others are "wrong" is a very ancient and a very false notion which seems to persist in spite of the great advance of modern knowledge.

The truth is that there is good in every group of religious people—for that is what a church is: a group of people seeking together to understand God and the good life. And no one group has a monopoly on goodness!

After all, religion's most important ethical teaching is: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," and every church teaches it! What is needed is much more practice!—A Country Parson.

LIKE A FURLOUGH HOME

"Now that I am back in God's country, I want to tell you how much I enjoyed Mr. Eastman's novel, TOUGH SOD. My mother sent it to me last Christmas, when I was located in Borneo. I liked it the best of any gift I got. Allan and Betty and Helen and Hank and all the other characters were so real to me that I felt lonesome for them when the story ended. I got a big kick out of their adventures, and the descriptions of farm life and surroundings were almost as good as a furlough home. I think it's the best novel about country folks that I have ever read."—J. R. N., New York.

MR. N. sent an order for two copies of TOUGH SOD with his letter. Other Christmas orders for TOUGH SOD are pouring into the offices of *American Agriculturist* so fast that we have had to add an extra person to the staff to mail them out. With Christmas just a few weeks off, why not decide now to order copies today for one or more persons on your list? To order, send \$2.50 per copy to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. The book is attractively bound in green and gold.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

WITH A LOUD screech of brakes the train came to a sudden stop. Passengers were hurled from their seats in one car and were scrambling about excitedly when a conductor rushed in.

"Everything is all right," he shouted. "Some one pulled the emergency cord and the brakes took hold too quickly. The last car has left the tracks. No one's hurt," he assured them, "but we'll be delayed about three hours."

"Good Lord!" exclaimed a young man, "three hours! Now I won't be able to meet my mother-in-law at the station and take her home."

The conductor swung about and glared at the young man. "Say," he demanded, "are you the guy that pulled that cord?"

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

MILK PRICES: Without subsidies, uniform October milk prices are: Metropolitan New York \$3.49; Boston \$3.60; Buffalo \$3.39. (15c additional to producers delivering direct to plants); Rochester \$3.63. Feed subsidies to producers in New York, Pennsylvania and Vermont, 70c; in New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts, 80c.

Fluid milk consumption in New York City was 4% above October '44, Boston 12%. **Increased consumption, lower production have brought very serious fluid milk shortage. Dairy men are urged to increase production** by extra care, feeding heavily, milking three times a day where production warrants, using milk powder to feed calves. One reason for shortage is price schedule which has made summer milk more profitable than winter milk. More fall-freshening cows are badly needed. **Dairy men must supply fluid demand to protect their market.**

PRODUCTION COSTS: L. C. Cunningham, Cornell, says milk production costs **nearly doubled during war.** Dairy farm incomes in '44-'45 were favorable compared to pre-war, unfavorable when compared to factory workers' wages. Governor Dewey, at the N. Y. Farm Bureau Federation banquet, said high costs will continue. Farm wages will not go down appreciably as long as industrial wages are high. Feed prices will stay up.

FARM HELP: Reasons for continued farm help shortage are: 1. High industrial wages; 2. Continued drafting of farm help; 3. Failure of returning veterans to seek farm jobs.

Excellent way to keep or get full-time hired man is to get his wife's cooperation by improving tenant house, providing running water, electricity, and other conveniences. Exemption of farm workers from Social Security and workmen's compensation benefits is helping to steer workers away from farms.

FARM ORGANIZATIONS: More and more, farmers are becoming a minority group. Farm population dropped drastically during war years and will stay down due to farm mechanization. **To get results, farmers must work through organizations.** Farm Bureau, Grange, many cooperatives report increased membership. **HAVE YOU JOINED?**

HOGS: Long-time price records on hogs show average peak markets in March and September. This is worth remembering. Predictions are that hogs will be profitable in 1946, particularly if marketed before November.

WOOL: Stocks of wool on hand are high, both U. S. and world.

- THINGS TO DO:**
1. Order fertilizer early to insure delivery.
 2. Fruit growers will profit by protecting trees against rabbits and mice.
 3. Keep a reasonable inventory of feed on hand.
 4. Keep heifers growing rapidly. **Big cows produce the most milk.**
 5. Take a farm inventory about January 1. It gives most information for time required, and saves time in making out income tax. Cash on hand, which should have been spent for replacing equipment and making repairs, can result in undue feeling of prosperity. Inventory, plus list of needed expenditures, gives a true picture.
 6. Start your income tax report. Get farm accounts in shape. Repairs to buildings, (except living house) made before January 1 can be deducted as expense and save you money. **Watch the December 15 issue for more information about making your income tax return.**

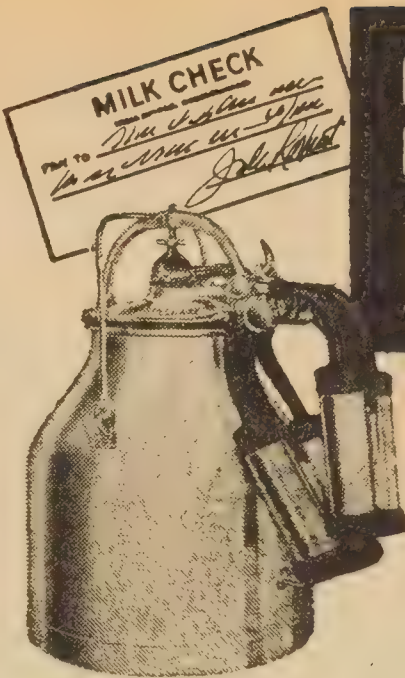
PRICES: Biggest inflationary drive now is demand for higher wages. This does two things: reduces production through strikes, increases production costs. **The idea that wages can go up 30% with no increase in prices is a myth.** In figuring amount of inflation, quality of products bought is often ignored. **Quality of many products is down,** and because they must be replaced sooner, the cost is actually higher than indicated by the price tag.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MIRANDY'S got another fad, it's most the silliest she's had, she's gone completely off her head about her front-room flower bed. She's got geraniums on the sill, and mantel's decked with daffodil, piano's covered o'er with pots, and in each corner there are plots; I can't watch for the mail no more, with vines the window's covered o'er.

There ain't no sense in all that stuff, to me those tender buds are fluff; the whole idea would make more sense, providin' she would just commence to keep a vegetable garden there behind old grandpa's easy chair. I'll grow green onions on the shelf, and then to guarantee myself some rhubarb pie thruout the year, I'll plant stalks on the chiffonier; for mushrooms there's no better place than where it's dark 'neath the bookcase.



DE LAVAL MAGNETIC SPEEDWAY MILKING MEANS MONEY IN THE BANK

- BETTER FASTER MILKING
- TIME AND LABOR SAVING
- HIGHER QUALITY PRODUCT
- BETTER HERD HEALTH

COWS are milked for profit . . . and you want your cows milked in the most profitable way you can find. The answer is the De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker which provides top milking performance and results . . . combining lower costs with highest returns. Get the facts—talk with your local De Laval Dealer today.



Ayrshire



START RIGHT WITH A DE LAVAL

DE LAVAL—MILKER OF CHAMPIONS

Another De Laval Milked Champion—Glen Foerd White Heather the Ayrshire breed's youngest 100,000 lb. cow at 8½ years of age. Cumulative production: 154,632 lbs. milk, 5753 lbs. fat in 3280 days. Owned by Good Acres Farm, Fayetteville, Pa.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

. . . for cleanest skimming, longest life and lowest cost per year of use. Easy to wash. A size and style for every need and purse. Hand or motor drive—high or low stands.

DE LAVAL STERLING MILKER

. . . provides De Laval quality milking at lower cost. Sterling Pulsator has only two moving parts. Wonderful milking performance.

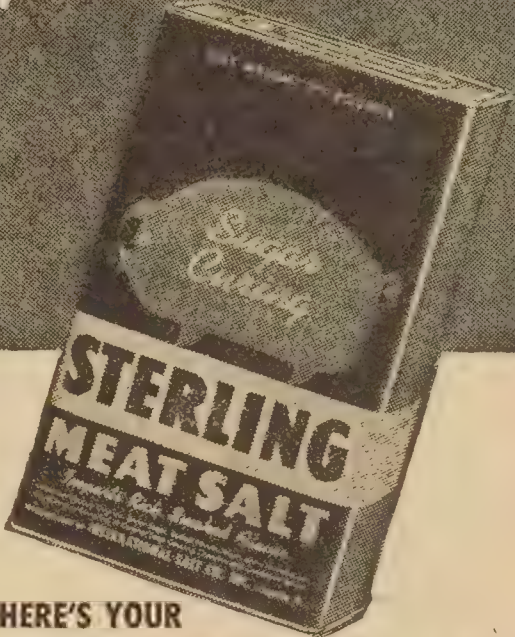


THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY
NEW YORK 1 145 BROADWAY CHICAGO 1 427 RANDOLPH ST. SAN FRANCISCO 11 41 SEALE ST.



FOR HOME-CURED HAMS AND BACON JUST . . .

"PASS the SALT"



• For flavor-sweet bacon, smoke-fragrant hams, meat brought to its tantalizing best—cure with Sterling Sugar Curing Meat Salt. It's easy, quick, and safe.

Sterling Sugar Curing Meat Salt—a mixture of best meat salt, sugar, spices blended with condensed smoke—imparts a rich "Country Style" smoke flavor to meat. For tender juicy meat—get Sterling today. Packed in 7½ lb. containers.

And for really savory sausage—use Sterling Seasoning—a perfect blend of salt and spices.

HERE'S YOUR FREE HANDY GUIDE FOR FARMERS!

Get tested directions for "Dry" and "Brine" curing; seasoning sausage; pickle and sauerkraut curing. Tells how to improve hay and ensilage, how much salt to feed livestock—also contains handy household hints.

Sterling SALT

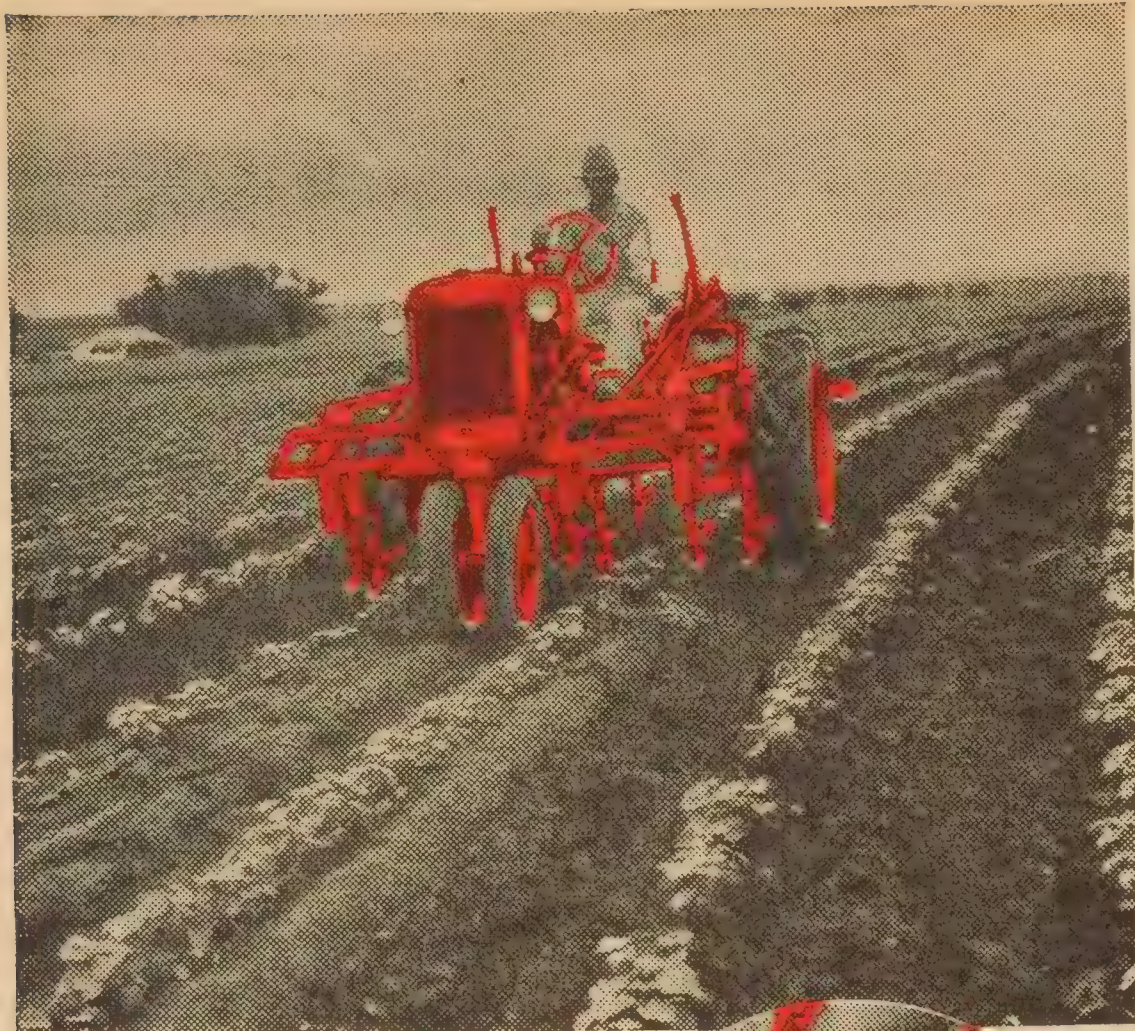
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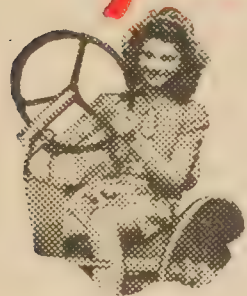


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Many a wife or daughter has taken over the tractor controls in recent times of emergency. A 12-year-old Maryland girl won the heart of the nation when she "manned" the home farm alone, while her father was overseas.

* The power that made it possible is worth a second look. Gone is the tiring armwork of the past, and in its place the comfort, ease and smoothness of *power* control. This farm girl operated an Allis-Chalmers tractor which, like the new Model C pictured here, uses hydraulic control to raise and lower implements at a finger's touch.

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THE NEW NATIONAL FARM AND HOME HOUR,
every Saturday, NBC Network — Consult your newspaper
for time and station.



A bunch of thrifty heifers on the Raymond Arnold farm.

Milk Records for 25 Years

WHEN I stopped near Athens, Pa., to ask directions to Raymond Arnold's farm, I was told to go down the road about two miles and stop at the place with the odd looking corn-crib. I found the farm without any trouble.

The crib was built about a year ago. Its over-all size is 40 x 34 ft. There is a rat proof corncrib at each side of the building, 4 ft. wide at the bottom and 5 ft. at the top, and they hold about 3,000 bushels of corn. The center is open, and supplies an excellent place to get four loads of baled hay under cover, or to store farm machinery. Above this is a storage space for baled hay or grain.

Mr. Arnold has 80 head of Holstein cattle, with some excellent records. When he first started farming he was interested in Jerseys, considered raising Guernseys; then, at Farm and Home Week at Cornell in 1920, he was converted to Holsteins, and has kept them since that time. Dairy Herd Improvement records have been kept for the past 25 years. The first figures were on a herd of Jerseys, and the average milk production was 4,818 lbs. of milk. The 1944-'45 figures show an average production of 10,266 lbs. of milk.

While he is a supporter of Artificial Breeding Associations, Mr. Arnold is not a member. He says that part of the returns he gets from dairying come in the form of satisfaction in breeding better animals, and he believes that owning his own herd sire adds to this satisfaction. Right now his herd sire traces back to a cow with a world's record for lifetime production on twice a day milking. He has his eye on a young bull which he hopes to buy. This animal has impressive backing, and should improve the production of the herd. It goes without saying that it will take a good bull to do that.

There are a number of interesting things about the roughage program on this farm. Mr. Arnold was one of the first men in the area to grow alfalfa, and the crop still makes an important contribution to feeding the herd. Because alfalfa can be grown, he is not particularly interested in Ladino for hay, but he has a keen appreciation of it as a pasture crop.

The silos are filled with grass, and Ed Babcock, whose "Kernels, Screenings and Chaff" appears regularly in *American Agriculturist*, gets the credit for starting this procedure on this farm.

The dry hay is baled in the field, and goes directly from the baler to wagons which haul it into the barn. Corn for grain is picked by machine. It is ground, cob and all, and mixed with other grains to make a suitable dairy ration. For some years the fertilizer and lime bill on this farm has totaled more than the feed bill. After the corn is picked, it is bound and shocked, and when it is dry it is cut up and used for bedding.

Labor-saving devices get a lot of at-

tention. There is a well equipped farm shop, and one of Mr. Arnold's hired men is exceedingly handy in repairing machinery and in building homemade equipment. On the farm are four rubber-tired wagons with good strong



An unusual corn crib that is very handy.

beds. They are quickly made into hay racks by removable extensions, and right now wagon box sides are being built which can be quickly put on for hauling husked corn from the field. The farm also boasts a home-made elevator for handling baled hay, ear corn, or feed bags.—H. L. Cosline.

—A. A.—

BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

In Albany County, N. Y., and south along the Hudson River, Birdsfoot Trefoil abounds along the roadsides and in fields. For some years this legume has been tried with varying success in many areas of the Northeast. It has some good points, and some that are not so good.

It is a long-lived perennial which can be grown successfully on land which is not adapted to alfalfa. It resists drouth, and will stand heavy grazing after it is established.

Primarily its use seems to be for a forage crop on land that is not plowed often. This legume starts off slowly, and in many areas there is some difficulty in getting a good stand. The seed needs to be planted not more than 1/4-1/2 inch in depth on a seedbed which is mellow and smooth at the surface, but which is firm underneath.

From 4 to 6 lbs. of inoculated seed are used per acre, and it is usually sowed in the spring. If weeds are kept clipped, results seem to be better where no nurse crop is used, but if a nurse crop is used, the seeding should be light.

One advantage of Birdsfoot Trefoil for hay was important this last year: it does not deteriorate in quality as rapidly as some legumes where it is not possible to cut it until late in the season. For pasture, one mixture that has been recommended is 4 lbs. of Birdsfoot Trefoil, 6 to 12 lbs. of Kentucky bluegrass, and 6 lbs. of timothy. Rather poor results have been secured by broadcasting Birdsfoot Trefoil seed on the surfaces of pastures unless some harrowing is done to cover the seed.

The Question Box

Termites are damaging our house. What can I do to control them?

The first step is to be sure that you really have termites. If you will describe the damage done, we could probably tell you. There are a number of other insects that do some damage to wood. If you actually have termite damage, it will be most evident close to the ground. Termites live in the ground and get to foundations through cracks in the foundation or through shelter tubes which they build from the ground up the foundation to the wood.

Some swindling has been practiced in the matter of termite control. So-called "experts", apparently with no knowledge of the habits of the insect, have convinced people that they have termites, and have collected considerable sums for supposedly making buildings termite-proof.

One of the best explanations of the damage done by termites and the method of controlling them appears in Circular 134 of the Connecticut Experiment Station in New Haven. It is called, "Control of Termites in Buildings".

* * *

Is it a good idea to feed silage to growing heifers?

Silage is not recommended for heifers under 6 months of age, and it is not at all essential for older heifers. It is said that there are more advantages in feeding silage to heifers when the hay is poor than there are when the hay is good. Silage should not replace more than half the hay in the ration for heifers.

* * *

I saved some peach pits from this year's canning, and would like to plant them. I understand that I can do this and have the trees budded to the type of peach I desire to grow. How should I go about doing it? Do I have to break the pits, and do I plant them in the fall or spring? Also, how would I go about getting cherry trees started?—R. B., N. Y.

Peach pits will only germinate and produce seedlings if they are properly after-ripened. This after-ripening takes place by keeping the pits in moist material at a temperature around 40° F. for from 3-4 months. If such pits are planted right after harvest, that is, during the month of September, after-ripening will take place in the soil before the ground begins to freeze. In your case, it is rather late for fall planting and it would be best to keep the pits in dry storage until December 1st. At that time the pits, after soaking them for 24 hours in water, should be put in moist sawdust

or sand and kept in an unheated cellar until spring.

If the described conditions are provided, most pits will begin to crack and the seed kernel will begin germinating by the time planting weather arrives in the spring. Any pit which has not cracked at this time should be broken and the seed planted. Planting is best done in a shallow trench.

Raising cherry seedlings from seed can be done in very much the same way. But since cherry seed is available somewhat earlier than peach seed, late summer or early fall planting is most satisfactory. Cherry seed planted in August will give good germination the following spring. This must be remembered: only cherry pits of late-ripening varieties contain viable seeds. It would thus be useless to plant seed from some very early-ripening variety.—Karl D. Brase, N. Y. Agricultural Exp. Station, Geneva.

* * *

Is it true that a cow will give more milk if she freshens in the fall?

Records show this to be a fact, and there are several reasons for it. A fall freshening cow is dry in late summer when the pasture is short and when flies are plentiful. As a general rule most cows are more adequately fed while they are in the barn than they are while they are on pasture. A fall-freshening cow gets out on spring pasture at a time when she might normally drop in milk production, but good pasture brings production back. Spring-freshening cows are likely to give less milk when pastures get short, and do not get back to full milk flow until they freshen again.

* * *

Where does the Japanese beetle spend the winter?

The adult beetles appear in June, and the female lays 40 to 60 eggs in the soil. These hatch into larvae that feed on roots. They are fully grown by September, and spend the winter in the soil.

* * *

Can good concrete be made from bank-run gravel?

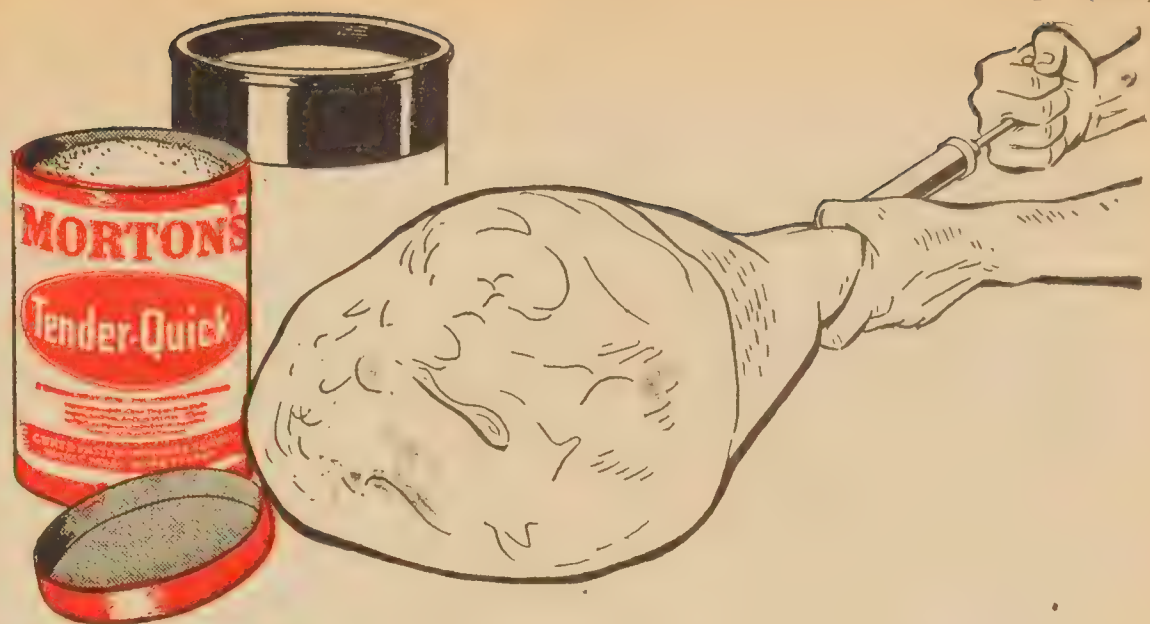
If it was necessary to give a one-word answer to this question, it would be "yes", because thousands of farmers have done it. However, there are two disadvantages. In the first place, bank-run gravel often is rather dirty, and this dirt weakens the strength of the concrete, or makes it necessary to use a lot more cement. One way to test gravel for dirt is to put about 4 inches of gravel in a quart fruit jar, fill the jar almost full of water, shake it, and then let the jar stand for an hour. If there is more than ¼ inch of fine silt on top of the gravel, it is too dirty to make good concrete. However, if running water is available, the gravel can be washed without too much work.

The other difficulty is that most bank-run gravel does not have the proper proportion of fine and coarse material to make the best use of the cement. The ideal, of course, is to have coarse gravel or crushed stone with enough finer material to fill the spaces between the stones, and then enough cement is added to fill the spaces between the smaller particles. Most bank-run gravel has too much sand and too few pebbles.

* * *

How many strawberry plants does it take to set out an acre?

If you put the rows 4 feet apart, and the plants 2 feet apart in the row, you will need 5,445 plants.



This makes the MORTON WAY so sure . . .

Start the cure at the bone area where bone-taint, off-flavor, and souring are most likely to develop. The Morton Way helps stop them before they ever have a chance to start.

All you do is to pump the bone area with Morton's Tender-Quick, dissolved in water. This fast-acting curing pickle immediately starts the cure *inside* — gives you a feeling of security, a certainty of results you get only with this method.



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Then, having started the cure at the bone, rub the outside with Morton's Sugar-Cure. This sugar curing salt strikes in, curing towards the center and gives your meat a rich, old-fashioned wood-smoke flavor.

The result of this double-acting cure — from the inside out and from the outside in — is the best-tasting, best-keeping meat you've ever had — mouth-watering goodness — sweet-as-a-nut flavor — no bone taint . . . no waste — but home-cured meat at its very best. Try the Morton Way yourself this year — henceforth you'll have no other.

Timely "HOW TO DO ITS"

We have the following reprints of helpful articles from past issues, which we will send on request:

1. How to Prune Apple Trees.
2. How to Kill Rats.
3. Ventilate the Henhouse.
4. No Pig Wants to be a Runt.
5. How to Produce Clean Milk.
6. How to Solder Leaks.
7. When You Buy a Horse.
8. Make a Quilt.

You can either clip this item and mark those you want, or write a letter. Enclose 3 cents postage for each reprint. Address American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, New York.

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Finest Home-Curing Book ever published . . . more than 100 pages, 10 cents Postpaid.

Over 200 pictures, charts, diagrams — complete directions on how to butcher, cure, make sausage, Canadian bacon, corned beef, and other meat specialties. No other book like it! Send 10¢ in coin today.

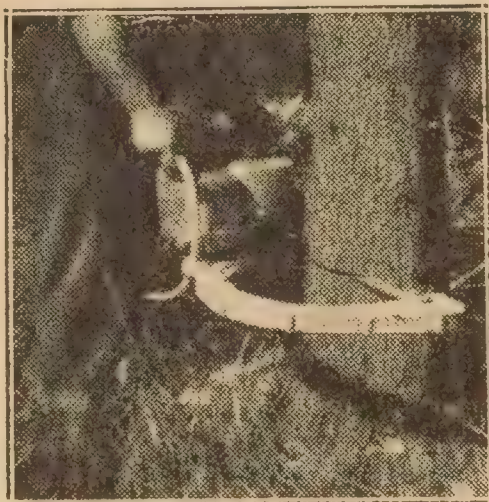


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The One-Man Light-Weight Portable PRECISION POWER CHAIN SAW



Type "1" "Precision Bow Saw", 14" capacity—suitable for felling and cross-cutting.



Type "3" "Precision Saw", with 26" guide bar—suitable for felling and cross-cutting.

All using the 2-cycle $3\frac{1}{2}$ H. P. "Precision" air cooled 4200 R.P.M. motor. These are as follows:—Type "1" bow saw—cutting capacity 14", suitable for felling and bucking. Type "3" with standard guide bars for one or two-man operation, suitable for felling and cross-cutting; available in 20" and 26" lengths. Either straight blade or bow frame are interchangeable on any machine at extra cost using same motor.

Ball bearings are used throughout the "Precision" motor; also equipped with "Hi-Sparking" magneto and easily adjusted carburetor. Quick-operating and positive clutch. Special "precision hi-speed" cutting chain. Weight of complete machine—48 to 55 lbs., depending on length of guide bar.

Precision Saws can be sold to American users at laid-down duty-paid price. Full information can be supplied on receipt of inquiry.

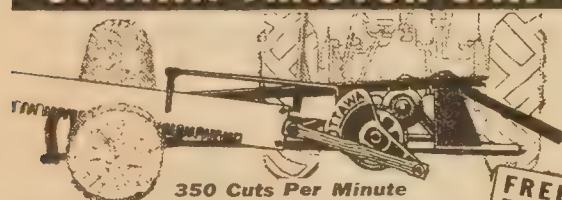
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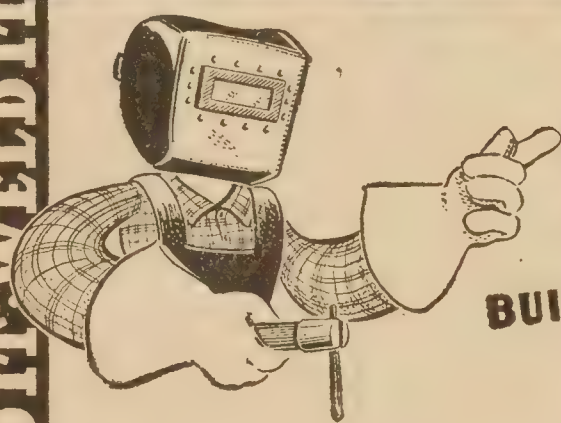
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FULLY EQUIPPED

Farm welders

Farmers Take a Look at Their Prospects

THE ANNUAL meetings of the New York State Farm and Home Bureaus and 4-H Federations, held in Syracuse on November 12, 13 and 14, made new records in attendance, in excellence of programs, and in the enthusiasm of the men, women and young people who attended the sessions.

Every speech in each of the three meetings was interesting and worthwhile, but the high points in the speaking program were reached by Governor Thomas E. Dewey and H. E. Babcock, author of "Kernels, Screenings & Chaff", which appears regularly in *American Agriculturist*.

Gov. Dewey's Practical Suggestions

In a practical, down-to-earth talk at the joint dinner of the three organizations, attended by more than 800 representatives of the Farm and Home Bureaus and the 4-H Federations, Governor Dewey pointed out that there will be no substantial reduction in the costs of farming in the near future.

The Governor said that wages of farm workers have nearly tripled in the last five years, that costs of poultry and dairy feeds have doubled, and that farm machinery is difficult to obtain. The only answers to the farmer's problems, he said, are (1) further mechanization; (2) higher yields per acre and per animal; and (3) even better planning and management through the work day.

Looking to the future, the Governor said that farm goals should be: specialized equipment in sizes adapted to two-men farms, encouragement of cooperative or custom use of expensive machinery such as sprayers and hay balers, greater emphasis on pasture improvement and increased yields of higher quality roughage, and, especially, the larger use of artificial breeding of dairy cattle on dairy farms.

Emphasizing the fact that the welfare of the different classes in modern society is all tied up together, the Governor said that one of the most important problems in agriculture "is in maintaining a high level of business and industrial employment which will permit a higher standard of living, make possible the payment of our national war debt, and create a demand for agricultural products we can get in no other way. Violent fluctuations in prices and employment are and will continue to be agriculture's worst enemy."

Attention was directed by the Governor to the different aids for farmers which the state provides, including the work of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets and of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics with all of their extension services.

Solving the Surplus Problem

Ed Babcock began his talk by placing a table on the floor in front of (and below) his speaker's stand, and on it put some beans, bread, and coffee. At his right on the platform was a chart showing the food a family ought to eat in order to keep well, food based on the products that we produce chiefly here in the Northeast—milk, butter, eggs, meat, vegetables, fruit, and some cereals. At his left Mr. Babcock had a chart showing an open refrigerator with the same foods properly preserved and ready to eat.

Dramatically he emphasized that if a large majority of the American people were eating the high quality foods illustrated on the chart instead of the limited diet of beans, bread and coffee on the table below him, there would be no farmers' market problem, because farmers working night and day could not produce enough food to meet the demand. In his talk Ed repeated and dramatized what he had already written on his page "Kernels, Screenings & Chaff" in the November 17 issue of *American Agriculturist*. Look up your copy and be sure to read it. If this practical, common sense nutritional diet suggested by Ed Babcock is got across to consumers, it will not only solve the farmers' marketing problem but will infinitely increase the health, well-being and happiness of consumers and workers everywhere.

The main theme of the Home Bureau Federation meeting was the great part the farm family and the farm home played during the war and must play in the unsettled days ahead if agriculture and the nation are to continue to make progress.

Because the future is the particular concern of young people, the 4-H Federation and 4-H Club members discussed postwar and other future problems as they apply to rural young people. No one could listen to these confident young 4-H Club members in their discussions without being inspired. Far from being daunted by the problems which lie ahead, rural youth is training itself, through 4-H, Future Farmers, and other educational work, to solve the problems as they may arise.

E. R. Eastman, Editor of *American Agriculturist*, in addressing the 4-H Council pointed out some of the problems and challenges that farm young people will have to meet in the years to come, and in conclusion he said, "I know that you will measure up to these responsibilities. The way the young people have borne the brunt of the awful war just closed answers forever the critics of youth. You are the hope of a better world."

Down-to-Earth Resolutions

Resolutions adopted by the delegates of the Farm Bureau Federation included:

That both management and labor be appealed to by the Federation to settle their differences and get down to business.

That the Federal government be urged to take leadership in adoption of world policies to stabilize a world price level, and, if this fails, stabilize the general price level in this country by monetary control.

That the food subsidy program be tapered off as rapidly as possible.

That a part of the postwar construction money be used for the improvement of farm-to-market roads so that all farms worth farming may have year-round roads.

That the State be asked to pay at least 75% of the cost of removing snow from the state highway system under a plan whereby the removal work will be done by the counties and towns, so that the counties and towns may have equipment big enough and good enough to do a satisfactory job on the county and town roads as well

(Continued on Page 21)

What Helps Agriculture Helps All of Us



WHAT is it that helps agriculture? We know that to grow good crops it takes good seed, fertile soil, a favorable climate, and the skill and experience of the individual. Likewise in the production of livestock you need well-bred animals, proper care and feeding, plus intelligent management.

Through better seeds and new types of plants like hybrid corn, through soil conservation methods, better land management, and improved machinery, through more effective control of pests and parasites, America has reached a level of food production never before achieved by any nation in history. Therein lies much of America's strength for the future.

By many a tragic example, history teaches us that when food supplies fail, nations fall. We of America must see to it that our agriculture becomes always a stronger, surer base for the economy of our nation. This is a task not only for you as producers but also for us who, by providing nationwide facilities and services, bridge the gap which separates farmers and ranchers from the distant consumers who must have their products.

And because our business is so closely linked with the land, we at Swift & Company are vitally interested in all developments that help agriculture. And so in these Swift pages we publish helpful information, knowing that a prosperous agriculture is essential to the livestock and meat industry—and to the prosperity of the nation as a whole.

John Holmes
President, Swift & Company



Soda Bill Sez:

... generally we should learn two things from life—what to do and what not to do.

... if work is a pleasure, a man sure can have a lot of fun farming.

OUR LIVESTOCK JUDGING METHODS

By R. G. JOHNSON

Head, Department of Animal Husbandry, Oregon State College

Domestic animals are machines for converting plant material into meat, fibers, and other human needs. Competition forces the modern farmer to evaluate efficiency in terms of tons or bushels per acre, dairy production in pounds of butterfat per cow per year, and poultry results in number of eggs per year. Thus, since the basic resource is feed and not animals, shouldn't livestock producers evaluate breeding stock on the basis of meat or of wool their offspring produces per 100 pounds of feed consumed?

The show ring standard for judging animals by external appearance has given us advancement up to a certain point, but breeding for the show ring does not always lead to efficient feed utilization.

A step in the right direction is the increasing use of proved sires. Today, through use of artificial insemination, the purebred breeder is greatly assisted in the establishment and increase of efficient blood lines.

Tomorrow's "yardstick" will not only be bigger yields per acre but also more pounds of meat and fiber per ton of feed.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW? How many of the amino acids essential to health are found in meat?

What governs the price of livestock?

In what dessert is meat an important ingredient?

OUR CITY COUSIN



Answers to these questions may be found in articles on this page.



THE EDITOR'S COLUMN

A smart steer on range goes to where the forage is best. A smart livestock producer sells where the market is best. There are many sources of information to help him decide where that best market may be. Radio networks and nearby stations report daily on receipts and prices at central and local markets. Commission houses and their field men are ready to give personal advice on the best time and place to sell. Newspapers publish detailed descriptions of market conditions. Various timely reports are available from the U. S. D. A. and other impartial sources on trends and developments in the livestock-and-meat industry.

In making their bids, livestock buyers also use current market information. *Acceptance of any price offered is entirely up to the producer or his sales agent.* Meat packing plants and their buyers are located at so many widespread points that if a producer is not satisfied with prices offered by any one buyer, he has a choice of several others to which he may sell his animals.

Moreover, with 3,500 meat packing plants and 26,000 other concerns and individuals who slaughter livestock commercially, there is bound to be keen competitive bidding for your livestock. Barring meat rationing and price ceilings, livestock prices are governed by what the packer can get for the meat and by-products.

F.M. Simpson.

Agricultural Research Department

Swift & Company wishes all the
readers of this page
A MERRY CHRISTMAS
and **A HAPPY NEW YEAR**

"AMINOS ARE IMPORTANT TO YOU! *Amino acids* are mysterious substances found in the proteins we eat. Aminos are used by our bodies to build and rebuild our tissues, organs, and blood. They also help fight off infections.

Of the 23 known aminos, ten are absolutely essential to health and even to life itself. *Meat is rich in all ten of them.* That's why doctors, working to rebuild the shattered bodies of wounded servicemen, order diets with large amounts of meat. That is also why everybody should eat meat for health as well as for its fine flavor and its "stick-to-the-ribs" food value.

Swift's and other meat packers, through The American Meat Institute, are telling this vital story of meat and its health-building aminos in many millions of advertising messages. As people read this story, there will be wider markets for meat—and the livestock you produce.

Martha Logan's Recipe for

MINCE MEAT

Yield: 4 quarts

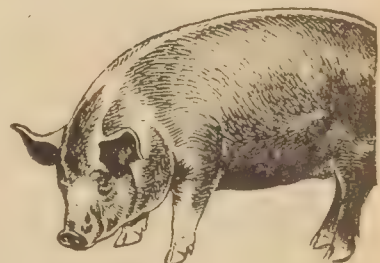
1 pound cooked beef shank, chuck, or neck meat	1½ pounds brown sugar
1 cup meat stock	1 quart cider
½ pound suet	2 teaspoons salt
4 pounds apples	2 teaspoons nutmeg
½ pound currants	2 teaspoons cloves
1 pound seeded raisins	3 teaspoons cinnamon
	5 tablespoons lemon juice

Pare, core, and chop apples. Chop together currants and raisins. Add apples, sugar, cider, and meat stock. Cook about 5 minutes. Grind meat and suet. Add with seasonings to apple mixture. Simmer 1 hour, stirring frequently to prevent burning. Add lemon juice.

FREE COLORING BOOK!

Boys and girls, here's a swell coloring book for you. It's filled with funny farm animals—Cissy Calf, Biddy Hen, Junior Chick, and many others. And there are rhymes, too. If you'd like to have it, just write to Department 128, Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Ill.

GESTATION FEEDING FOR SOWS



You don't need to feed the bred sow "vitamin pills" and "calcium tablets," according to J. W. Schwab, of Purdue University. Here's a proper, well-balanced diet to feed during gestation which will help her produce a healthy litter of spring pigs.

Make the mixture one bushel of whole or coarsely ground corn, one bushel of whole or coarsely ground oats, or 30 pounds of wheat middlings or bran, plus five pounds of meat and bone scraps or tankage, or two pounds of meat and bone scraps and four pounds of soybean oil meal.

A suitable mineral mixture, to be provided in a self-feeder, consists of 10 pounds of pulverized limestone, 10 pounds of steamed bone meal, and one pound of common salt.

Extra salt fed free choice also is recommended. And be sure to provide plenty of drinking water.

Swift & Company

UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

★ ★ NUTRITION IS OUR BUSINESS—AND YOURS ★ ★
Right Eating Adds Life to Your Years, and Years to Your Life



Where there's no lag in FEED CONVERSION

No matter how much you spend for feed, or how good it is, if even one of your cows fails in feed-to-milk conversion, there's a leak in your dairy income. Such leaks, in the winter months, are common in any dairy. Heavy roughage, hard-to-digest grain bear down on digestion, contribute to sluggish assimilation . . . often create fertile ground for serious disorders.

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mands fall heavily at this time of year can often amount to the difference between profit and loss. Adding Kow-Kare is simple insurance . . . doing what you can to realize those "oceans of milk" that you ardently hope for.

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DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC., Dept. 12, Lyndonville, Vt.

Teachers Honor Editor for Service to Education

THE NEW YORK State Teachers' Association, organized in 1845, celebrated one hundred years of service to the parents and children of the state at its centennial meeting in Syracuse on November 19 and 20.

At the centennial banquet on November 19 attended by more than 800 members of the Association's House of Delegates, representing some 40,000 teachers of the state, emphasis was placed on the hundred years of progress in education and service to the people and on the need of continuing and improving that service in the years to come.

One of the features of the program was the Alfred E. Smith Award to E. R. Eastman, Editor of *American Agriculturist*, for outstanding service in behalf of public education. This was the first time the Award has been made, but will be given from now on each year to the layman who in the opinion of the Teachers' Association has done the most to promote the cause of education.

Because *American Agriculturist* has always been a leader in support of the schools, we are printing here the citation made to Mr. Eastman at the centennial banquet.

ALFRED E. SMITH AWARD
TO
EDWARD ROE EASTMAN

New York State Teachers' Association

EDWARD ROE EASTMAN, born at Berkshire, Tioga County, New York, September 29, 1885, you grew up in a typical American community and there received your elementary and high school education in the local public schools. We note with pleasure that you began your distinguished career as a public school teacher in this state.

When the opportunity came for you to enter the field of journalism as Editor of the *Dairymen's League News*, and later as Editor of the *American Agriculturist*, you continued to maintain a deep interest in the welfare of children and a genuine appreciation of the power of public education in preserving our democratic society as indicated by your subsequent career. Through the medium of the *American Agriculturist*, on the public platform, by service on numerous state and national committees, of which you have been a valued member, and by reason of your personal influence with the Executive

and Legislative branches of our state government, you have supported vigorously all forward-looking programs designed to improve the educational opportunities for American youth.

You served with distinction as Secretary of the "Committee of Twenty-One" which made the famous rural school survey of New York in 1921-22. Your magazine has pointed out consistently the advantages of central school education over that provided by the small, one-room school. In your editorial columns and by public utterances on many occasions, you have had the courage to maintain this point of view, even though it was unpopular among certain groups of citizens at the time. As President of the New York State Council on Rural Education, recently formed, you are stimulating constructive thinking that promises to strengthen the cause of public education throughout the state and nation.

Recognizing the unique and outstanding service which you have rendered in behalf of public education, we are pleased to honor you by giving you the first Alfred E. Smith Award of the New York State Teachers' Association.

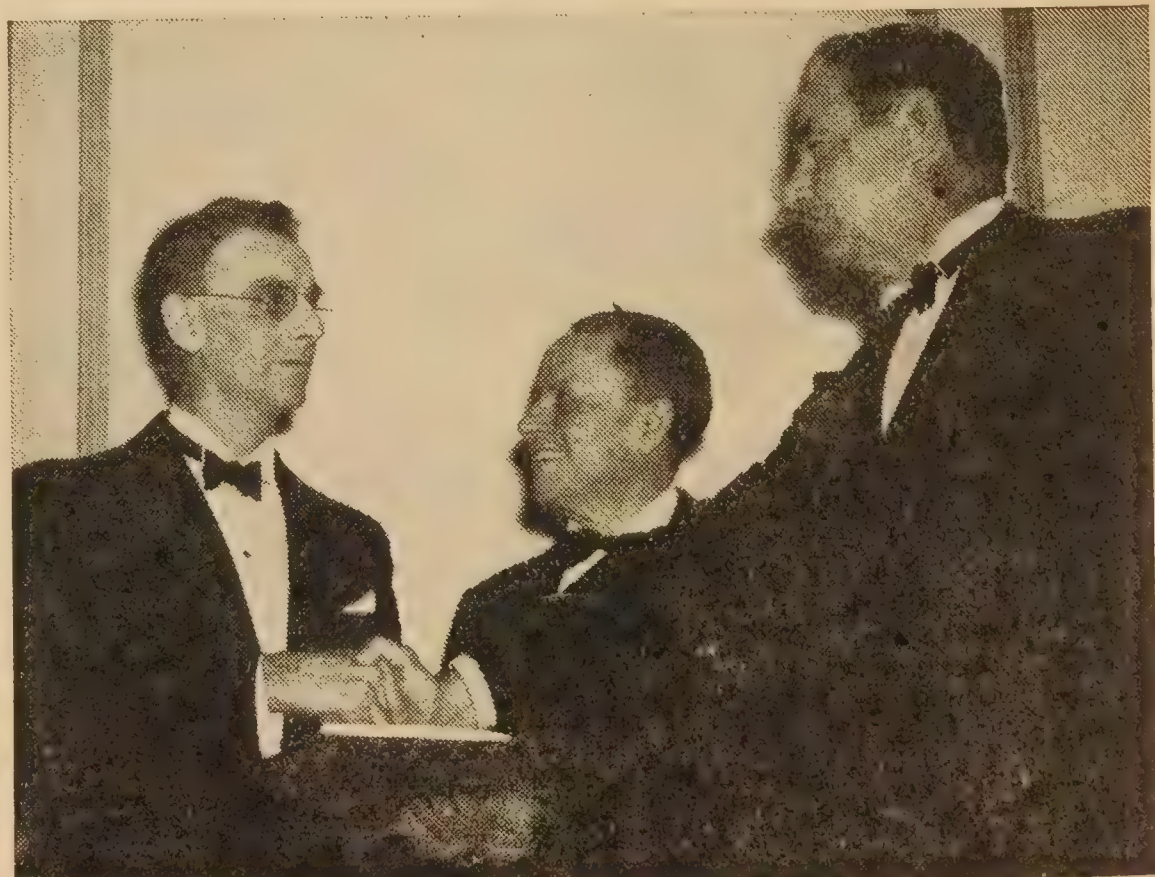
Charles C. Ward,
President.

Seal Arvie Eldred,
November 19, 1945 Secretary

— A. A. —

BARGAINING AGENCY PLANS ANNUAL MEETING

The ninth annual meeting of the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency will be held in the Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y., on December 7 and 8. The annual banquet will be held at 6:30 P. M., December 7. The meeting will be called to order 9 A. M. the next morning. Among the things to be considered at the meeting are a report by the executive committee on the national program for dairy cooperatives, and a report by a special committee on the problem of establishing a correct formula for determining parity prices. This will be followed by an open forum. The topic chosen for discussion is "What Can Producers Do to Put Dairying on a More Firm Foundation." The forum moderator will be Fred Sexauer of Auburn, and on hand to answer questions and to take part in the discussion will be Dr. Leland Spencer on marketing problems, Dr. Kenneth Turk on production, and A. D. Hakes on questions concerning the American Dairy Assn.



E. R. Eastman (left) receiving the Alfred E. Smith Award for conspicuous service by a layman in behalf of public education. The award is being presented by Dr. Charles C. Ward, president of the New York State Teachers' Association; Lieutenant-Governor Joe Hanley (center), one of the speakers at the Association's banquet, and a lifetime supporter of better schools, looks on.

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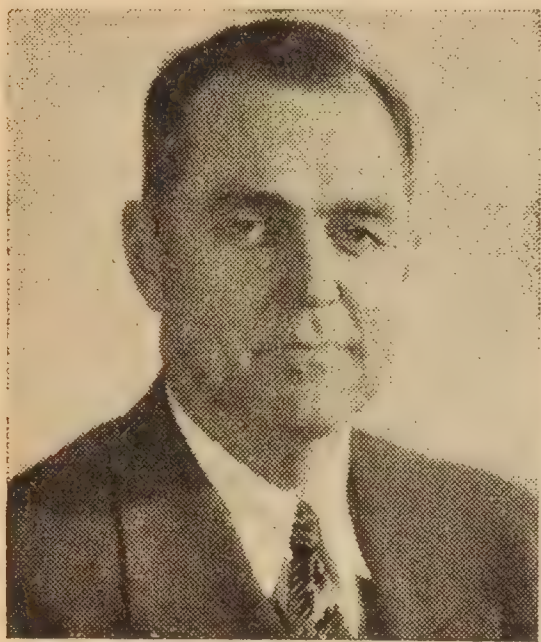
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Farm Credit Advances Elijah Anthony

The Farm Credit Administration for the eight northeastern states announces the appointment of Elijah Anthony of Kansas City, Missouri, as general counsel. He succeeds Olin D. Roats who is retiring after twenty-eight years of service. Mr. Anthony will head the legal department of the four agencies which offer cooperative credit to farmers in the Northeast and will have the responsibility for the cooperative farm credit legal work



ELIJAH ANTHONY

which will affect thousands of farmers and cooperative farm organizations in the area. It covers all of New England, New York, and New Jersey. The corporate agencies under the general term of Farm Credit Administration with headquarters at Springfield include the Federal Land Bank, the Production Credit Corporation, the Bank for Cooperatives, and the Intermediate Credit Bank. The aggregate cooperative business with the farmers of the area totals about \$100,000,000.

Mr. Anthony is a native of New England and welcomes this opportunity to return to the Northeast after many years of legal service in Washington and Kansas City. He was born in Jamestown and was graduated from Brown University in 1918 and from Columbia Law School in 1921.

Mr. Anthony was married to Irene DeLoria of Winchester, Mass., in 1926. They have two children—Adele who entered Pembroke College (Brown University) this fall, and a son Louis.

—C. M. Hall.

—A. A.—

BIGGER CROPS AT A PROFIT

(Continued from Page 3)

may be the wisest selection. At other times a mixed fertilizer may be called for. Even under ideal conditions there are times when the use of other fertilizers than superphosphate will profitably increase yields. This is especially true in areas where land values and labor are high and acreage is limited. For instance, in areas where hay is usually worth \$30 to \$40 a ton, a more intensive fertilization program is in order than in areas where hay is usually worth only \$15.

Superphosphate, though, might well be called the basic fertilizer for dairy farms. It is very good business for a dairyman to invest in 30 to 50 pounds of superphosphate for each ton of manure produced by his stock. Some

dairymen, especially during the first few years of a fertilization program, may find it profitable to apply superphosphate at heavier rates than this, so that some reserve of phosphoric acid is built up in the soil. On most farms, after the manure has been adequately supplemented, it will generally be more profitable to invest in other fertilizers than in additional superphosphate.

"Horse Sense" Required

No set of fertilizer recommendations have yet been drawn up that are anywhere near perfect. They chart the course fairly well, but do not pilot the ship. In the final analysis, to do a really intelligent job of fertilization the farmer must know his soil, be acquainted with the results of fertilizer

experiments, must have a good knowledge of fertilizers, and must know the plant food requirements of the various crops he grows.

Good soil tests are a help, but poor ones are not. Soil testing is still in its infancy, but some tests have recently been perfected to the point where they are very helpful. These are very useful, when in competent hands, as trouble shooters for detecting deficiencies and as yardsticks for measuring the general level of available plant foods such as phosphoric acid and potash. They do not, though, tell you how many pounds or the exact analysis it will be most profitable to apply. Along with their use must go some good common "horse sense".

To sum things up, it seems logical that fertilization should be aimed at

securing maximum profitable production. This is often a little short of the highest possible acre yields, but is considerably above average yields. Labor and other costs today are too high for low yields to be profitable. Intelligent fertilization may increase the cost per acre, but will decrease the cost of producing a bushel of corn or a ton of hay. The dairy farmer should use the fertilizers needed on his farm whether they be materials or mixed goods. These materials should supplement the plant foods contained in the soil, in manure and crop residues. Blind adherence to a single fertilizer material or mixture because it once gave good results on a particular crop may be profitable at low levels of fertilization, but can only result in failure to secure maximum returns on fertilizer dollars.

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When it comes to choosing Christmas gifts this year, you can please everyone on your list, and also save yourself a lot of trouble, by giving copies of E. R. Eastman's thrilling country life novel, TOUGH SOD. The book is handsomely bound in green and gold, and the price is \$2.50 per copy, postpaid. Send your order now to American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, New York.



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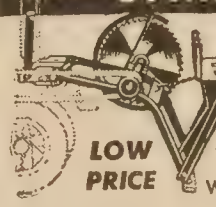
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Lamb-Feeding Experiments

By JOHN P. WILLMAN, F. B. MORRISON and EARLE W. KLOSTERMAN

THE following conclusions are based upon the results of a number of feeding experiments conducted at Cornell University. Many comparisons were repeated three to five times before conclusions were drawn.

* * *

SILAGE AND HAY VERSUS SILAGE AS THE ONLY ROUGHAGE

Lambs fed shelled corn, a protein supplement, a full feed of first-cutting alfalfa hay and corn silage made more rapid daily gains, had a lower feed cost per 100 pounds of gain, and showed a higher net profit than did the lambs fed either hay or corn silage as the only roughage.

Good results were obtained when the lambs were fed a ration containing corn silage as the only roughage, a calcium supplement, a protein supplement and shelled corn. Somewhat better results were obtained when from one-fourth to one-half pound of legume hay per lamb daily was fed in addition to silage.

* * *

THE VALUE OF VARIOUS PROTEIN-RICH CONCENTRATES

Linseed meal, soybean oil meal, whole soybeans, and corn gluten meal were about equal in value when used as protein supplements to a ration of shelled corn, corn silage, ground limestone and salt. The lambs fed linseed meal were a little easier to keep on full feed than the lambs fed the other supplements.

Linseed meal was slightly superior to distillers' corn dried grains and to brewers' dried grains when used as a protein supplement to a ration in which corn silage was the chief roughage, but there was no appreciable difference in the value of distillers' corn dried grains and brewers' dried grains in these tests.

The results of two comparisons show that distillers' wheat dried grains gave slightly better results than distillers' corn dried grains. Further comparisons of these feeds will be made.

* * *

HOW MUCH PROTEIN IS NEEDED?

A summary of numerous experiments with lambs fed shelled corn, corn silage and a little or no hay shows that excellent results were obtained when enough linseed meal was fed to provide a ration having a protein content of 10.0 to 10.5 per cent protein (air-dry basis). Rations containing more than 10.5 per cent protein failed to bring about a significant improvement in feed-lot performance. The feeding of rations containing less than 10 per cent protein (air-dry basis) resulted in lower rates of gain and higher feed costs.

There is considerable variation in the protein content of grains, especially corn, and of hay, but in general a ration of shelled corn and either second-cutting alfalfa or good quality first-cutting clover or alfalfa hay does not need the addition of a protein supplement.

From 0.05 to 0.10 pound of linseed meal (32 per cent protein) daily per lamb is enough for rations consisting of shelled corn and pea silage as the sole roughage or of shelled corn, a full feed of corn silage and good first-cutting alfalfa hay.

A ration of shelled corn and mixed hay with or without pea silage may be improved by the addition of about 0.1 pound linseed meal per head daily.

About 0.15 to 0.20 pound of linseed meal per lamb daily should be suffi-

ent when the lambs are fed shelled corn and a full feed of corn silage and good quality mixed hay or shelled corn, clover or alfalfa hay of fair quality.

When the lambs are fed shelled corn and good quality timothy and grass hay they will need about 0.3 pound of linseed meal per head daily. This amount of linseed meal also should be enough when the lambs are fed shelled corn and such roughages as corn silage alone, corn silage and grass hay, or corn silage and fair to poor quality mixed hay.

As a rule when oats, barley or wheat or mixtures of these are substituted for all of the shelled corn, the amounts of linseed meal shown above may be reduced at the rate of about 0.15 pounds per lamb daily. Some rations do not need protein supplements when small grains are used in place of corn.

When protein concentrates other than linseed meal are used, the amount needed should be based upon the protein content of these as compared to that of linseed meal.

The relative costs of grain and protein concentrates should be considered when selecting feeds for fattening lambs.

* * *

UREA AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR LINSEED MEAL

Urea has given unsatisfactory results when used as a substitute for all or for two-thirds of the nitrogen furnished by linseed meal.

* * *

DISTILLERS' AND BREWERS' GRAINS AS SUBSTITUTES FOR CORN

Distillers' corn dried grains are slightly superior to brewers' dried grains when fed as a substitute for one-third of the shelled corn when alfalfa is the roughage. In the same tests distillers' grain was found to be of slightly higher value than brewers' dried grains when fed as a protein supplement to shelled corn and alfalfa hay.

* * *

SHEARING AND SHEARLING PELTS

Shearing feeder lambs during cold weather for the production of shearling pelts increased the cost of gains and decreased the rate of gain.

* * *

EXERCISE VERSUS CONFINEMENT IN THE BARN

Lambs confined in well-ventilated barns made slightly greater daily gains, had a lower feed cost per 100 pounds of gains, and returned slightly more net profit than did lambs that were allowed to exercise in outside lots. These lambs were allowed an average of only 6 square feet of floor space each in the barn, but were able to run the full length of and around both ends of a feed rack that was about 12 feet long. During 1944-45, when the lambs were more closely confined in the barns, there were more cases of "over-eating" disease than were experienced in previous trials.

—A. A.—

BARN ROOM

If you are building or remodeling a dairy barn, the construction of a tapering platform is worth considering. By "tapering" we mean a platform which is somewhat wider at one end of the barn than at the other, so that different sized cows will always have a stall to fit them. A good width for such a platform is 4 ft. 4 in. at one end of the barn, and 5 ft. 4 in. at the other end.

MORE LADINO

The chief complaint from farmers who have tried Ladino is that it is difficult to cut and cure for hay. George Serviss, one of *American Agriculturist's* contributing editors, says that many a man has told him that he is going to stop growing it, but when the beautiful second growth comes on in summer, these same farmers decide that the advantages outweigh the disadvantages, and increase the acreage.

There are at least two advantages which Ladino has that have added to its popularity. One is that it is a perennial legume which will grow in areas not adapted to alfalfa. The second reason is that it makes an excellent second growth which can be used for pasture in the dry summer months if the first cutting is made sufficiently early.

In addition to the difficulty of mowing and curing, Ladino has one characteristic which must be considered; namely, that continued close grazing is likely to kill the stand. This, of course, is a management problem.

— A. A. —

CORN FOR VERMONT

The Vermont State College of Agriculture recommends the following silage corn varieties for that state based on the length of the growing season in various areas:

120-140 days: Ohio K35, Ohio M15.

110-120 days: Cornell 29-3, Westbranch Sweepstakes, Wisconsin 455, Minnesota 401, Cornell 34-53.

90-110 days: Minnesota 402, Cornell 11 and Minnesota 13.

As more trials are conducted, these recommendations will doubtless change.

As a result of corn trials made at various parts of the state for the past two years, the College found that hybrids outyielded non-hybrids in total tonnage by 21%.

— A. A. —

The farmer who cuts his own trees and has them converted into lumber for use on the farm will save several dollars on each thousand feet of lumber used.

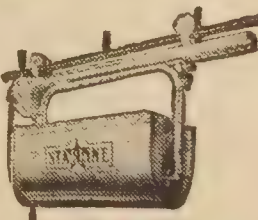


One reason for a smoky stove or furnace is a chimney that is too short. That was the case a year ago on the farm of Ernest Bowman of Adams, Jefferson County, N. Y. The chimney was lower than the ridge of the house, and air currents coming over the roof created a down draft. So a mason was hired to add several feet to the height of the chimney. It took him less than an hour to build a scaffold, and about two hours to do the job.

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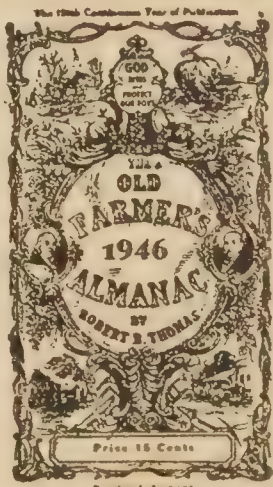
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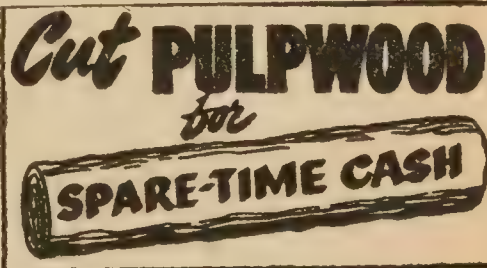
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By J. F. "DOC" ROBERTS

AS TIME goes on we will see more and more evidences of short supplies and higher prices developing this winter and next spring, not only for meats and livestock but also for a good many other foods. This in spite of the fact that we hear so many statements and figures designed to prove just the reverse.

Some of our big national farm advisors are now saying that livestock should be increased with a decrease in wheat and grain acreages. This has been advice for a long time, and yet we are still experiencing cattle liquidation, a tremendous liquidation of ewe flocks, and hog men NOT rushing back into the business.

Until we can eliminate O.P.A. with their ridiculous price structures and production discouragements, we are not going to get anywhere with our livestock program. Perhaps the newest illustrations of this are the bear stories coming out of Washington in regard to our poultry and turkey situation. There has been so much talk about how cheap turkeys were going to be and how many there were going to be that the packers with whom I deal are talking nothing else, in spite of the fact that practically none of them handle these products themselves.

With such propaganda we cannot hope for a satisfactory distribution and fair prices to our poultry and turkey raisers, not to mention the depressing effect such propaganda has on all other classes of meat animals.

THE WOOL SITUATION

Wool is another example. Our wool growers are guaranteed a continuation of last year's price support on this year's clip, and yet many men hesitate to feed lambs this year and a great many more men got rid of their breeding ewes because of all the talk about our tremendous supplies of wool-on-hand. This in spite of the fact that wool is a world commodity and one of the most needed products and shortages the world over.

This situation was caused by the fact that O.P.A. did and is still allowing foreign wools to be sold in this country at around 23% lower prices than our domestic wool price, which they set themselves. In other words, had they made a price differential so that foreign wools would have cost more than the base price of our domestic wools, our wools would have been all cleaned up, and we could have allowed enough foreign wool in to satisfy our demands and no more. We would not then have had the tremendous economic loss caused by sheep liquidation in this country, or the spending of millions and millions of dollars in a subsidy that nobody wanted in the first place and everybody will have to pay over and over again.

A HAY QUESTION

I am hearing a good deal this fall about new haying methods, mostly on a chopped basis, new type blowers, etc. There must be better ways of haying than the methods used at present on almost every farm; but personally I would forego any new method of getting it in if I could only know why the same amount of hay goes so much further in feeding livestock on some farms and in some localities than in others—for example, what the hay in New England has that our western New York hay doesn't seem to have. I believe we are going to learn a great

deal about nutrition in feeds and food in the next few years.

—A. A.—

186th EARLVILLE SALE

Seven hundred people attended the 186th sale in America's oldest established auction market at Earlville for registered Holstein cattle. 124 cataloged animals from 50 consignors were sold for \$39,131.

Following are the classified averages: 21 bulls, \$400; 59 cows, \$376; 17 bred heifers, \$336; 10 open heifers, \$202; 18 orphan heifers, \$68; 12 baby heifers, \$64.

The big feature was the 8-months' old bull, Butterfly Almon Lochinvar, from Butterfly Farms to Leonard Kaplan, LaGrangeville, for \$2,700. Next was the bull, Captain Posch, from Mr. Kaplan to Malnati Brothers, Ashley Falls, Mass., at \$710.

The top cow from W. Murray Wigsden, Poughkeepsie, to J. M. Freeman, Boonville, for \$725. Orson D. Smith, Canastota, paid \$670 for a cow from J. Allen, Fusca, Arcade. Seven animals sold within the \$500 bracket and 23 within the \$400 range.

—A. A.—

NEW YORK HOLSTEIN BREEDER TOPS BLUE RIBBON SALE

At the National Holstein Blue Ribbon Sale at Waukesha, Wisconsin, an 18-months old heifer, "Dunloggin Var Ember", consigned by Barton Miller of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., topped the sale at \$8600. Mr. Miller consigned three heifers, all of Dunloggin breeding. They totalled \$19,700.

Seventy-two Holsteins were sold at the sale for \$130,455, an average of \$1,811.

—A. A.—

NEW ENGLAND HOLSTEIN SALE

New England Holstein breeders attracted national attention recently, when, at the conclusion of their annual consignment sale an average was recorded of \$535 per animal for the 75 head sold. Topping the sale was a 2-yr. old heifer consigned by Mallary Farm, Bradford, Vt., purchased for \$2,950 by Harold Goldsmith of Wilton, Conn. Second highest price was \$2,800, paid by Sleepy Hollow Certified Milk Farms, Petaluma, California, for a 3-yr. old heifer consigned by Tyler Farms, West Newbury, Vt. Eighteen Massachusetts individuals took 23 mature animals and one calf for \$9,805, while fourteen Connecticut buyers took 20 mature animals and five baby calves for a total of \$11,915.

—F. N. Hollingsworth.

—A. A.—

The twenty-seventh Annual Meeting of the National Dairy Council will convene at 10:00 A. M., January 9, 1946, in the Roosevelt Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

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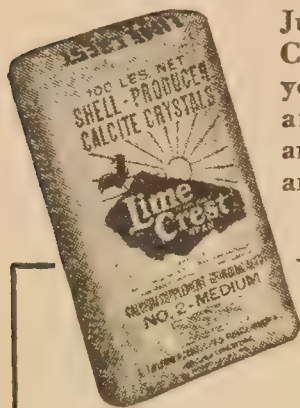
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Dressing Poultry

By L. E. WEAVER

DURING the next six weeks, thousands of Grade A chickens and turkeys are going to be slaughtered. Many of these will be changed into Grade B and Grade C dressed birds. It happens every year, even though it means that the owners have to take a money loss that is quite unnecessary.

The man in the meat market knows that blemished chickens and turkeys are the last ones sold, and then only at reduced prices. He cannot pay Grade A prices for Grade B stock.

Grade A dressed birds can come only from Grade A live birds. It is just too bad that so many are damaged in the process of getting their feathers off. Most of the damage is preventable. It comes mostly from going a little too far with attempts to speed up the process of dressing the birds.

Of course, one may tear the skin of a tender young chicken, or even of a turkey, by yanking out large handfuls of feathers. This is most likely to happen around the shoulders of the wings and at the point of the feather-tract that extends along the sides of turkeys. An observant person will soon learn to use extra care in plucking the feathers from such vulnerable spots. He will avoid pulling too many feathers at a time, and will pull *with* rather than *against* the grain.

The biggest damage by far, however, comes through over-scalding. Some people are so conscious of this that they refuse to scald their birds at all. They dry-pick them. Dry-picking is a slow and monotonous job, but the results surely are satisfying, and it seems to me that they justify the extra time. Practically every Grade A live bird comes through as a Grade A dressed bird. And it will still be Grade A a day or a week later if kept under proper refrigeration.

Last fall I saw the opposite extreme in scalding and dressing. One man took chickens from the crate, hung them up in bunches of three or four, killed and bled them. The next man scalded them in water that must have been at least at 180 degrees. He twisted out the wing and tail feathers in a flash and passed the birds to the man at the picking machine. This man then had the feathers off and the bird handed over to the next person in line for singeing and pinning in less time than it takes to tell about it.

This force of four persons were certainly dressing a lot of chickens in a short time. Fortunately, these chickens were to be delivered to private customers that same day. They certainly would not have looked very good after they had hung in a cooler a day or two. The picker was taking off practically all the outer thin skin (cuticle) from the shoulders, shanks, and other places where the rubber fingers of the picker hit the hardest and longest.

As so often is the case, a practical and satisfactory middle course lies about half-way between these extremes. It is the "slack scald". A thermometer must be used so that the water can be kept at 128 degrees. Last year I bought an easily-read "candy" thermometer for a dollar. Broilers and fryers are held in the water for 30 seconds—no longer. It is true that to raise the temperature a little or to hold the bird in the water a little longer will make the job of getting off the feathers faster and easier, and there will always be that temptation. But remember that the danger of loosening the cuticle is also increased, and just one break in that protective coating will appear as a

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REPLACEMENT GUARANTEE on all matings—write for details. More 2-to-5 yr. old Hen Breeders mated to R.O.P. Males (200-300 Egg Dams) than any other New Jersey plant. U. S. N. J. Approved. Bloodtested. 4 competitively-priced matings. Purebreds. Crossbreds. Hatches year 'round. Capacity 1,800,000 eggs. Catalog FREE! WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. H-4, Vineland, New Jersey

TOLMAN'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS BABY CHICKS \$16.00 per 100

SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE ORDERS. All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (B.W.D. free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for Rapid Growth, Early Maturity, Profitable Egg Yield. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs. I Specialize—One Breed, One Grade at One Price. **JOSEPH TOLMAN** DEPT. B. - - - ROCKLAND, MASS.

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25 YEARS

All Breeders U. S.
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Three weeks and up. Thousands available—reared under ideal open range and housing conditions. 5 popular breeds, also crosses.

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Cash or C.O.D.	Non-Sexed Pts.	Chks.
S. C. Hanson or Gasson	100	100
Special Mated White Leghorns	\$11.00	\$20.00 \$6.00
Large Eng. S. C. White Leghorns	10.00	18.00 6.00
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Heavy Mixed	14.00	14.00

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BABY CHICKS TURKEY POULTS
Turkey poult, January 1st to August 30th.
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Baby Chicks year around, White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Hampshire Reds, Crosses. CATALOG FREE, PHONE DENVER, 8-4791.

Chicks and poult only shipped within a radius of 1,000 miles.

Book your order now for next years poult and chicks. ALL BREEDERS BLOOD TESTED FOR B.W.D.

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Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat. Non-Sexed Pullets Cockerels
Hanson or Large Type per 100 per 100 per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns \$10.00 \$18.00 \$5.00
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TRUTT'S BABY CHICKS

NOW Booking orders for February and later delivery. Our N. H. Reds and Rock-Red Cross Chicks are from N. H. and U. S. Approved and Pullorum clean breeders and are practically non-broody. Lay well. Feather and grow fast with good livability. 95% guarantee on sexed pullets. 98% livability on above Chicks for first two weeks.

TRUTT'S POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Box A, HUMMEL'S WHARF, PENNA.

blemish after the bird has become dry.

Older chickens may be scalded a few seconds longer, or at a slightly higher temperature. Turkeys also will stand more than broilers, but they are still young and tender and cannot take very much. Examine each of the first few birds to see if the cuticle is being rubbed off or pulled off with the feathers, and regulate the temperature and time of scalding accordingly.

More Information Needed

The process of dressing poultry has never been given sufficient investigation. At least I can not find any reports that take all factors into account. I have mentioned the age of the birds as one factor that makes a difference. I know also that it makes a difference how soon a bird is scalded after being killed. The sooner the better. Blemishes show up less if the bird is chilled thoroughly in cold water immediately after it is dressed.

I saw an experienced poultry-dresser work last fall who pulled the feathers off in jig time and never touched the carcass with his hands, and never rubbed it in any way. And what a difference that made in the appearance of the dressed birds. Surely there must be some combination of these factors that works out better than others.

—A. A.—

FIND YOUR NAME!

With this issue we are starting a new version of our old "Hidden Names Game." This is how it works: We have picked several names of subscribers at random from our circulation lists and "hidden" these names and addresses in between advertisements in *American Agriculturist*, just as we used to do. The new feature is that we have scrambled the last name of the subscriber in each case (for instance, turning "A. B. Owens" into "A. B. Snowe") but we have not changed the initials or the address. The only change is that we have rearranged the letters in the last name.

Now this is the game: Look for the hidden names in this issue, in between advertisements but not connected with them. See if you can unscramble the last names and identify the persons. Maybe you will find your name among them, or your neighbor's name.

If you find your name, you can win \$1.00 by writing to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and claiming the dollar for finding your name. If you find your neighbor's name, call him up. You won't win anything, but he will if he writes to us and claims the dollar. Remember that only the bearer of the hidden name can claim the dollar!

MARSHALL'S RED ROCKS

We have noted the increase in demand for Red Rock Chicks and have devoted most of our incubation to hatching these Black Pullets and early maturing Barred Cockerels. We also will have available Barred Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Red Chicks, the parent strains of this cross.

These Chicks are U. S. Approved and Pullorum controlled.

MARSHALL BROS. HATCHERY
R. D. 5-B Ithaca, N. Y.

THE BUSINESS BREED AT ITS BEST

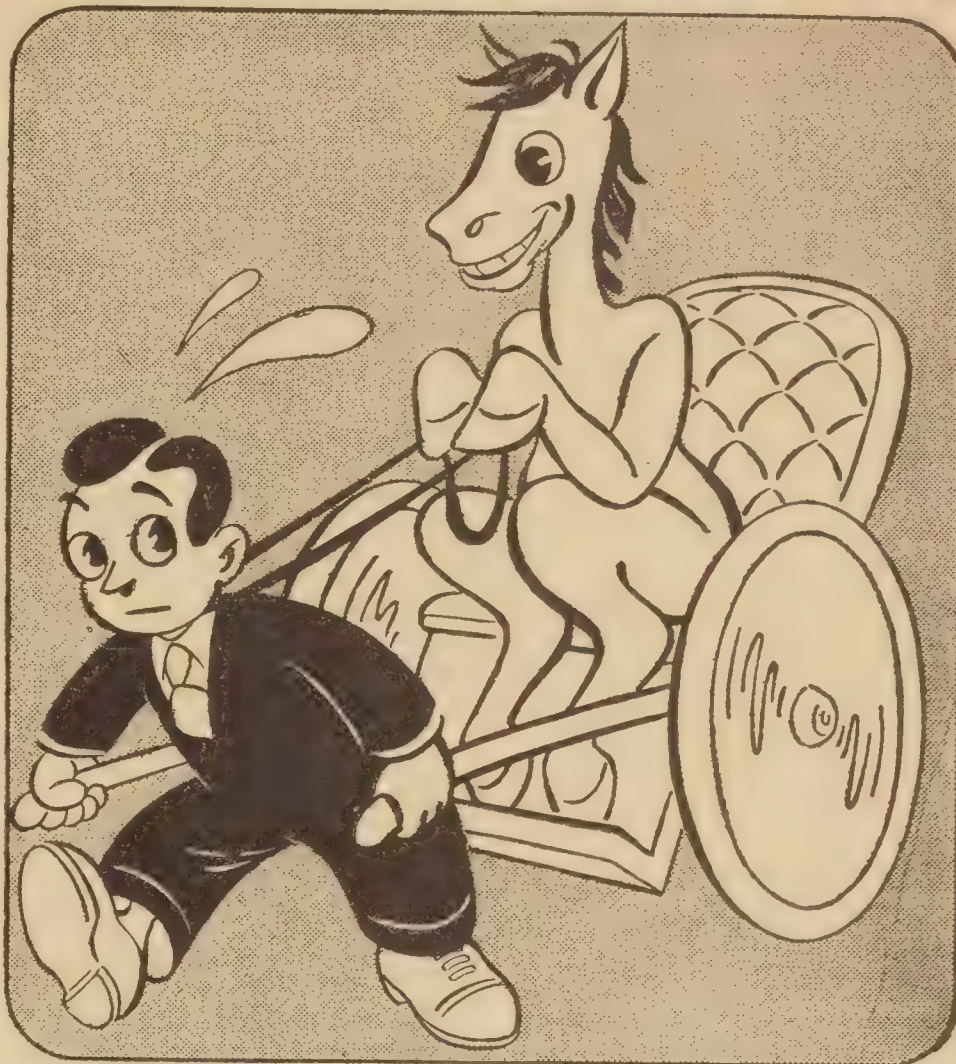
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Write Today for descriptive catalog.
MOUL'S POULTRY FARM, Box A, EXETER, N. H.

Say you saw it in *American Agriculturist*.

WOULD YOU LET THE HORSE DRIVE?



Not as silly as it sounds! Some chicks are like this nag on the wagon — they're in the driver's seat, but they can't lay eggs! You work mighty hard for that kind of chick.

Do You Work for Your Chicks, —or Do They Work for You!

Stop being a slave to your chicks — start right with Hall Brothers' Chicks. Extravagant claims and promises as to what you may expect from certain breeds of chicks are misleading. It's not a particular breed of chick that is profitable — IT'S THE STRAIN that makes the difference between chicks that YOU work for and chicks that WORK FOR YOU. No matter how much or how little you pay for your chicks, if they are not from profit-producing strains the best you can expect from them is poor results. We are not trying to sell one breed or cross above another — you pick the kind of chick that you want to work for you and we will assure you that they are from profit-producing stock — stock of which we know the history and know it's profitable.

LET US SEND YOU OUR FREE CATALOG
WRITE FOR IT TODAY



HALL BROTHERS HATCHERY, INC.
Box 59 Wallingford, Conn.

from "CANADIAN APPROVED" FLOCKS



FRED W. BRAY

Big husky healthy chicks, from "Canadian Approved" flocks which have passed two 100% clean pullorum tests (official) within recent months. For broilers, crosses, New Hamps, Canadian Barred Rocks with many years of selection for back feathering and breast development, and sex-links... also Sussex and Sussex crosses if you have a market that likes white-legged chickens. For eggs, New Hamps and Canadian Barred Rocks. Try a shipment — you'll be delighted with the way they live and grow! Write today. Agents' Inquiries Solicited.

118 JOHN ST., NORTH
HAMILTON CANADA

LONG ISLAND *Neighbors* OK FARM FREEZERS

(Continued from Page 1)

spacious back porch has to be traversed to reach supplies.

A one-half horse-power compressor operates the freezer, and a one and one-half horse-power the chill room, which is kept at 35 degrees F., very convenient for an extra refrigerator as well as for apples or other seasonal supplies needing that temperature.

One well of the freezer is held at 30 degrees below zero, for sharp freezing. The others, which hold meat, fruit, and vegetables, respectively, are kept at 10 degrees below. Each well is of 7 cubic foot capacity, making a total of 28 cubic feet.

COST OF OPERATION: Mr. Aldrich estimates that cost of electricity is under \$6.50 per month. An electric water heater was installed at the same time as the freezer, which put the whole farm into a different cost bracket. The figure of \$6.50 covers both the freezer and the water heater.

FREEZER SERVICE: A great convenience is the 24 hour-a-day service now rendered to freezer owners from nearby Riverhead. This is a fairly recent service. Formerly, when service had to come from a greater distance, it presented more of a problem. Hence the Aldriches emphasize that freezer service is a great consideration when and if planning to buy a freezer.

Mr. Aldrich butchers and prepares his own meat, averaging yearly a steer, a calf, pigs and chickens. With the family averaging four, two of them active farm men, they have put into the freezer the past season the following in addition to frozen meat and poultry:

55 qts. strawberries, 30 pts. peaches, 50 pts. peas, 20 pts. blackberries, 25 pts. raspberries, 12 pts. asparagus (would have done more if available), 6 pts. wild blueberries, 15 qts. snapbeans, 25 qts. lima beans, 20 qts. kernel corn, 12 boxes corn-on-the-cob (takes too much room to do a lot of it), unrecorded amount of fish, clams, oysters and scallops. They do not keep fish long, as they think it deteriorates. Two months is their limit, they say.

An emergency supply of bread, rolls and ice cream, especially the individual package type, is part of the normal supply.

Although Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich are most enthusiastic about their freezer, they feel that if they had to buy stuff to go into it, they might feel very differently about it. The only materials they have bought are pineapple and peaches which they do not grow.

Talmage Freezer Serves Two Families

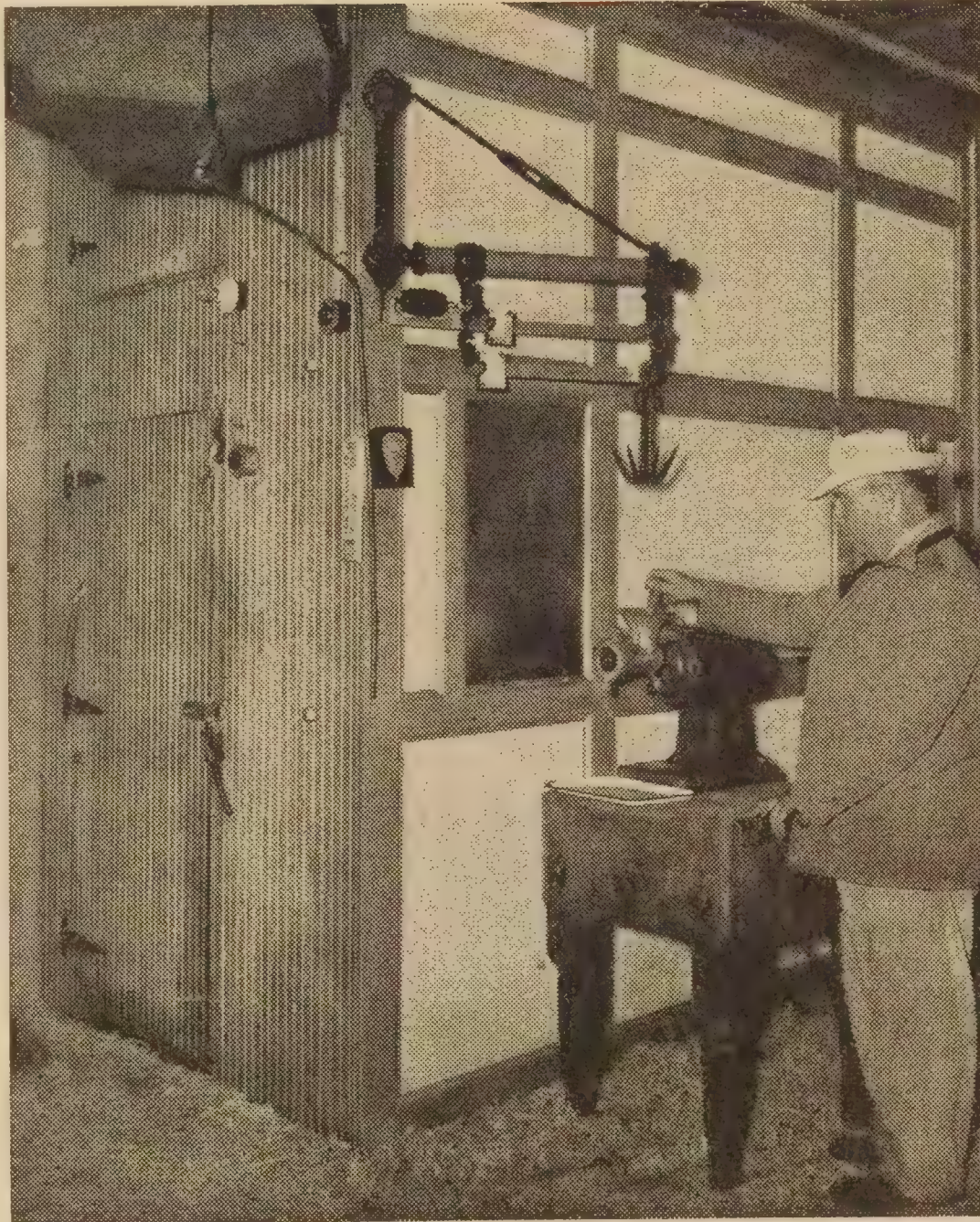
On the Baiting Hollow farm of Master Farmer H. R. Talmage and his son, N. A. Talmage, the freezer has operated for five seasons. It serves two families, father's and son's, 3 and 6 in number, respectively.

The freezer was set up in the back kitchen of the father's home, with a one-horse-power compressor installed outside in a little built-on arrangement. The sharp-freezing compartment, kept at 10 below zero, is at the back of the box and is 10 cubic feet in size, while the 100 cubic-foot storage, kept at zero, is in front.

The farm also has a "cooler", which although installed in a potato barn serves for cauliflower, apples and the like which require temporary storage.

THE MEAT SUPPLY: The butchering job is divided here; the calf and steer go to the butcher for killing and hanging until the meat is ready to pack.

Chicken today—or rather, tomorrow, at the H. R. Talmages of Baiting Hollow, L. I. Mrs. Talmage removes it from the freezer a day ahead of time and puts it in the refrigerator to thaw.



Mr. Carl Young likes to do his own butchering and has the necessary equipment handy to his freezer.

Then the owners go down to the butcher shop and pack the meat as the butcher cuts according to their wishes in family size roasts, etc., boning as far as possible. Then the meat packages are brought home to freeze.

The pigs are killed and prepared on the farm. Much of their meat is used fresh, the rest frozen as sausage. They cure only bacon.

The past season for the two families, 16 roasting chickens, 24 fryers and 20 fricassee chickens have been frozen. A table and a range are conveniently near at hand for their preparation.

Their lists of frozen fruits and vegetables vary according to their needs and preferences. Mrs. H. R. Talmage's list for this season is: 7 pts. asparagus (do not care much for it), 30 pts. peas, 29 pts. corn, 16 pts. lima beans, 6 qts. lima beans, 6 pts. broccoli, 3 qts. sprouts, 20 pts. sprouts, 29 pts. strawberries, 5 qts. strawberries, 18 pts. blueberries, 8 pts. peaches.

Short crops of limas and peaches limited quantities of these items. Cranberries and rhubarb are frozen without sugar; oysters and fish are frozen now and then; so are baked beans as well as cider and apple sauce.

The N. A. Talmage list, with 4 husky teen-agers—also with preferences—follows:

Children prefer canned asparagus, 35 1½-lb. pkg. strawberries, 62 1-lb. pkg. peas, 15 1½-lb. pkg. spinach (2 bu.), 18 qts. blueberries, about 20 qts. applesauce, few raspberries, without sugar, to be made into jam, (family does not like frozen raspberries), 35 1½-lb. pkg. lima beans, 16 1½-lb. pkg. sprouts.

Both families supplement the frozen supply with canning in order to con-

serve freezer space. Mrs. N. A. Talmage cans red cherries, some peaches, plums and snapbeans. One of her frozen foods' novelties is green pepper strips, cut ¼ inch wide and frozen in moisture-vapor-proof paper bag. She uses these for a spaghetti dish, a family favorite.

Carl Young Has Freezer-Apple Storage Combination

Our next stop was at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Carl C. Young of the Roanoke community. They adapted a 2-car garage to their need for a freezer and apple storage combination. Mr. Young purchased his freezer box, meat block and other sundries from a butcher who was going out of business.

He had expert direction and used farm help in insulating the garage, using rock wool between the studding and cork insulation on the cement floor. Twelve inches of rock wool insulate the ceiling. Mr. Young emphasizes that a poor job of insulation is very expensive in the long run. The door, always a very important item, was bought from an old established firm, specialists in refrigeration, and installed inside the garage door.

The apple storage room, 10 by 10 by 8 ft., and kept at 38 to 40 degrees, is used also for cauliflower or other stuff needing that temperature. Apples keep there until April. A 1½ horse-power compressor serves this room, and a ½ horse-power one for the freezer.

The freezer is 76 cubic feet in size and is kept at 10 to 20 below zero. The quick freeze and frozen food storage compartment are one and the same, but the front section of the box is the chill room, 6 by 6 by 6 ft., and kept at 32 to 34 degrees. Here meat is hung before freezing, and cured meats may be kept there. Mr. Young remarked that nothing which would impart odor



That mince pie that Mrs. Otto DeFriest of Baiting Hollow is taking out of her freezer will warm up to taste like new. And see those meat hooks in the chill room, with eggplants, pumpkin and tomatoes in baskets on the floor.

to the meat should be kept there, as they had experience with apples once.

Mr. Young is his own butcher of beef, pigs and veal. The steer is killed early in the fall or in January or February, the calf in summer and pigs in winter. Chickens are killed at the right stage for frying, roasting or fricasseeing.

The family averages four, two of whom are active on the farm. The freezer record so far this year shows: 1 or 2 turkeys, 20 to 25 chickens, 35 qts. asparagus, 8 pts. asparagus, 19 pts. lima beans, 34 pts. corn, 32 pts. peas, 72 qts. peas, 16 qts. broccoli, sprouts—record incomplete, 14 qts. strawberries, 69 pts. strawberries, raspberries left over from last year (crop poor this year), 10 qts. peaches, 1 pt. peaches, 66 qts. blueberries. Also, some fish and scallops, in both pint and quart size containers.

They defrost the freezer about once a year, preferably when weather is cold. Mr. Young estimates that \$8 to \$10 per month would cover the cost of operation in warm weather, much less in cold weather.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto DeFriest

Our last stop was at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Otto DeFriest of Baiting Hollow. Their freezer is installed in a spacious, well-lighted basement room and they have used it for two seasons. It has a 7 by 8 by 10 foot chill room in front, and at the back a 96 cubic-foot quick-freeze compartment which is also the storage for frozen food.

Food is frozen and held at zero; the

(Continued on Page 20)



PRACTICAL and PRETTY

No. 2917. Here's a darling coat-bonnet-dress outfit in sizes 6 mos., 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. Size 2, 1 1/4 yards 54-inch for coat and bonnet, 1 1/4 yards 35-inch for dress.

No. 2500. This cuddly puppy is safe and comforting for baby; bunny included in pattern. Puppy is 17 inches long, requiring 7/8 yard 35-inch fabric.

No. 2561. Wide midriff housedress whittles your waistline! Sizes 12 to 40. Size 16, 3 1/4 yards 35-inch, 1 1/2 yards ruffling.

No. 2996. Cleverly cut shoulder and waistline of this frock particularly appeal to a young girl. Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8, 2 yards 35-inch fabric.

No. 3320 includes patterns for Baby, Mama and Papa Bear and their clothes. Each stands 14 inches tall and requires 1/2 yard 35-inch fabric.

No. 2746. It pays to make children's underwear. This princess slip is simple to make. Sizes 8 to 16. Size 12, 2 yards 35-inch, 3 1/2 yards lace edging, 1 1/2 yards insertion.

No. 2813. Versatile apron that's practical and attractive. One size, requiring 1 yard 35-inch, 3 yards ruffling. Applique pattern included.

No. 2527. Hearts-and-scallops apron takes so little time to make. One size, requiring 1 yard 35-inch fabric, 3 yards ric rac.

No. 3844. Snug, comfy pajamas, but roomy enough. Sizes 2 to 10. Size 4, 2 3/4 yards 35-inch fabric.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in coin for each pattern ordered. Add 12 cents for our Winter Fashion Book, OR send 25 cents for the Book AND a pattern of your own choosing. Address Pattern Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

— A. A. —

Everybody likes to get a good book for Christmas, because it's a gift that brings lasting pleasure. Why not order today a copy of E. R. Eastman's exciting country life novel, TOUGH SOD? It costs \$2.50, post-paid, and may be ordered from American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.



FOR THE SCHOOL CROWD

Sweaters, plain or gaily patterned, are a "must" in every school-age wardrobe. Here are some attractive designs that are sure to appeal to the school crowd. Instructions for knitting the boy's diamond-patterned sweater No. 3805 are for sizes 38, 40 and 42. Girl's snowflake sweater No. 3806 and girl's plain sweater No. 3807 are made from the same instructions. You just omit the pattern if the plain one is wanted. Sizes are 10, 12 and 14.

TO ORDER: For instruction leaflets, send 3 cents for EACH leaflet wanted to Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Write your name and address PLAINLY and give order number.



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Web surcingle, used	.35 "
Hair chinca, used	2.00 "
Canvas haversack & sling, 11", used	.70 "
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Connecting shackles, 2 1/4", 12 for	1.00
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CHRISTMAS CARDS! distinctive quality. MAIL \$1 for a 21 or 18 box assortment. Everyday Greeting Cards, 14 per box, \$1.00. BOX 607, The Lange Studio, MONTICELLO, N. Y.

M. A. Getrans, Plaistow, New Hampshire

OLD LETTERS —

J. H. WALL,

Wanted to buy accumulation old letters with stamps on, before 1900. RENSSELAER, NEW YORK

Mix This Cough Syrup at Home. Quick Relief

Easily Mixed. Needs No Cooking.

Here's an old home mixture your parents probably used. But, once tried, you'll always use it, because it gives such quick, pleasing relief for coughs due to colds.

And it's so easily mixed. Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking is needed. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, if desired.

Now put 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex (obtained from any druggist) into a pint bottle, and fill up with your syrup. This makes a full pint of truly splendid cough medicine, and gives you about four times as much for your money. It keeps perfectly, tastes fine, and lasts a long time.

You can feel this simple home mixture take right hold of a cough. It loosens the phlegm, soothes irritation, and helps clear the air passages. Eases the soreness, makes breathing easier, and lets you get restful sleep.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well known for its quick action on throat and bronchial irritations. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

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FOR DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST

Say you saw it in *American Agriculturist*.



By ARLENE NUTTALL

Of Pies and Birds

I'VE HAD some interesting letters from readers since I asked for pie freezing experiences and I want to quote here one letter which gave me a wonderful idea. It was from Mrs. Franklin Kelder of Accord, New York, who wrote:

"I have just read your article about freezing pies. Frozen pies are delicious—at least we think so—but I bake my pies after they have been frozen. I prepare them ready for the oven, but freeze them instead. Then when I have unexpected company, I take them from the freezer and bake them while they are still frozen.

"I have tried apple, rhubarb and mince pie. As yet I have not tried pumpkin or one-crust pies, but I believe they would be better baked after they are frozen.

"Last year I cleaned, stuffed and froze two geese about the first part of November. One I used for Thanksgiving and the other for Christmas. What a great help it was to have them ready for the oven weeks ahead of time! With the pies and geese frozen, my dinner was very easy. This year I plan to do the same with turkey."

Before getting Mrs. Kelder's letter, I had already made a little start on my Thanksgiving dinner. A couple of weeks ago I saw some good cranberries in the store. At the time I need-

ed only enough for a dinner party, but remembering last year's shortage during the holiday season, I bought enough for a double batch. We prefer our cranberries in a relish—ground raw with orange, and sugar added. At first I thought I would have to cook the cranberries in order to keep them, but then it occurred to me that freezing the relish would be an ideal solution. I could see no reason why it wouldn't freeze perfectly, and then we could have what we like best.

As I write this, Thanksgiving is one week off. Next time I'll report on how my plans work out for an easier Thanksgiving Day dinner.

—A. A.—

ANOTHER "USE-IT-UP-er"

Grace L. Bogardus of West Canaan, N. H., has a very efficient system for getting the best service from articles in constant use. She says:

"Since the shortage, about every two months I get together all things that are worn, old but redeemable towels, washcloths, sheets, spreads, blankets, grain bags and underwear.

"The towels are cut up into washcloths.

"The washcloths are trimmed for dusting and cleaning cloths.

"The large sheets are cut up for twin and crib sheets.

"The smaller sheets are cut up for stand and bureau scarves, dyed and embroidered.

"Spreads I usually dye and use on porch cots.

"Large blankets are cut down for crib and twin beds.

"Grain bags are made into dish towels, pillow cases, sometimes sewn together for mattress covers.

"The good parts of underwear are cut out for patching, the rest for dust, silver and cleaning cloths."

Long Island Neighbors OK Farm Freezers

(Continued from Page 18)

compressor for the freezer is 1/2 horse-power. The chill room may be kept at any desired temperature, but averages 32 degrees; a one-horse-power compressor is used for it.

The cement floor and cement block wall of the cellar are insulated and covered with waterproof coating. The freezer has 6 metal shelves, 2 of which are used for actual freezing, the others for storing.

There are six in this family and an extra for the noon meal, three of them active on the farm. Mr. DeFriest likes to fish, which has helped considerably on the food supply. The first time they froze beef they had a butcher come and show how to cut up a quarter. Since then, one of the sons has taken over that job.

They keep salt pork and corned beef in the chill room, but say that bacon molds there. So it is kept either in the smokehouse or Mrs. DeFriest slices some, puts it in cellophane, then in cardboard boxes and freezes it.

From beef bones she makes a complete soup which she freezes in cartons. She filets fish, puts it into cellophane, then into stockinette cover. Shell-fish go into cartons. She also freezes clam chowder, chow mein, baked beans, and apple and mince pies.

Mrs. DeFriest does some canning, but says it seems like hard work now. She used to can hundreds of quarts every year. For two years the only meat they have had to buy was cold cuts or frankfurters.

This year's list includes: 18 pkg. asparagus, 45 pkg. lima beans, 40 pkg. snapbeans, 22 pkg. spinach, 60 pkg. peas, 38 pkg. corn, 64 ears corn, 6 to a bag, sprouts, a few pkg., 10 gals. soup, 64 pkg. strawberries, 22 pkg. pitted sour cherries, 17 pkg. raspberries, peaches, rhubarb, 2 steers, 3 or 4 pigs,

39 roosters and old hens, 20 broilers, 1 turkey, 5 gals. clams, 12 qts. oysters, 5 gals. scallops, 30 lbs. swordfish, misc. blackfish, weakfish, fluke, striped bass and flounders.

Needless to say, all of these freezer owners had anxious moments last year when the hurricane cut off electric power for a few days. They met the situation in different ways. One family packed their frozen food in insulated cartons and took it to a public storage that still had power; others hired the services of a generator mounted on a truck. But all agree that some auxiliary source of power is highly desirable for such emergencies.

Also, although they like the fine, fresh flavor of frozen berries or peas or whatever, they would not for a moment give the impression that the freezer eliminates ALL the work. Up to the point of processing the food, the work is much the same as for canning.

Furthermore, more than one of them remarked that one takes from the freezer a product no better in quality than it was when it went in. Food must be at its best—and no waiting around!

ONE-ACT PLAYS

If you are interested in securing good rural life one-act plays for production by amateur groups, write to *American Agriculturist*, Play Department, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and ask for our new list of plays. Please enclose three cent stamp for postage.

These plays have been especially selected by *American Agriculturist*. They are 35 cents per copy and royalty-free to amateur groups. The list includes plays for both adults and young folks.

Four-fold Living

**American Agriculturist Scholarship Winner
Tells His Experiences at Camp Miniwanca.**

I AM WRITING to tell you something of the fine trip and camping experience which the *American Agriculturist* made possible for me. Including myself, there were nine delegates from New York State who attended Camp Miniwanca as "campers" or students. While I was sponsored by the *American Agriculturist*, the other boys were sent by the Dairy-men's League and by the New York State 4-H Clubs. One older boy, a senior in Cornell University, attended as a student leader, while Mr. M. O. Marsh, field representative of the Dairy-men's League, accompanied the New York State delegation, and attended the camp as a senior leader.

William Brundage of Bath, N. Y., and myself went to Buffalo where we met the other New York State boys, and then traveled together by boat to Detroit. This part of the trip was especially enjoyable to all of us, inasmuch as none of us boys had ever been on a steamer before. We traveled from Detroit to Muskegon by train, and were taken to the camp itself by chartered buses. We arrived in camp on Monday, August 13, and immediately proceeded to "get settled."

We attended five classes a day, three of which were required of everyone, the other two being electives of our own choice. The courses I took were (1) "Four-fold Living"; (2) "The Life and Teachings of Jesus"; (3) "The Art of Creative Living"; (4) "Social Hygiene"; (5) "Group and Chorus Singing" (first week only); and (6) "Course in Oils and Plaster Cast" (second week only). All of our instructors were experts in their respective fields and were recognized as

such. As just one example, there was Dr. T. Z. Koo, a native of China who not only was an authority on all matters pertaining to the Orient, but who was likewise a member of the Chinese delegation to the San Francisco Conference.

Each morning there was a fifteen minute "quiet period" during which we studied devotional sheets and our Bible. In the afternoon we all participated in various sports, notably softball and volley ball. During the evening we attended vesper services, and later some sort of entertainment was held. The vesper services with scheduled speakers were indeed a highlight in our camp life. Our entire course of training centered around the idea of living in the "Four-fold Way"; that is, being physically fit, mentally fit, leading a good social life, and leading a true religious life. In short, we were taught how we might live the right way and be a true Christian leader. In this particular respect, I feel that I learned more during the two weeks at Camp Miniwanca than during four years of high school. I likewise feel that the training I received cannot be valued in terms of dollars, for it really is invaluable. I wish that all young men could receive such training and realize the benefits of this instruction that I have.

There were 360 fellows at the camp (40 states were represented) and I never was with a finer group of American youth. It was truly an inspiration. Words are inadequate to express my deepest appreciation to the *American Agriculturist* for affording me this wonderful trip.—*E. Lowell Swarts, R.D. 3, Hornell, N. Y.*

STATE CONTEST WILL DECIDE CHAMPION FOX TRAPPER

The New York State fox-trapping champion will be crowned during Farm and Home Week at Ithaca, N. Y., next March. Before he can be crowned, he must win the title in a fox-trapping contest for farm youth. The contest is being directed by the Wildlife Control Unit at Cornell, and is sponsored by the 4-H Clubs of the state, *American Agriculturist* and other organizations. You can get entry blanks for the contest from your county 4-H Club agent.

As a starter, the Wildlife Control Unit arranged ten trapping demonstrations in various parts of the state during the last two weeks in November.

Based on the number of foxes they trap, the first, second and third prize winners will get an all-expense 2-day trip to Farm and Home Week, and the boy who through his own efforts traps the most red and gray foxes during the contest will be hailed as the fox-trapping champion. A special medal will also be awarded to the boy who submits the best prepared pelt.

The catch of each contestant will be checked and certified by the county 4-H Club agent, the teacher of vocational agriculture, or the boy's father. The purpose of the contest which runs from Nov. 1 to Feb. 28 is to reduce the fox population which has been causing heavy losses to poultrymen and, incidentally, to put some spending money in the pockets of New York State boys.

—A. A.—

LADD SCHOLARSHIP FUND REACHES \$20,000

Frank Beneway of Ontario, N. Y., and T. E. Lamont of Albion, N. Y., chairman and secretary-treasurer of the Carl E. Ladd Memorial Scholarship Fund Committee, have already turned over a check for \$20,000 to Dr. Edmund Day, president of Cornell. The check is one-fifth of the goal which has been set for \$100,000.

In accepting the check, Dr. Day said: "The creation of perpetual scholarships is a step forward which would warm the heart of Carl Ladd. He often pointed out that the thousands of leaders already in existence are only the seed stock for a vastly

greater number in the next quarter century. Every organization should be looking for new leadership, and particularly young leadership for the future."

"You are to be congratulated," said President Day, "for the fine start made on this scholarship fund, which will have enduring value. It is our sincere hope that you will obtain complete success in achieving the goal."

The scholarship fund committee of 10 men, appointed by the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations, will continue its work. Checks may be sent to T. E. Lamont, Albion, N. Y.

—A. A.—

THE "GRANGE GLEANER"

When the New York State Grange meets at Rochester the week of December 10, the "Grange Gleaner," a daily paper of State Grange convention notes and happenings, will again be in the hands of delegates each day during the session. The "Grange Gleaner" is published by *American Agriculturist*, and edited by L. B. Skeffington and H. L. Cosline. The "Gleaner" is printed as a service to delegates, and to help them in reporting the State Grange sessions to their home granges.

—A. A.—

FARMERS TAKE A LOOK AT THEIR PROSPECTS

(Continued from Page 8)

as on the state roads.

That the Farm Bureau Federation go on record as strongly recommending to the New York State Conservation Department that control crews be organized to operate in areas where severe damage to agriculture occurs from various forms of wild life.

That Congress be urged to pass promptly the Hobbs Bill which would amend the Federal anti-racketeering act to remove the exemption of labor unions in the interests of both producers and consumers of food.

That the plans for the new City of New York farm market permit farmers the use of the facilities of the market to make direct sales to buyers without restrictions.

Further resolutions included:

That the Legislature be asked to increase the State's contribution to both adult and 4-H extension work in agriculture and home economics.

That the State and the various counties adopt a plan providing cattle underpasses at locations which will protect the farmer's livestock and the travelling public.

That there shall be no further use of Daylight Saving Time during any season of the year.

That better provisions be made for the sale of surplus war goods to farmers, cooperatives and farm supply dealers.

That the New York State Farm Bureau Federation actively oppose all of the so-called national fertilizer policy bills. (Note: These are the bills which *American Agriculturist* has opposed because they would put government actively in the fertilizer business.)

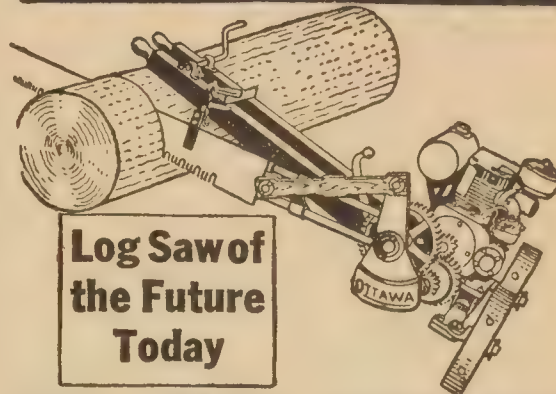
That Congress be urged to continue for at least another year farm labor legislation making it possible to bring in workers to farms and food processing plants in order to take care of the crops.

Lastly, the Federation went on record as opposed to compulsory peacetime military training.

—A. A.—

IDEA FOR CHRISTMAS: E. R. Eastman's exciting farm novel, **TOUGH SOD**. Price \$2.50 per copy, postpaid. *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

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WINS A. A. FOUNDATION AWARD

Laurence Sullivan of Franklin, Mass., one of the winners of the *American Agriculturist* Foundation Award to outstanding students of vocational agriculture in high school. Laurence is a junior this year and, as the picture shows, takes an active part in his father's retail milk business.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

A LOT OF people in America want automobiles. Every one accepts the fact that automobile manufacturers are going to be very busy for a few years.

A lot of people also want refrigerators and freezers. Over 250 companies are so sure of a market that they are racing to supply it.

Not just a lot of people, but every one in America wants to eat the kind of food that he likes best and which fortunately is best for him.

Farmers Worried

Yet in face of this market we farmers are so worried about surpluses that we are about ready to turn our farms over to the government to manage. We accept as inevitable crop control, ever-normal granary and government subsidy; this when all we have to do is to make the easiest sale in America—simply get the American people to buy more of the kind of food they like best.

As farmers, we seem to have missed the most important point about our farm production. *It is that what the American people eat determines our market.*

We also seem to have missed the point that real control of food production lies not in acreage control but in the varying proportion which is fed to animals or eaten straight by human beings.

Bread and Bean Diet

If Americans are to be contented for the long pull to eat bread and beans or rice and beans, I certainly should cash in my cows and hens and hogs and beef cattle at SunnYGables right now. I also should sell the farm. Son Howard on one of his irrigated 160-acre fields in New Mexico can grow more grain or beans than we can produce on SunnYGables' entire 500 acres.

However, I don't believe the

American people want to eat bread and beans. I think they want to eat right now more milk, butter, cheese, eggs and meat than they are getting.

I know they like these foods better than bread and beans.

I also know that they need some fresh fruits and vegetables.

Time for Action

What I don't recognize yet is a concerted effort by every one who has a stake in the American diet, and this means all of us, to bring out the importance of eating well and then to make the right kinds of foods available.

Of course, we all know what these foods are. The meals that the American people like best and which are best for them are built on animal products supplemented by fruits and vegetables.

Let's set the pace on American farms for the rest of the consuming public by serving such meals not once a week, not once a day, but every time we sit down to the table.

SATURDAY HOLIDAY

I am indebted to Laurence D. Miller of Grandview Farm, Johnson, Vermont, for the following bit of research into the historical background of Saturday as a day of rest.

Mr. Miller writes: "The idea of Saturday as a day of self-improvement is an old and a good one. Those who have used it as such are as follows: Adam, Gen. 2:3; Moses, Ex. 20:10; Christ, Luke 4:16; Paul, 30 years later, Acts 18:4; Greek and Asia churches until Council of Laodicea 364 A. D.; people in Constantinople 450 A. D.; some in Rome 600 A. D.; ancient Culdee church in Scotland (Celtic), 1054 A. D.; Waldensians (part) and some Bohemians, about 1400 A. D.; groups of Scandinavians, 1554; John Milton, 17th century; part of Roger Williams colony in Rhode Island, 1671; and over one million Christians today who would heartily endorse the plan I'm sure."

DOWN MEXICO WAY

By H. E. Babcock, Jr.

AT THIS season it is hard to tell just what year we are farming in. Our 1946 crop of oats is planted and up, and we are working on other 1946 crops, yet we are still harvesting our 1945 crops. From a bookkeeping standpoint it is impossible to tell exactly where we are.

COTTON

Old Pete, the cotton boss, has done himself proud this year in obtaining and keeping a good crew of civilian pickers. His weekly output has been an average of thirty bales a week, an average which he must keep up until Christmas to get out all the cotton. If the weather holds he can get it out by Christmas, and if he does, it will be the first time in five years or more that we have cleaned up a cotton crop the same year it was planted.

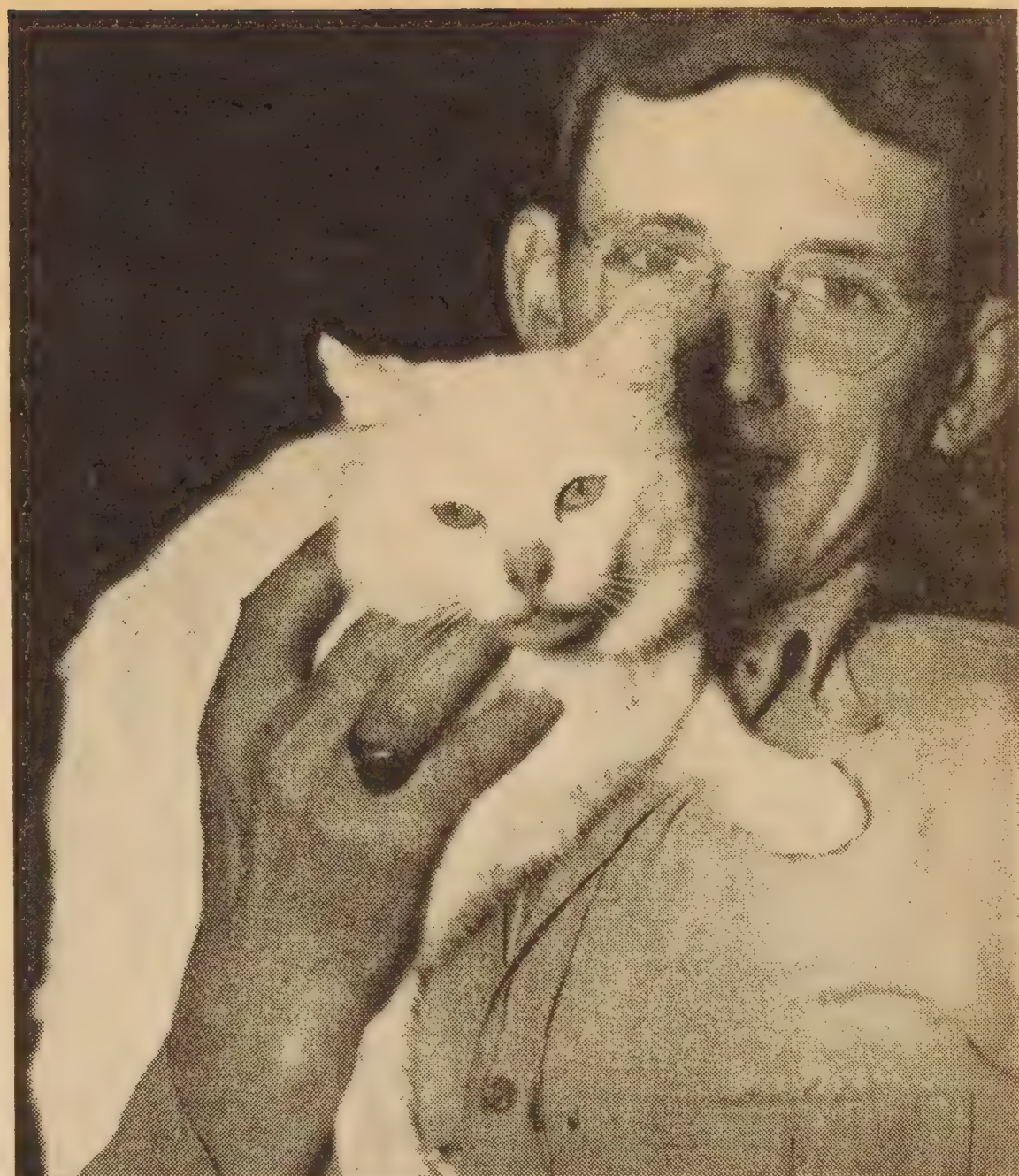
My forecast of the ultimate number of bales of cotton we will pick this year goes up and down from day to day. I have about reached the point where I am going to wait until it is all picked, and then I'll know. We have

285 acres of cotton this year, over twice our acreage last year. With this larger acreage I don't believe that we can make as high a yield as last year. Last year's yield was a bale and a half to the acre.

MAIZE

Our maize acreage this year is down due to the higher cotton acreage. To offset this, we put more effort on a part of the maize crop to produce seed. The seed part of our maize crop will be cut this week. Its yield will be nothing to brag about because of the fertility of the particular field upon which it was grown. However, it is a pleasing looking crop because of the work we have done on it keeping it rogued to a uniform type. A field of rogued maize is one of the prettiest crops I have ever seen growing.

The remainder of the maize crop to be thrashed is ragged but shows a chance to make a good yield. It was grown on land only two years out of alfalfa, and it has shown the effects of the alfalfa all the way through the



Tommy, king of SunnYGables cats. He came up the hard way, winning his position from old "Bob-tail" in a knock-down-and-drag-out fight, and is ready to defend it against all comers. He is loyal and friendly and conscious of his responsibility. I admire the kind of courage he shows.

year. The main disadvantage has been that it has been slower to mature due to its robust growth.

In the maize class this year we also raised Hegari for bundle feed. This will be fed this winter. We also raised 35 acres of sudan pasture which was rented out for the summer for \$800.

OATS

The oat crop last summer was excellent. It showed what fertile ground can do. The major field yielded 70 bushels to the acre. A special patch that was planted to winter oats to increase the seed yielded 3,500 pounds of cleaned seed from an acre plot.

This 3,500 pounds of seed has been sown this fall to provide pasture and grain next summer. Forty acres were planted on an old alfalfa field that was merely disced and sown, rather than plowed before planting. It contains about a third of a stand of alfalfa. This will be the main winter pasture. Next spring, because of the alfalfa, it may be necessary to cut this for hay rather than grain.

The rest of the oats were sown on plowed alfalfa ground and will be used to supplement the alfalfa oats pasture if it becomes necessary to use it. These oats will come off early enough, and the ground will be fertile enough to double crop next summer with Hegari for bundles. The following year this land will go to cotton.

PASTURE

The oats pasturage this winter will be leased to some 200 registered Corriedale ram lambs which are owned by the rancher who raised them. (See pasture agreement on this page.) If the pasture seems to warrant it later, and we are able to arrange things satisfactorily, we may also run about 200 registered ewe lambs. The sale of winter pasturage is now and will continue to be a part of our regular farm plan.

ROTATION

The above pasture-feeding program fits well into our rotation. As I have mentioned, oats and Hegari bundles are our first crops after alfalfa. With cotton in between, we finish up the program by planting a 90 day hybrid corn for silage. The corn silage comes off in July, leaving ample time to get

the corn stubble ground in shape and planted to alfalfa that same fall.

Our alfalfa seedings are by far the best when they can be made at the right time in the fall. They get a good start then, and their spring start is far enough ahead of weeds to make the first year's cuttings valuable. Spring planted alfalfa fields are more often than not weed patches until they have had a year to catch up with the weeds and are finally able to force them out.

The long-time rotation plan will be much the same as above throughout the farm, but from now on I am going to start cutting down the size of our fields. I plan to break each 100 acre field up into four 25 acre strips planted to oats-hegari, cotton, corn, and alfalfa. In keeping our fields up to the 100 acre size, we fall out of rotation quite easily. Our crops now are suffering from lack of fertility because some alfalfa fields have been down too long, and other fields have been out of alfalfa too long.

WINTER PASTURE AGREEMENT

This agreement entered into November 12, 1945, between Owner and H. E. Babcock, Jr., Feeder, Roswell, New Mexico, to cover pasturage, maintenance, and growth of approximately 200 ram lambs during the winter season 1945-46.

1. Feeder will pasture.....pounds of lambs for one cent (.01) per hundred weight per day, initial weight as of November 12.

2. Feeder will furnish supplemental feed of corn silage, and ground dry bundles on pasture, and will furnish water and salt.

3. Owner will pay Feeder ten cents (.10) per pound for gain, or Feeder will pay Owner ten cents (.10) per pound for loss of initial weight.

4. Initial weight is to be the usual selling weight, and final weight will be that weight delivered to the Owner, less the usual 3% shrink.

5. This agreement to run until March 15, 1946.

H. E. BABCOCK, Jr., FEEDER

WITNESS:

OWNER



VITAMINS—STANDARD BRANDS, INC., Agricultural Dept., 595 Madison Ave., New York City 22, will be glad to send you a booklet, "The Importance of Vitamin D for the Entire Dairy Herd."

MILKERS— If you own a Perfection milker, you will be interested to know that a new service manual is available. Write to **PERFECTION MFG. CORP.**, 2162 E. Hennepin, Minneapolis, Minn. Ask for the booklet, and give the serial number of your pulsator.

SAVE TIME— If you are interested in cutting firewood or timber with less labor, write to the following companies: **OTTAWA MFG. Co.**, Ottawa, Kan.; **RICHARD EAMES & CO.**, 51 E. 42nd St., New York City 17; **BELSAW MACHINERY CORP.**, 3542 Main St., Kansas City 2, Mo.; and the **FRICK CO.**, Waynesboro, Pa.

BARN SUPPLIES— An exceedingly handy catalog to have on hand is yours for the asking from **MOORE BROS. CORP.**, Albany, N. Y. They have a very complete line of dairy supplies and specialties.

NEW JOB— Bill Hollerich, who has been manager of Vista Grande Farm at Cropseyville, N. Y., for 12 years, is now associated with **NEAR'S FOOD CO., INC.**, of Binghamton, N. Y. He will be sales representative of the company in Columbia County, N. Y., and Berkshire County, Mass.

GREASE— Farm equipment to be used with tractors has to be heavier and is operated faster than horse-drawn equipment. This means better lubrication, and much machinery is now fitted for pressure greasing. The **LINCOLN ENGINEERING CO.**, St. Louis 20, Mo., manufactures grease fittings for tractors, farm implements, passenger cars and trucks.



William S. Mapes, Middletown, left, has been elected a director of the **COOPERATIVE GRANGE LEAGUE OF THE EXCHANGE** at the 25th annual meeting of the G. L. F. in Buffalo and Albany. Here he receives the congratulations of his predecessor, Harry Bull, Campbell Hall, who retired at the silver-anniversary meeting after 25 years of constructive service. Mr. Mapes was nominated for a three-year term by farmers from 153 communities in G. L. F. District 2, which includes Tompkins, Tioga, Cortland, Broome, Chenango, Otsego, Delaware, Sullivan, Schoharie, Albany, Rensselaer, Greene, Columbia, Ulster, Dutchess, Orange, Rockland, Westchester, Suffolk, Nassau and Richmond counties.

Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE.

SWINDLERS ALL SET TO GO

A COMBINATION of circumstances points to a big increase in schemes to part the unwary from their good hard cash. Among the circumstances are:

1. People have cash. Wages have been good, prices of farm products have been better than some years, and people with money have been unable to buy many of the things they needed. The returning service man will have money in his pocket, too.

2. Plenty of gasoline can be bought, so the "get-rich-quick" boys can get out in the country and present their pet propositions in person.

3. Many of the boys who prefer to let the other fellow do the work and then get his money had to forget their schemes while they were in the Army. Now they are getting out and will either take up where they left off, or think up new and better schemes for living without working.

Easy money schemes have certain earmarks that can be recognized. For one thing, the returns promised are always big. The promoter of such schemes is frequently in a hurry. He urges a quick decision because he doesn't want to give you time to think it over.

Make a firm resolution now that you won't accept any scheme on the spur of the moment. Take time to investigate it. Read this page regularly for exposure of swindlers. If a new one, or even an old scheme is presented to you, drop a line to the Service Bureau, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y., and tell us about it. You may have a hand in putting some swindler in jail, and you certainly will help other subscribers to keep their hard-earned money.

—A. A.—

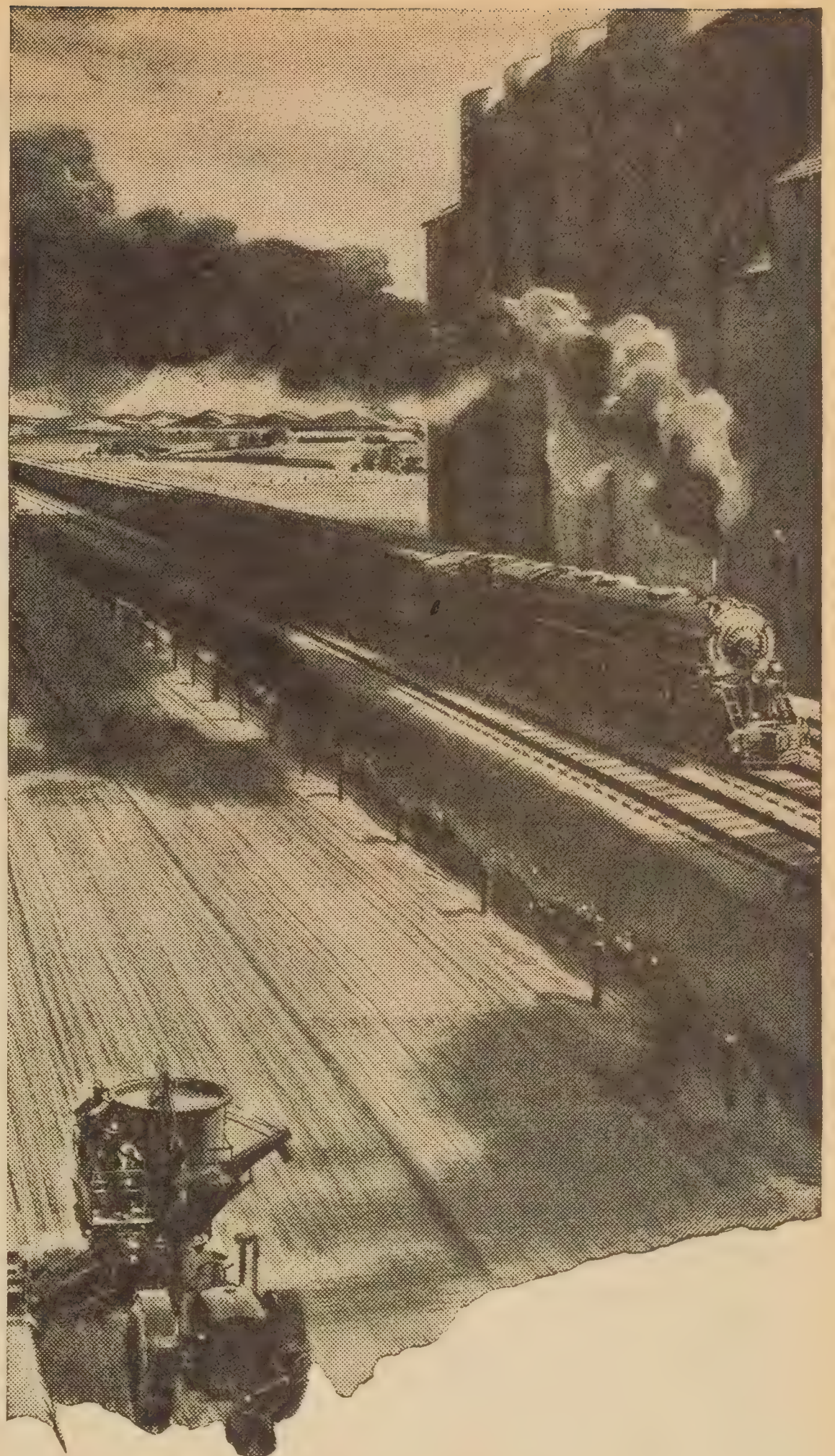
NO!

The advance fee method of selling farms has again come to life. The American Land Bulletin, of Wisconsin, is writing to farm owners asking for \$3.50, which they call an advertising fee. The outfit says they are publishers, not land dealers, and that is correct. In other words, a farmer who accepts the proposition is spending \$3.50 with absolutely no guarantee that the farm will be sold. In fact, it is our personal opinion that the chances of selling a farm this way are just about zero.

If you want to sell your farm, put it in the hands of an agent who doesn't ask you for any money until he sells the farm.

Claims Recently Settled By the Service Bureau

NEW YORK	
Mr. Adam Sharpstein, Newfane	\$150.00
(Settlement on chicks ordered)	
Mr. Ernest C. Burton, Utica	20.00
(Refund on baby chicks)	
Mrs. Howard Edwards, Stony Creek	7.85
(Settlement on order)	
Mr. Max Sawicki, Aquebogue	5.87
(Pay for produce)	
Mrs. Viola Hunt, Poestenkill	142.50
(Adjustment on baby chicks)	
Mr. G. T. Roland, Geneva	1.98
(Refund on order not received)	
Mr. Arthur B. Wilcox, Mayville	6.78
(Adjustment on maple syrup shipped)	
Mrs. Earl Flook, Stanley	9.88
(Refund on order)	
Mr. James Ashton, Yaphank	27.50
(Adjustment on pigs not received)	
Mr. Nick Tymczak, Middleport	50.00
(Payment for shipment of pears)	
Mr. Ward Welch, Jefferson	35.00
(Refund on order not received)	
Mr. Wayne Hunter, Madrid	4.83
(Adjustment on order)	
Mr. Elmer L. Merrill, Waverly	373.90
(Adjustment on hay sold)	
Mr. L. F. Randall, Clymer	18.84
(Settlement on chickens)	
MAINE	
Mr. H. E. Chapman, East Corinth	5.00
(Claim settled)	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Miss Susan Lyford, Wilmot	31.45
(Adjustment on baby chick order)	
Mr. Ralph Glover, Rochester	5.00
(Return of deposit on an order)	
VERMONT	
Miss Ethel Clough, Swanton	24.60
(Claim settled)	



Breadbasket of Victory

Railroads carried more than 1,500,000 carloads of grain and grain products during the first eight months of 1945—more than ever before in a similar period.

And this is only part of what the railroads have done to help American agriculture accomplish its stupendous task in the feeding of American people and their allies.

It was done under the handicaps and restrictions of war. It was done while unprecedented numbers of troops and quantities of war freight were being handled.

Now with peace and the chance to get long-denied material for building new locomotives and new freight cars to replace equipment worn by war service, railroads look forward to the time when they can serve you better than ever before—but with the same responsibility and faithfulness upon which America has learned, both in war and in peace, that it can rely.

LET'S FINISH THE JOB
BUY VICTORY BONDS

AMERICAN RAILROADS
—LOOKING AHEAD

COME IN...

and Hang Up Your Hat

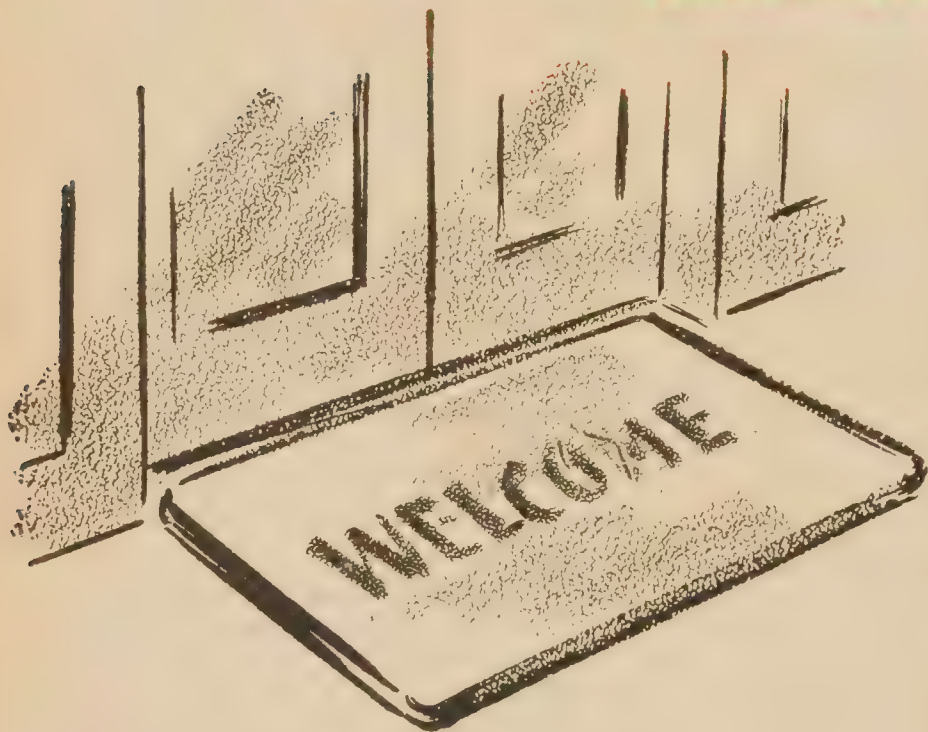


There's a Job Waiting For All Of Our Employees Who Went to War

OF COURSE, there's a job waiting for you . . . and for every other man and woman who left the employ of the Dairymen's League to join Uncle Sam's uniformed forces. And a job is not all that is waiting for you. We are all waiting eagerly to see you again and to welcome you back . . . to help you pick up civilian life where you left off and join in the forward march of the Dairymen's League.

So, just as soon as you get your feet on the ground . . . just as soon as you no longer have to pinch yourself to make yourself believe that the war is over; and you are on your own once more . . . just come in, hang up your hat, and tell us you are ready to go to work. We'll be mighty glad to see you, mighty proud to have you back.

And The "Welcome" Mat Is Out For All Service Men and Women of the League Family



Hundreds of former League members . . . hundreds of sons and daughters of League families . . . are coming home from the wars. Many of them are wondering where they are going to take hold again . . . wondering whether they should look for a job, or a farm, or a business of their own. And here in the League are many experienced heads to advise them. Men who have watched closely all that has gone on in the business and agricultural world during the war, who have kept track of trends and values and opportunities. Come in and see them. Get their advice. It will be given gladly. The League wants all of its service sons and daughters to feel perfectly free to make use of League counsel and services at any of its locals, branches, offices, or in its main headquarters. It's an organization which you and your fathers have helped to build. It's your organization. Make full use of it.



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Something There Is About a Fence

By E. R. Eastman

"... I let my neighbor know beyond the hill
And on a day we meet to walk the line
And set the wall between us once again.

"He is all pine and I am apple orchard.
My apple trees will never get across
To eat the cones under his pines, I tell him.
He only says, 'Good fences make good neighbors'..."

—Robert Frost.



Still to be found in our northeastern country are hundreds of miles of old stone fences [A] built by the infinite back-breaking toil of our fathers. Stone walls not only made good fences, but they provided a place for the stones picked one at a time from the rocky meadows. Many a woodchuck did my dog and I dig out from stone walls like this one.

I HAVE often laughed about two neighbors we had when I was a boy who for almost a lifetime fought over the line fence that divided their two farms. On one occasion my older brother, disgusted with this row because he wanted them to cooperate in changing work, tried to act as peacemaker. He finally persuaded these two neighbors to walk with him along the line fence to see if they could agree where the fence should go. All went well until they came to where the fence crossed the creek. My brother and one of the neighbors had on rubber boots, but the other neighbor didn't, so the neighbor with the boots on got his ancient enemy on his back and started to carry him across the creek. Midway across, the quarrel broke out afresh and the man with the boots unceremoniously dumped the other fellow off into the cold water. That ended Brother's efforts at peace-making!

For some reason neighbors used to quarrel over fences more bitterly than about anything else. Was it because it was so hard to build and maintain the fences, or because nothing makes a farmer madder than to have his neighbor's stock in his crops?

Look at the pictures on this page, read the descriptions that go with them, and you will agree that since earliest times fences have played a most important part in the history of rural America.

When land and timber were cheap, rail fences [B] zigzagged their way across thousands of miles in rural America. Many a boy, like Abraham Lincoln, toughened his muscles in the hard toil of splitting rails.



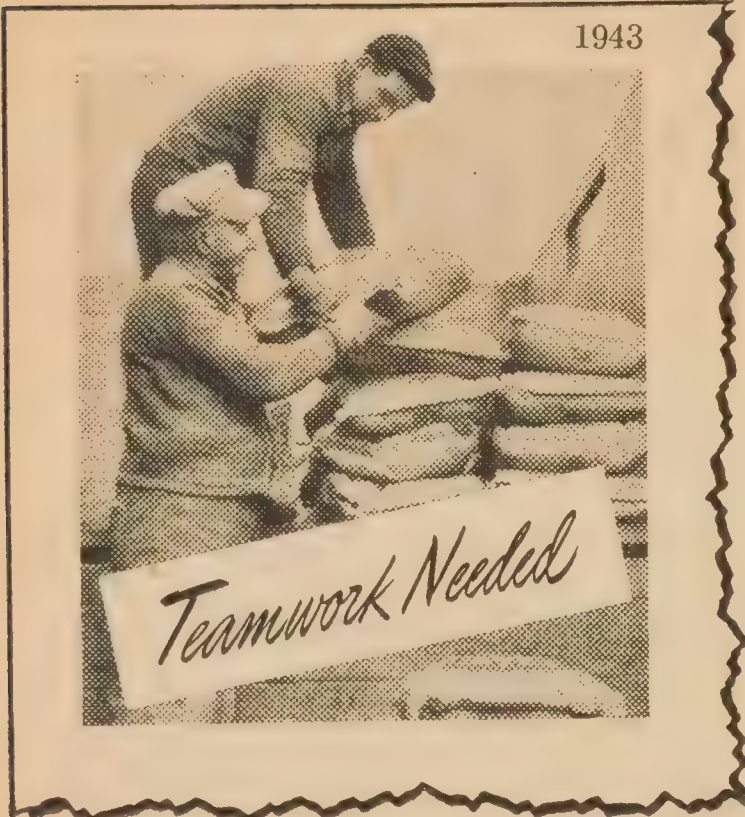
The stump fence [C] was another kind of pioneer fence. They harbored every kind of pest, brush grew around them, and they took up much good land. But land was cheap then, and these fences made a place for the old pine stumps which never rotted when left in the ground.

[D] Here's the kind of modern fence—woven wire, topped by a strand of barbed wire on metal posts—which will hold both man and beast. It wastes no land and harbors no vermin, weeds or brush. The three- or four-strand barbed wire fence, not shown on this page, holds the stock, doesn't waste land, and still is the most commonly used fence on most farms.

The most modern of all fences is the electric fence [E], with one or two strands of wire.



The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons



TWO YEARS AGO on this page G.L.F. appealed for teamwork on an important war job. To supply the greatly increased amount of fertilizer farmers needed, it was necessary to get part of it delivered to farms during the winter. G.L.F. patrons, their Service Agencies and their fertilizer plants worked as a team and did the job.



THIS YEAR the need of farmers for fertilizer is still as great as ever. Demand continues at its wartime peak. No new fertilizer plants have yet been built. Transportation is slow and uncertain.

To supply all the fertilizer farmers will need for next spring's planting, G.L.F. plants are running all winter. Goods must be shipped out every day.

The only way that every G.L.F. patron can have what he needs at planting time is for some patrons to take all or part of their supply during the winter months.

If you can take part of your fertilizer supply during December, January and February, you will not only insure your own supply, but help your G.L.F. Service Agency do a better job for you and your neighbors.

NEWS NOTES

QUALITY PATENT FLOUR

This month G.L.F. Service Agencies are putting special emphasis on G.L.F. Quality Patent Flour. In doing so they are serving farm families by bringing them an enriched top quality family bread flour.

Quality Patent Flour is milled from a select blend of hard wheats to produce the kind of flour best suited for home bread baking. It is constantly checked in G.L.F. laboratories for both baking quality and chemical analysis. These checks insure the patron of receiving a flour that can be depended upon to make a creamy white loaf . . . one that will bake into a bread with light, even grain and texture.

G.L.F. Quality Patent Flour is only one of several G.L.F. Flours, but it is the one that has proven most popular with G.L.F. Patrons over a period of years, because it is especially designed for family bread baking and general all around use in the home kitchen.

★ ★ ★

EGG QUALITY TO THE FORE

Egg marketing is moving into a highly competitive period. Once again, consumers' preference for high quality eggs will be recognized by increased returns to the poultryman who puts up his eggs in a quality pack.

"This means," says Ken McGraw, supervisor of G.L.F. Egg Marketing Service, "careful grading and packing so that cases of eggs are uniform. It also means gathering eggs at least three times a day and storing them in a room where the temperature is between 40 and 60 degrees, and the humidity is high. Thus, the nest-fresh quality will be preserved for the consumer."

★ ★ ★

DISINFECTANTS FOR FARM USE

Sometime soon poultrymen will have to get their brooder houses ready for 1946 chicks. That means spraying the walls and ceilings, and soaking and scrubbing the equipment with a good disinfectant. G.L.F. Farm Disinfectant is designed especially for use in the poultry house. One quart of G.L.F. Farm Disinfectant to 80 gallons of water gives a good, strong solution that will do a reliable job in the poultry house.

All year 'round dairymen find the need of a reliable disinfectant for use in the dairy barn and in the milk house. G.L.F. Approved Disinfectant has been approved by the United States Department of Agriculture for use after outbreaks of Bangs' disease or bovine tuberculosis, and also for use in the milk house for keeping down bacteria on milking utensils. G.L.F. Approved Disinfectant is odorless and, therefore, can be used without fear of tainting the milk.

The strength or germ-killing capacity of a disinfectant is measured by its phenol coefficient. The germ-killing capacity of G.L.F. Farm Disinfectant and Approved Disinfectant is very high. Both have a phenol coefficient of 25.

THE WORLD AT NOON



Lee Hamrick, veteran G.L.F. newscaster, can now be heard at 12 noon, Monday through Friday, when he broadcasts the G.L.F. service program "The World At Noon" over the following stations:

WBTA, Batavia 1490 on your dial
WHL, Niagara Falls . . . 1290 on your dial
WHN, New York 1050 on your dial
WSYR, Syracuse 570 on your dial
WHCU, Ithaca 870 on your dial

GLF

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania—
OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, N. Y.

Cash Awards to Farm Boys in High Schools

DURING THE past school year the American Agriculturist Foundation gave approximately \$1,700 in cash awards to northeastern farm boys for outstanding achievement as high school students of vocational agriculture. In all, 354 boys received the A.A. Foundation Achievement Certificate and a check for \$5.00. A long list of the names of most of these boys appeared in our October 20 issue.

Because of the enthusiasm with which this project was received, and especially because of the fine records of the boys who were selected by their schools as winners, the American Agriculturist Foundation has voted to continue the project again this year. Accordingly, a letter is being mailed to every high school teacher of agriculture in the Northeast, with an application blank to be filled out and returned to us by January 15 if the school wishes to cooperate in the project this year.

Schools Select Winners

The following simple rules are listed in the letter which is being mailed to teachers of agriculture:

"1. The principal and teacher of agriculture shall select a boy in the agricultural class to receive the Award. It is suggested that an all-around boy be chosen — one who not only has done outstanding work as a student of agriculture, with practical application on the farm of the knowledge gained, but who also has done well in other high school studies and has a community record for good citizenship.

"2. The award shall be made at or near the completion of the second, third, or fourth year.

"3. The Award shall be made publicly at Commencement time, or if necessary an exception may be made to do so at the Future Farmers' father-and-son banquet.

"4. The winner's name and address, with a report on his achievements, shall be sent to the Foundation as soon as the boy is selected."

Working for Farm People

The American Agriculturist Foundation was established in 1935 for the purpose of using the profits from the operation of *American Agriculturist*, first, to make a better farm paper, and, second, to improve farm living through research and education. The awards to high school students of vocational agriculture, as well as the loan funds created several years ago by the Foundation to aid needy farm boys and girls in colleges of agriculture and home economics, are the first fruits of the plan. In the years to come, many more benefits to rural people are envisioned by the Foundation's Board of Directors and membership, which includes some of the most outstanding farm leaders in the Northeast.

The present Board of Directors consists of: Chairman, Harper Sibley, Rochester, N. Y., farm owner and business man; vice-chairman, Mrs. W. H. Potter, Truxton, N. Y., president of N. Y. State Home Bureau Federation; Stanley G. Judd, Montpelier, Vt., Vermont Commissioner of Agriculture; W. H. Allen, Trenton, N. J., New Jersey Secretary of Agriculture; and three members of the staff of *American Agriculturist*, Editor E. R. Eastman, I. W. Ingalls, and E. C. Weatherby.



MERRY CHRISTMAS

GOODYEAR "Solution 100"

gets field work finished faster!



You get more work done faster when you use "Solution 100" — Goodyear's method of complete liquid inflation. This low-cost, one-shot service fills *any* tire tube 100% with calcium chloride solution instead of air — puts heavier, easier-handled, better-distributed weight *right inside the tire* — gives you all 8 big advantages listed below. So, regardless of your tractor tire brand, ask your Goodyear Farm Tire Dealer to pump "Solution 100" into all your tubes — and you can count on amazingly increased tractor efficiency from then on!

LIQUID-ATE Your Traction Problems!

First, use Goodyear Sure-Grip tractor tires. Second, inflate tire tubes with "Solution 100." And there you have the world's greatest work team for tractors and implements!

"SOLUTION 100" WORKS THESE 8 WONDERS IN ANY TRACTOR TIRE!

1. **MAXIMUM TRACTION**—less slip, more pull, with less fuel.

2. **MORE WORK, LESS EXPENSE**—saves tire, tractor and equipment wear, gets more work done per hour.

3. **CONSTANT INFLATION, NO PRESSURE LOSS**—gives top performance because tires remain properly inflated year round, in storage or use; non-freezing.

4. **PRESSURE BUILDS UP AS LOAD INCREASES** — provides automatically adjusted pressure for varying loads.

5. **INCREASED DRAWBAR PULL**—up to 500 lbs. more *with no* wheel weights.

6. **MORE COMFORT, LESS BOUNCE**—maximum weight cuts rebound and bounce, provides smoother ride, less fatigue.

7. **LONGER TIRE LIFE**—tread wear is *much less* because of minimum slip-page, constant *correct* pressure.

8. **LESS CARE AND ATTENTION NEEDED**—eliminates need to check and inflate tire frequently and to change pressure for various jobs.

Sure-Grip—T.M. The Goodyear T. & R. Co.

Burpee's
GIANT *Fluffy-Ruffles*
PETUNIAS
Exquisitely ruffled, fringed and veined, 5 in. wide; scarlets, pinks, lavenders, copper colors, etc.
A 25c-Pkt. postpaid, 10c.
Burpee's Seed Catalog FREE.
W. ATLEE BURPEE CO.
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Coming to —
PHILADELPHIA?
Rooms with Bath for \$300
HOTEL Radios in Every Room.
PHILADELPHIAN
39th AND CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

New OTTAWA WOOD SAW
For Tractors
Makes wood sawing fast; easy. Cuts enough wood to pay for itself quickly. Easily moved while attached. Big blade; free details.
LOW PRICE
OTTAWA MFG. CO.
W2431 Oak Ave., Ottawa, Kans.



THE EDITORIAL

PAGE



CHRISTMAS 1945

NEAR the beginning of the war, son Don and I put George on a train, and through tear-blinded eyes watched him go away, to be gone to the far ends of the earth for nearly four long weary, lonesome, worrying years. We knew and George knew that the chances were only fair that we would ever see him again.

Time and again during the black years that followed that going-away, I have stood in railroad stations or on the platforms and seen fathers and mothers and wives and sweethearts say goodbye to their loved boys, and I never could see one of those heartrending scenes without a lump in my throat.

Well, the other day George came back again. To be sure, he is not well and is on leave from an army hospital, but eventually he will be discharged and be all right. And so will Bob, now in a camp in California, and millions of others.

I mention these personal experiences because I am sure that there are millions who feel as I do that Christmas this year is something extra special. To be sure, young men are still going into service—but they are not going to war. Also, in rejoicing at the safe return of my own soldier sons I am not forgetting the sorrow of those whose loved ones will not come back. But I am sure that even their sorrow can be tempered somewhat by the knowledge that the sacrifice of our men, living and dead, has given new meaning to Christmas, to Peace on Earth, Goodwill to Men.

The unsettled times of the present, with all of their problems, are the natural aftermath of a world war and are to be expected. Given time, they will straighten out, and we shall begin to see again the light of peacetime living made possible by the boys and girls to whom no sacrifice was too great.



WOULD SAVE DAIRYMEN MILLIONS

FOR SEVERAL years W. W. Swett, a scientist in the Bureau of Industry at the USDA, has been working on a method by which dairymen can tell whether a four-months-old heifer will be a poor, medium, or excellent producer. When this method is put into general practice it promises to save dairymen millions of dollars, because they will not have to wait until a heifer comes into production to know whether she is any good or not.

According to Mr. Swett, when a heifer is from three to four months old a man who knows how can determine her future capacity by feeling the glandular development in the udder. Writing in *The Breeder's Gazette*, Mr. Swett says:

"It did not take long to find out that some of the udders that appeared to be full and well formed may contain no more glandular development than those that appear to be small and undeveloped. The difference in appearance is chiefly the result of fat deposits in one case and the lack of fat in the other. . . . Examinations of many heifers of different ages soon brought out the fact that the mammary gland tissues of the normal heifer calf start to develop soon after birth and pass through a series of definite stages. . . . At birth the mammary gland consists of a small tubular formation in each quarter that feels like a tiny cord or thread, leading from the teat upward toward the abdominal wall. This is called the tubular stage of development. During the first month these formations are the same in the bull calf as in the heifer, but progressive development begins at once in the heifer while the infantile tubular structure remains unchanged, except for size, throughout the life of the bull.

"The tubular stage usually continues until the heifer is one month old—sometimes older. At this time a slight bulge can be detected near the center of the tubular structure. This represents the beginning of the enlargement stage. The bulge increases in diameter until at about two or two and a half months the formation becomes oval in shape, tapering off at the ends with the long axis up and down. This is the beginning of the 'quarter' stage.

By E. R. Eastman

During the next month or so the glands increase in size and assume approximately the same shape and proportions found in the mature udder, the glands in the front quarters of the udder being relatively shallow and those in the rear ones deep. . . .

"From the beginning of the study one could not fail to be impressed by the marked variation among individual calves. Some were greatly advanced, others were equally retarded in mammary gland development. Relatively the variation is about as great at four months as it is in mature cows."

It takes considerable experience to separate calves by this method into prospective poor, medium and high producers. There are comparatively few experts with experience enough to make this test, yet it still might be possible for you to arrange through your veterinarian, your teacher of agriculture, or your county agents to get somebody to put on a demonstration of the method in your county or community.



IT IS HAPPENING HERE

SINCE 1215, when the nobles of England, tired of the arbitrary government of bad King John, forced him to sign the English charter of liberties called the Magna Carta, the Anglo-Saxon has insisted upon constitutional government and individual liberty.

Now comes British Prime Minister Atlee to claim that socialism, planned economy and individual liberty are all the same thing. And while making that claim his administration introduces into the British Parliament a bill which forbids the farmer to plant what he pleases and provides further that if the farmer refuses to follow the government regulations on what and how much to plant he can be deprived of his land. If that is liberty, then black is white.

Now don't congratulate yourself that that might happen in England but not in America. It is happening here right now. When farmers accept government guarantees, fixed prices, and subsidies, then they also must and do accept planned economy and loss of individual initiative and liberty.



A PARSON'S PONDERINGS

A PROFESSOR who fought in the last war and whose sons fought in the war just ended told his class in a passionate tone of voice: "Count that day lost in which you do nothing to further the cause of world peace!"

Those words should shock us all out of any complacency we may have fallen into! The matter of so adjusting relations among nations that they will be mutually helpful, rather than mutually destructive, is the crying need of our time! All of us as Christian citizens should be studying, thinking, and acting to help our government find the right answers to the various questions on foreign policy as they arise. It is obvious that if we do not do this and succeed, the atomic bombs of the near future may solve all of our problems by annihilating us!

We celebrate Christmas as the birthday of Jesus, who said: "Blessed are the peacemakers. . . . Ye are my disciples if ye love one another. . . . Love your enemies." Let us not falsely sentimentalize these truths and conclude that there is no place for dis-



A MERRY CHRISTMAS

cipline, sternness, and even force if necessary! But rather let us meditate upon them at this Christmas season and see their real meaning. Then let us highly resolve that we will not lose one single day in our effort to transform "peace on earth, goodwill to men" from a glorious hope into an established fact.

—A Country-Parson.



SLOW DOWN!

YESTERDAY when I drove from my farm to the office, some six miles, the roads were icy. Practically every car went by me, some of them at high speed, and two were piled up in the ditch. One had been going so fast that it went around and around several times before it could be stopped. Fortunately, no one was hurt.

Since gas rationing ended, injuries and deaths from automobile accidents are increasing so fast that they outrank the daily casualties in the world war. Property damage is running into millions of dollars. Traffic accidents are rapidly becoming America's No. 1 problem.

If reckless drivers won't slow down, then they will have to be forced to, and that infringes on the liberty of good drivers.



A DIFFICULT DAIRY PROBLEM

I HAVE NO figures to prove it, but I am sure that the problem of getting cattle bred is the most difficult one in the whole livestock business. In the first place, only about half of the cows are settled the first time, either by the natural or artificial methods. Some heifers and even older cows never do breed, or cease to breed, and there is a tremendous loss right there. Then there is the high cost of bull service which you pay one way or another no matter which plan you use.

If your herd is small you are fortunate if you can obtain service from an artificial insemination association. Many of these keep only Holsteins and Guernsey bulls, so if you want to use other breeds you are out of luck. The cost of keeping your own bull for a small herd is very high.

How have you solved the problem? We will pay \$1.00 for each letter we can print containing good suggestions which can be passed on to our readers. Address letters to *American Agriculturist*, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.



CHRISTMAS OFFER

IF YOU REALLY are hard pressed to know what to give a relative or friend for Christmas, be sure to read the advertisement of TOUGH SOD on Page 17. We are calling this special offer to your attention, first because it is as entertaining a story as you can hope to find, second, because it is an opportunity for older people to turn back the clock and relive the times in their farm community when they were young, and third, TOUGH SOD, in addition to being a great story, will give young people a better knowledge than they can get in any other way of why we have the colleges and schools of agriculture, the Farm and Home Bureaus, the Grange, and all of the cooperative organizations.

You will have to act fast because this special offer is for the Christmas season only.



EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

VERMONTERS will appreciate this story, which was sent in by a Vermont friend:

"As we were coming home from the South one time, we stopped at a filling station in South Carolina to get some gas. Two or three girls came up back of the car and I heard one of them start to spell out our license plate: 'V-E-R-M-O-N-T'.

"Then I heard her say:

"Where the heck is that?"

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

FIGURING YOUR FEDERAL INCOME

TAX RETURN—By V. B. Hart

THERE have been no changes since last year in the Federal income tax rates, exemptions, or credits for dependents. The new and much discussed 1945 Federal tax bill does not apply to income tax returns on 1945 operations.

Also there have been no changes since last year in the rules and regulations covering liability of a farmer for filing a Federal return.

Any farmer with a GROSS income of \$500 or more has to file a Federal income tax return. The law still requires that a farmer (reporting on the calendar year basis) file an ESTIMATED return by January 15 and a FINAL return by March 15. But if he files a final return by January 15, he can skip the estimated return; and in most cases that is exactly the thing to do. In order to make an estimated return, a farmer must figure up his farm receipts and expenses; and, regardless of whether an estimated return or a final return is filed, the entire tax due must be paid at the time of filing. So about all a farmer gains by filing an estimated return by January 15 instead of a final one is the rather questionable pleasure of making out two returns instead of one.

Important Change Affecting Sale of Livestock

Last year taxpayers were allowed, under certain circumstances, to consider the sale of dairy, breeding, and work stock as a sale of capital assets. This usually meant that only 50 per cent of the gain from such sales was taxable. This same general ruling applies this year but its application has been more clearly defined by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

For the 1945 tax year, if the sale of dairy, breeding, and work stock is to be considered as the sale of a capital asset, the following requirements must be met:

1. The animals must have been held for more than 6 months.
2. The sale must have reduced the normal size of herd or made room for replacements to improve the quality or change the breed of the herd.

FOR EXAMPLE: At the beginning of the year a farmer had 35 head of cattle, consisting of 26 cows, 8 heifers, and 1 bull. During the year he raised 5 heifers, sold 11 cows, and bought 2; thus ending the year with 31 head. He had, therefore, reduced the size of his herd by 4 head. This farmer would report the sale of 4 of the cows sold, presumably the best 4, as the sale of a capital asset.

The sale of these 4 cows would be reported on Schedule D (form 1040), which is a part of but a separate sheet from the regular 1040 blank.

If this farmer were reporting on the cash basis and had **RAISED** the cows, the gain would be the total sale price, because the cost of raising the cows had presumably been deducted in previous years. If the farmer were reporting on the cash basis but had **PURCHASED** the cows, the gain would be the difference between the value of the cows at the beginning of the year and the sale price. If this farmer were reporting on the accrual basis, the gain would be the difference between the value of the 4 cows at the beginning of the year and their sale price, regardless of whether the cows had been raised or purchased.

On either the cash or the accrual basis, only 50 per cent of the gain on the sale of these 4 cows would be taxable unless this farmer had sufficient losses on other capital assets to more than offset the gain in the cows. If a taxpayer claims that a sale of livestock is the sale of a capital asset, he must include an explanatory statement in his return to support his claim. For example, the farmer in the above illustration should put the following statement on Schedule D (form 1040): "Started the year with 26 cows, 8 heifers, and a bull, or total of 35 head. During the year raised 5 heifers, sold 11 cows, and bought 2; leaving 31 head on hand at end of year, or a reduction of 4 head."

How to Lose Money

The directions for the farm blank Federal form 1040F state that, in general, all expenses necessary to the operation of a farm as (Continued on Page 15)



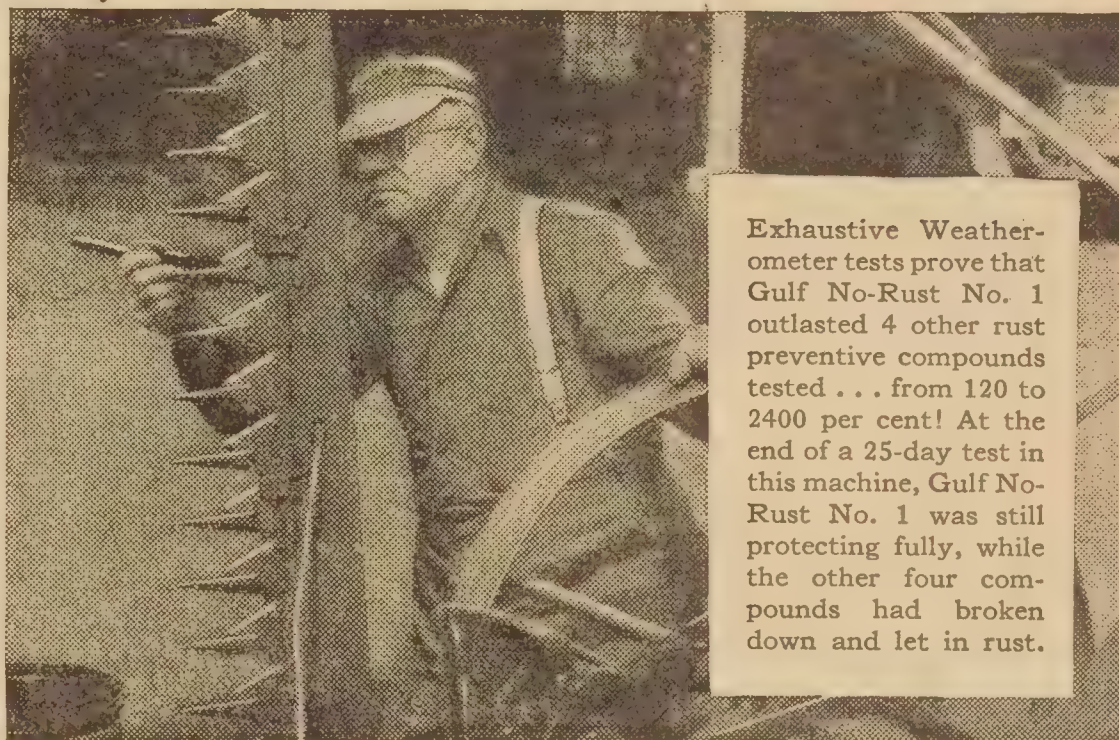
The Song of the Lazy Farmer

NOW I've subscribed to Victory Loan, you'll never hear me wail or moan about the taxes I must pay or higher cost of help next May. My neighbor Jones is awful tight and counts his nickels every night, and to those drives for sellin' bonds he never eagerly responds. He's lookin' for some bargain land his homestead acres to expand, altho I tell him it ain't sound to throw your money in the ground when human needs are in such state, and buyin' farms will just inflate all rural values to a point where plans will be all out of joint.

This season finds my barns and bins all burstin' as the country wins its four-year struggle with the Japs, and as this bounty hits our laps I'd hate to be a slacker now, or think because we won the row that all our duties are complete—good-bye defense, no more defeat. That kind of doctrine ain't the brand to which I give a willing hand.

RUST DOESN'T REST IN THE WINTERTIME!

Protect your implements with GULF NO-RUST NO. 1



Exhaustive Weatherometer tests prove that Gulf No-Rust No. 1 outlasted 4 other rust preventive compounds tested . . . from 120 to 2400 per cent! At the end of a 25-day test in this machine, Gulf No-Rust No. 1 was still protecting fully, while the other four compounds had broken down and let in rust.

Before you roll your mower into the shed for the winter, go over guards and blades . . . all unprotected surfaces . . . with Gulf No-Rust No. 1. Just dip a stiff paint brush into the can and brush on a thorough coat. See how easy Gulf No-Rust No. 1 is to apply . . . even to hard-to-get-at surfaces.

This winter, put your farm tools away with a protective coating of GULF NO-RUST NO. 1 to prevent rust damage.

Next spring you'll find them just as you left them. Plows will scour freely without cleaning. Cultivator shovels will be bright and shiny.

Think of the work you'll save, too . . . scrubbing and chipping off rust, sharpening edges! And the money you

won't have to spend for repairs to rust damage!

You can rely on GULF NO-RUST NO. 1 to guard your implements all winter long, for it is long-lasting. And it is so easy to apply that the putting-away chore will take hardly any work at all.

Stop rust ruin this winter. Get GULF NO-RUST NO. 1 today!



GULF NO-RUST NO. 1 is only one of many GULF FARM AIDS that will save you time and money at many a job around your farm. Look for the Gulf Orange Disc — the sign of superior petroleum products.

When you put a coating of Gulf No-Rust on your plows, you can take them right out to the field next spring without fuss or bother. They clean themselves in the furrow. If cold weather stiffens Gulf No-Rust, you can soften it to spread easily by heating . . . without harming its protective qualities.

**GULF NO-RUST
NO. 1**





• Gene Buck farms about 100 acres of land that looks as flat as a barn floor.

So he was kind of surprised three years ago when a gully started showing up in one of his best fields. By the end of the summer, it was so deep that he couldn't get over it with the tractor rig.

That fall Gene was busy cutting brush and throwing it into the ditch when the County Agricultural Agent came by.

"Sure, brush will help catch the topsoil," the County Agent said. "But I believe a better way to

stop gullies is to keep the topsoil from ever starting to wash. A good many farmers around here are saving topsoil and getting bigger crops by farming around the slopes."

"Never thought till now that I *had* any slopes on this farm," Gene said.

The County Agent asked Gene Buck to go with him on a soil-conservation trip around the county to see what contour farming was doing for other farmers in level sections.

After that trip, Gene quit plowing his land as if it were flat. With a little help from the County Agent, he staked out the contours of his fields, made terraces with his turning plow. And he has followed those contours in plowing, planting, and cultivating ever since.

After farming around the slopes for two dry sum-

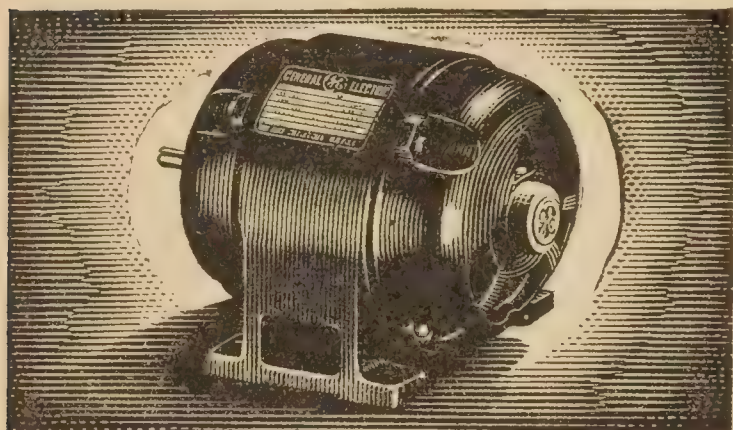
mers and a wet one, Gene figures it pays off plenty—in bigger crops and in topsoil saved. In wet years, the contours keep the topsoil from washing away. And in dry years, what rain there is soaks in instead of running off.

"Over the three years, I've put 12 per cent more corn in the bin from the same number of acres," Gene says. "By plowing right, I figure I've added 12 acres to my farm."

And Gene Buck calls this increase in the "size" of his farm "the County Agent's 12 extra acres."

All over the country, farmers are getting help from their County Agents that makes farming *better* and *easier*.

Another thing that good farmers are doing to farm better and easier is to make full use of electricity.



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Extra Protection against Wear and Tear . . . Sleeve bearings are made to supply a continuous oil film over entire bearing surface. Ball-bearing mounting assures correct alignment, is made to keep out dust and dirt.

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*Trade-mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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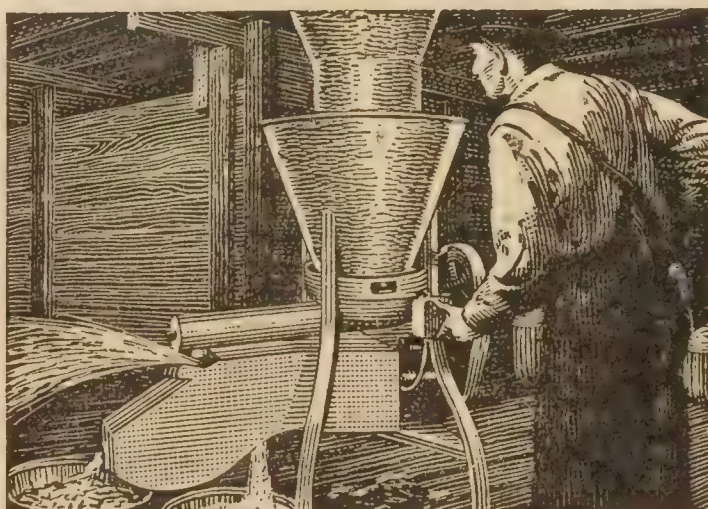


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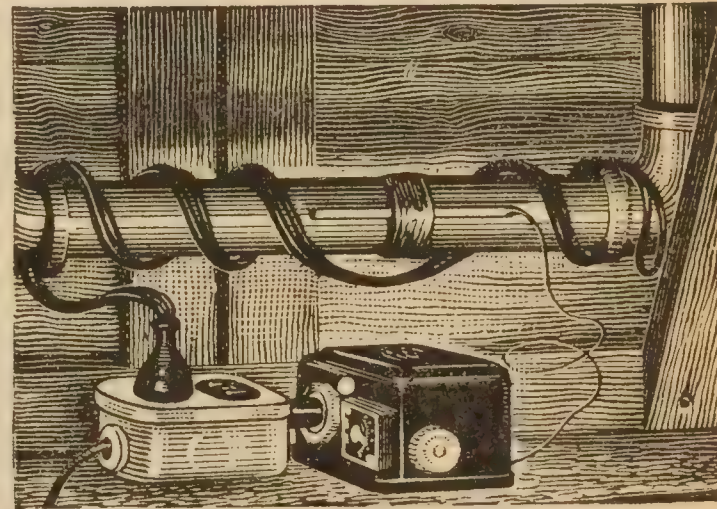
To help build up modern farms electrically continues to be the full-time job of a staff of specialists in the G-E Farm Industry Division.



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GENERAL ELECTRIC

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Henry Sherwood Elected Overseer of the National Grange

By L. B. Skeffington

NEW YORK State agricultural leadership was outstandingly recognized at Kansas City, Mo., when Henry D. Sherwood, master of the New York State Grange, was elected overseer of the National Grange.

Elevation of Sherwood to the office ranking second only to the mastership—to which Albert S. Goss of Washington, D. C., was re-elected for a third two-year term—was all the more notable because it was only the second National Grange convention to which the New Yorker was a delegate.

Last year at the Grange convention in Winston-Salem, N. C., Sherwood was a member of the committee on agriculture. This year he was chairman of the important committee on national welfare. One of the recommendations of this committee which was adopted concerned military preparedness and conscription.

Sherwood's committee pointed out the desirability of maintaining adequate armed forces, to enforce peace or to wage war if necessary, but also said that conscription itself was not necessarily the best insurance against war. It said that the nations which traditionally had conscription were the war-makers, whereas America traditionally was a nation of peace-loving people. It recommended that Congress determine the size of the armed forces; that it provide pay and training conditions that would attract voluntary enlistment; and that the federal government provide for training in the schools and colleges under local supervision.

Against Subsidies

The Grange expressed its distaste for subsidies which would make the farmer dependent for a living on hand-outs from the Federal Treasury. In their place it would permit the farmer to obtain a fair price for his products in the market. However, as subsidies had been forced upon the farmer as a device to reduce consumer prices, it declared that agriculture needed some protection during the period of transition.

Goss sounded a keynote when he urged abundant production, allowing agriculture to work at full steam, providing adequate food for high nutritional standards and to assist victims of war in devastated lands. He said that agriculture had stepped up production to unbelievable heights to meet war needs and at direct government request, and therefore there was an obligation upon the part of government not to allow farm income to be wreck-

ed under the burden of surplus production. "It is not always possible to produce just enough to exactly meet demands," he said, "so in order to assure plenty there may occasionally be temporary surpluses. The farmer should not be penalized for abundant production."

The Grange reiterated its stand for a two-price system under which farmers would be assured of parity income for that part of their production consumed in the domestic market. A bipartisan surplus commodities commission would be established to stabilize markets when surpluses appeared, through exports, marketing agreements, encouragement of cooperatives, price supports, loans and other devices.

The parity formula was termed out-moded and Congress was urged to modernize it by computing farmers' prices and costs, including cost of labor, on a constantly corrected basis using the average price levels of the preceding five years.

Co-ops Supported

Cooperatives were indorsed as a medium through which farmers exercise the initiative and reap the benefits of private enterprise. Congress was urged not to penalize the patrons for the economies of their co-ops through unjust taxation of savings returned in the form of patronage dividends. To those groups which have urged this form of taxation the Grange said they were on the wrong course. It invited them to join with the Grange in seeking the removal or reduction of taxes which impose handicaps or put the brakes upon incentive and enterprise.

Discussing parity with the Grangers, Milton S. Eisenhower, president of Kansas State College, said that parity yardsticks were desirable not only for agriculture, but for labor, industry and management. He said the average person might think that labor was asking for too much, but if there was an accurate parity formula it would be simple to determine what was labor's fair share of the national income.

Would End War Taxes

Excess profits taxes would be removed, the Grange declaring that tax rates should leave sufficient individual and corporate income to provide an incentive for investment in enterprise that would provide jobs. It called upon government to curtail expenses; declared that federal income should be high enough to meet current costs and to make substantial reduction in public debt. It opposed sales taxes, except on tobacco, liquor and luxuries. It indorsed the principle of taxing corporate profits when distributed to stockholders in the form of dividends, with a higher tax rate on undistributed profits.

The green light was urged for all forms of transportation to develop under private ownership. Railroads were commended for doing a good job in war-time. It was urged that air transport be encouraged, and that highway transportation be made as free as possible with due regard to safety and preservation of the roads.

With abandonment of rationing, the Grange declared that price control was more necessary than ever until a balance is achieved between supply and demand. Any control of education by the federal government was opposed, the type of federal aid in education favored being where the states match

(Continued on Page 9)



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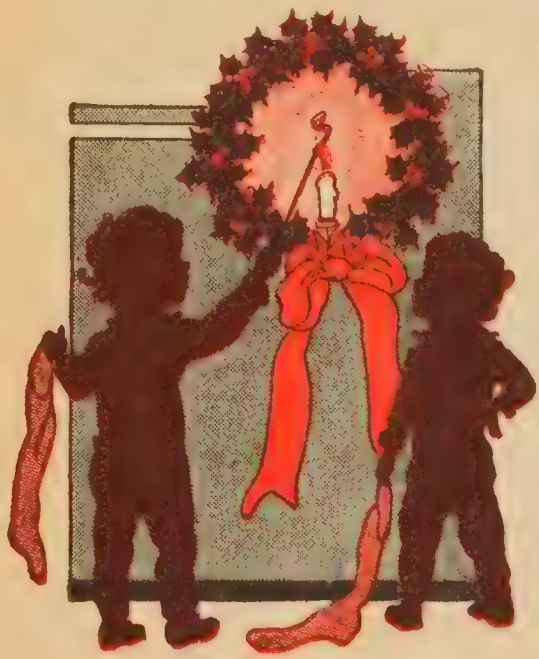
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Bang's Disease is On Its Way Out

by
C. G. Bradt

TWENTY-EIGHT thousand dairy-men and beef cattle owners in New York State are controlling brucellosis (Bang's disease) in their herds, according to reports from the State Bureau of Animal Industry at Albany. Of this number, 19,000 are enrolled for herd blood testing and calf vaccination, (Plan A); 9,000 for calf vaccination alone, (Plan B). Last year, about one third of all calves raised in New York were vaccinated as a protection against Bang's disease, the disease which is responsible for most abortions in cattle.

At present, about one-fourth of the cattle owners in New York are enrolled under this Bang's control plan operated by the state in cooperation with the counties. Steady progress is being made to bring other herds under supervision.

For example back in March 1942, but 2,000 herds were cooperating. By September, 1943, the number had increased to 11,000, with present figures showing around 28,000 herds. Enrollments all voluntary are still coming in.

Greene County has all herds in the county, some 1,500, enrolled. Franklin and Schuyler Counties also, according to recent reports, have nearly all commercial herds signed up. Delaware, St. Lawrence, and Oneida Counties each have more than 1,000 cooperators. Twenty-two other counties have over 500 herds each enrolled.

A Public Herd-Health Service

This program aims to control and eliminate Bang's disease, not all at once through the slaughter of infected cattle, but gradually over a period of years. This is being accomplished by protecting the growing young stock through vaccination and then depending upon these vaccinated heifers to replace the older infected cows. In about five years' time most of the original cows are replaced by these protected heifers, most of which should pass a blood test as negative animals. Many clean or near-clean herds will be developed in this way, without sacrifice by their owners.

This calf vaccination and blood testing comes at no direct cost to owners for veterinary fees, vaccines, identification ear tags or for laboratory blood testing. State and county funds do the job for them. It is a public herd-health service.

How to Enroll

Some dairymen are still wanting to know how they may enroll their herds in this program. The way to do it is to get an official sign-up blank from the county agricultural agent, a local veterinarian or by writing to the New York State Bureau of Animal Industry at Albany, New York. When filling out the blank, one has the option of selecting Plan A or Plan B.

Plan A provides for annual blood tests on all animals in the herd over 6 months of age and the vaccination of all calves when they become 4 to 8 months old. Any blood test reactors found in the herd may be disposed of or retained as the owner desires. There are no state payments for reactors as in the T. B. testing program of test and slaughter.

Plan B includes only the vaccination of calves, 4 to 8 months of age.

Local veterinarians perform all services and are compensated from state or county funds appropriated for that purpose. Signed applications may be filed with the party from whom they were obtained; county agricultural

agent, local veterinarian or state department. Eventually, the state office gets them anyway for recording and filing.

Plan B for Beginners

It would seem that persons who have done no Bang's disease control work before might better select Plan B—calf vaccination, follow this vaccination program for a few years, and then switch their herds to Plan A with blood testing.

This shift to Plan A is permitted at any time the owner desires. Then with most cattle vaccinated after four or five years, this blood test will enable him to work toward a clean status and eventually an "approved" Bang's-free herd. This appears to be the best procedure at this time for new signers.

Sound But Not Perfect

This program of Bang's disease control and elimination is sound and proven. However, as a word of caution, don't bank too heavily upon perfect results. Don't expect the impossible. Remember you are dealing with a disease; a highly infectious one. Vaccination is not perfect protection. There may be occasional slips where protection is not provided. A few vaccinated heifers may abort not from vaccination, but from outside contacts with diseased cattle or from other causes. A few reactors over the age of two years should be expected as a result of calf vaccination. All vaccinated heifers that react following vaccination do not "clean up" after vaccination—but most of them do; 90-95 per cent.

Many Advantages

If you want to do something to protect your future herd against the ravages of Bang's disease (contagious abortion) and are willing to overlook the few short-comings, here is the program for you. In the end a clean, vaccinated herd will be yours—no doubt about it, if you stick by the plan.

More milk, better calving, stronger calves, less breeding troubles, higher sales value of animals and a safer raw milk supply for the family are the results that a Bang's-free herd brings its owner.

Editor's Note: Other states in the Northeast besides New York offer farmers similar Bang's disease control programs. Ask your county agricultural agent or local veterinarian about them.

—A. A.—

HOW MUCH "SUPER"

Last spring I visited the farms of some of the boys who are studying vocational agriculture. In most barns superphosphate was being used in the stable, but a majority of the boys could not say offhand how much was being used per cow per day. When a little figuring was done, the actual amounts being used varied all the way from $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pound to 2 pounds. Common recommendation is 1 pound per day per cow, and it is a very simple matter to figure, from the amount of stock in the barn, how many days a bag should last.—H.L.C.

—A. A.—

LOCATING PIPE LEAK

To locate a leak in an underground water pipe, pump a very thin mixture of water and hydrated lime into the pipe. The lime will always come to the top of the ground, even in very wet weather, and locate the leak within a few feet and save a lot of digging.

—I. W. D.

HAY for HOGS

By John P. Willman

FALL pigs are more popular with eastern pork producers today than they were 25 or 30 years ago. Our fathers and grandfathers hesitated to raise many fall pigs if skim milk, buttermilk or whey were not available. Since that time the pork producer has learned that early fall-farrowed pigs will make excellent gains in dry lot if efficient rations are fed. These rations should supply protein of good quality and plenty of vitamins and minerals.

Before World War II it was a common practice to give the pigs free access to shelled or ground corn in one section of a self feeder and to provide the "trio" mixture in another section of the feeder. The "trio" mixture consists of 50 pounds of protein concentrates of animal origin such as tankage, meat scraps or fish meal; 25 pounds of linseed meal or soybean oil meal; and 25 pounds of ground or chopped alfalfa hay. When a complete mixture of grain and concentrates was fed, ground or chopped alfalfa or clover hay was included at the rate of 5 per cent of the entire mixture. Excellent results were obtained when rations of this sort were fed.

During the recent war the supplies of protein concentrates of animal origin were limited and many pork producers were forced to use soybean oil meal as a substitute for tankage and meat scraps or fish meal. These war-time rations gave excellent results when fed in dry lot to growing and fattening pigs if ground legume hay was included at the rate of 10 per cent of the ration. It is recommended that the sows in the breeding herd, if fed in dry lot, be given rations containing 15 to 20 per cent of ground alfalfa hay, at least during the gestation period.

The breeding herd and the growing and fattening pigs should have access to green, leafy, field-cured legume hay when pasture is not available. A simple method of supplying hay for open

or pregnant sows is to feed it in a slatted rack. If the grain is not too liberally fed, the sows usually will eat a considerable amount of good quality hay fed in this manner. If they do not eat enough hay where it is fed in this manner, then ground hay should be mixed with the grain and other feeds offered.

Finely-ground hay should be used for the pigs under 100 pounds in weight. It is not necessary to grind it so finely for the older hogs. Leaves and chaff from legume hay which fall on the barn floor may be used if grinding or chopping facilities are not available.

Field-cured hay is rich in both vitamins A and D. Artificially dried or dehydrated hay is rich in vitamin A but has little or no vitamin D. Fall pigs fed in dry lot need vitamin D to prevent the occurrence of rickets. All legume hay is rich in calcium and supplies protein of good quality.

When neither clover nor alfalfa hay are available, then soybean hay or sweet clover hay may be used as substitutes. Corn silage or grass silage are not recommended as feeds for swine.

—A. A.—

DUSTING SHEEP

Prof. H. H. Schwardt of Cornell reports on the dusting of feeder lambs with a power duster to control sheep ticks. A year ago 22 flocks of feeder lambs were dusted with a 5-h. p. crop duster. Two sections of 8-inch portable fencing were used, hooked together to form a continuous 15-inch chute. One end of the chute was put at the barn door, and the duster at the other. Six duster tubes were fastened to each end of the chute and three at the top.

It was found that the cost was lower than dipping, and that it could be done faster and with less labor. The material cost about one cent a head.

—A. A.—

SHARPENS FOOD CHOPPER

Here is a handy hint for sharpening dull food choppers. We bought a ten-cent can of valve grinding compound, smeared some of it over the end next to the blades, and put some down inside the chopper against the blades, and then kept turning for a few minutes. I have just gone through this process before grinding up a lot of sausage, and it worked like a new machine.—I. W. Dickerson.

—A. A.—

HENRY SHERWOOD ELECTED OVERSEER

(Continued from Page 7)

grants of funds and retain local control.

Extension of health and hospitalization insurance and development of health programs for the rural areas were urged. Farm credit agencies would be grouped in an independent agency of government, administered by a bi-partisan board. Development of St. Lawrence waterway was reaffirmed and Congress asked to provide funds to complete the project as soon as possible.

Goss reported that the Grange had shown a net gain of 75,000 members in the past two years, and that this rate of growth was being maintained. The convention voted to hold next year's session in Oregon.

—A. A.—

A slippery floor in a cow barn is a real source of danger to the herd. A cow's foot is built to hold firmly on the ground, and if she steps on a slippery, slippery floor she is likely to slip and hurt herself severely.



William E. Kibbe, Jr., (at right) and his father (left) with a 1400-pound bull moose that Bill, Jr., shot in Parent, Quebec, this fall. Mr. Kibbe, whose farm in Meadow Brook Rd., Ellington, Conn., is one of the finest in the section, went to Quebec last year and brought back a moose and a bear.

It was necessary to use a tractor to hoist the big moose into a tree which stands on the Kibbe lawn. Neighbors came from miles around to see the moose. Mr. Kibbe said he planned to have the head mounted. The antler spread was 54 inches. Mr. Kibbe, senior, is a former selectman in Ellington, Tolland County.

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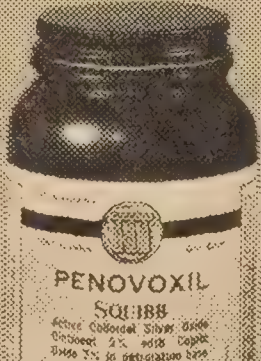
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The Question Box

I butchered a pig in the morning and took it to the freezer locker plant late that afternoon. About a week later they told me that the fat had a rancid odor. Whose fault is this, and is the locker plant responsible?

We understand that the contract most locker plants have with their patrons relieves them of responsibility if the meat spoils. We cannot, of course, say where the fault lay, but it is possible for pork to start to spoil the same day it is butchered if it is not hung up promptly so that the cool air can get at the meat. This would be especially true if the job were done on a warm day.

It is also possible that meat came into the locker plant so rapidly that the cooler was overtaxed and the meat did not cool down rapidly enough. Most locker plants have a permanent temperature record, so they could check on this point. It is wise to keep in mind that pork can spoil quickly.

* * *

Does the depth at which corn is planted affect the depth to which the roots grow?

The evidence all indicates that the answer is no. Incidentally, some tests show that corn planted one inch deep will outyield corn that is planted deeper.

* * *

How much of a task is it to remove extra teats on heifers, and when should it be done?

The best time is when the calf is from 4 to 6 weeks old. Throw the calf, and use some good disinfectant such as iodine on the teats to be removed. Pull the teat down and snip it off closely with sharp shears, then swab the spot with iodine. There is seldom any bleeding. It is much easier to do the job when the calf is young than it is later.

* * *

What is the fertilizer outlook for next spring?

There are a good many factors involved, not the least of which is the continued shortage of labor. However, it has been estimated that we may have about 5% more commercial fertilizer in 1946 than we had in 1945. Nitrogen is one of the chief elements in explosives, and some sources of nitrogen that were used for war will be used for fertilizer. There will be more sulphuric acid available for making superphosphate, but prospects for an increase in potash are not so good. It has been estimated that we might increase the potash supply for fertiliz-

er 2% or 3%, and that we are not likely to get any substantial potash imports until late in the summer.

Incidentally, it is still good business to order your fertilizer early and to take delivery so that you will have it right on the farm when you need it.

* * *

I am using a water system on my farm, with a 500 gallon pressure tank and pump located in the basement of my house, with a 900-foot intake and a 100-foot stretch of lead pipe carrying 10 to 40 pounds pressure, from basement of house to barn, with shut-off where tank and pump are located. When the cattle in the barn draw water, there is a terrific pounding and vibration which, in turn, cracks the lead pipe leading from the house to the barn. Is there anything I can do to do away with this vibration and pounding in this pipe?

Your trouble with your pipe line pounding is due to what is known as "water hammer," and is caused by the sudden starting and stopping of the long line of water in the 100-foot length of pipe from house to barn, and it is aggravated by the rather high pressure maintained in that pipe.

There are two things which you can do to stop this trouble. The most badly needed is an air cushion where the house-barn pipe connects to the pipe leading to the water bowls. This can be done by connecting about a 12-inch length of two-inch pipe upright at the lead pipe connection to the water bowl feed, with an air-tight cap on top. Then, instead of the moving body of water striking like a hammer when the valve closes, the water will push up into the air trap against the air as a cushion.

If this does not stop the trouble entirely, I suggest you put a pressure-reducing valve at the beginning of the house-barn pipe, so that pressure in this pipe would never be more than say 10 pounds. Any plumber can make these changes for you. —I. W. Dickerson.

* * *

Where penicillin is used for mastitis in cows, what effect does it have on the milk?

The milk from an udder in which penicillin has been injected usually becomes normal in about 3 to 4 days.

* * *

How big a silo will I need for winter feeding of a 30-cow dairy?

A silo 16 x 30 will hold a little better than 100 tons of silage, and will feed 30 cows at the rate of 40 lbs. a day for about 6 months.



CONDITIONING

Pays DIVIDENDS

IN MILK AND IN CALVES

The winter health of your dairy herd should be a major concern. So many things can happen . . . some of them only to come to light months later. Heavy, hard-to-digest diet, reduced exercise and sunlight changes the cow's digestive demands entirely . . . makes the going hard for all but the most hardy animals.

HELP WINTER DIGESTION AND ASSIMILATION

To aid cows in converting all the milk values in their winter diet, it pays to promote top vigor in the organs of digestion and assimilation, and to build up the blood-quality. Animals helped over the extra winter strains have a better chance to produce healthy calves, experience fewer costly breakdowns. Kow-Kare, besides its drug content, supplies needed quantities of Iron, the well-known blood-builder, Iodine, Calcium, Phosphorus, and at least 1700 U.S.P. units of Vitamin D, so needed in winter time. You simply add Kow-Kare to the feed; the cost is surprisingly small. Try the Kow-Kare conditioning plan from now to next pasture-time. All feed, drug and general stores have Kow-Kare; \$1.25 and 65¢ sizes. Send for FREE Cow Booklet.

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AT ALL FARM SUPPLY STORES

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A. E. Albert of Worthington, Mass., sampling a section of a 30-acre potato field, part of his 450-acre plantings. Mr. Albert is a pioneer in the trend toward increased potato production in the upland country west of the Connecticut Valley, in the foothills of the Berkshires. He is also an apostle of "heavy planting". This field was planted at the rate of about 40 bushels per acre, with seed pieces 6-6½ inches apart in the row. Mr. Albert's estimate of yields in this piece was close to 500 bushels per acre.

See You at Buffalo!

**POTATO AND VEGETABLE GROWERS
TO MEET JANUARY 3 AND 4**

By Paul Work

THE JOINT annual meeting of the New York State Vegetable Grower Association and the Empire State Potato Club in Buffalo, January 3 and 4, 1946, will be one of the outstanding farm meetings of the year. The keynote of the session will be "Production for Peace". Sessions and exhibits will be held in the Hotel Statler and the extensive space on the great exhibit floor affords ample opportunity for visiting and for seeing the displays. The trade show is being handled by H. J. Evans of Georgetown, the competitive potato show by Alonzo A. Allen of Waterville, and the educational exhibits by G. S. Butts of Cornell.

The Associations will meet separately in the forenoons of the two days and jointly in the afternoons. Both Associations will hold meetings the evening of January 2 for informal discussions of their problems. These meetings are called for 7:30 p. m.

The Thursday morning vegetable session is to be concerned with consumer packaging of vegetables. Prof. C. W. Hauck of Ohio State University, who has been cooperating with the prepack experiments in Columbus stores, is to lead the discussion. H. J. Ruetenik of Orwell, Ohio, a large grower who has tried out the idea on his farm, will take part, and a representative of the retail trade is also expected.

A Potato Round-Table

The Thursday morning potato session is to be open with a discussion of the Brewster Bill which would make the potato a basic commodity. This is to be followed by a round-table on the future of the New York potato industry with M. C. Bond of Cornell presiding. Those taking part will be Richard Bradfield of Cornell, on soils; J. C. Corwith, Long Island; Roy Porter, muck; William Hodnett, upland; Frank Clark, Little Maine; Carl Emerling, the small grower. E. V. Hardenburg will summarize the discussion.

The Thursday afternoon joint session is to be chairmanned by H. C. Thompson, beginning with a question box in charge of M. C. Bond. Those in attendance are invited to send in or bring questions for discussion at this time. Samuel Fraser, secretary of the International Apple Shippers' Association, is to deal with the economic side of perishable marketing and the prospects ahead of us. This is to be followed by an open discussion. The subject of farm labor is to be handled by T. N. Hurd of Cornell, P. C. Turner, president of the Food Producers' Council, and Jean Ketcham, County Agricultural Agent for Wyoming County.

Business Sessions

The vegetable session on Friday morning is to begin with an address by K. C. Hummer of the U. S. Nutrition Laboratory at Cornell, on nutrition in relation to the vegetable business. The remainder of the morning is set aside for the business session at which resolutions, elections, and other matters will be considered. The

joint chairmen of the Resolutions Committee are John Wickham, Cutchogue, and Kenneth Bullard, Schuylerville. Suggestions on resolutions are welcomed by these chairmen.

The potato session on Friday morning is to begin with a business meeting. Results of seed, fertilizer and storage experiments during 1945 are to be reported by Ora Smith of Cornell. R. W. Leiby, also of Cornell, will report on 1945 results with DDT for potatoes.

The joint session on Friday afternoon will begin with a question box with M. C. Bond in charge. Sylvester Smith of the U.S.D.A. will talk on the U.S.D.A.'s role in production for peace, and W. I. Myers, dean of the College of Agriculture at Cornell, will talk on postwar farming.

A big attendance is expected. Other farm meetings held recently have been well attended, a good program has been arranged, and growers have many problems they want to talk over. See you at Buffalo!

—A. A.—

CARR RE-ELECTED AS FARM CREDIT DIRECTOR

Everett L. Carr of Hope, R. I., has been re-elected to serve as a member of the Farm Credit Board of Springfield for a three-year term beginning January 1, 1946, according to Allen L. Gillett, General Agent and Chairman of the Board. As a member of the Farm Credit Board of Springfield, Mr. Carr will also serve as a director of the Federal Land Bank, the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, the Production Credit Corporation, and the Bank for Cooperatives, all units of the Farm Credit Administration located at Springfield, Mass.

A director of the Farm Credit Administration from 1934 to 1938 and again since 1943, he is a member of the Grange, president of the Rhode Island National Farm Loan Association, past president of the Providence Production Credit Association, a supervisor of the soil conservation program for northern Rhode Island, and a director of the northern Rhode Island Farm Bureau and of the local dairy-men's association. Other members of the Farm Credit Board are Jacob Blakeslee of Newton, New Jersey; Edward R. Eastman of Ithaca, New York; J. Ralph Graham of Durham, New Hampshire; Warren W. Hawley, Jr., of Batavia, New York; Julia B. Thayer of Rockfall, Connecticut, and Marcus L. Urann of Hanson, Massachusetts.

—A. A.—

CHECK LIME SPREADERS

"Liming materials vary widely in drillability. It is therefore advisable to check the rate of application before filling the hopper. This can be done by putting into the spreader 100 lbs. of material. Operate the spreader until the hopper is empty. Pace off the distance from start to finish and multiply by the width of the spreader. If the application is to be 2,000 lbs. per acre, 100 lbs. of material should cover 2,178 sq. ft. If the application is to be 1,500 lbs. per acre, 100 lbs. of material should cover 2,904 sq. ft.; and, if the application is to be 1,000 lbs. per acre, 100 lbs. of material should cover 4,356 sq. ft."—National Lime Association.



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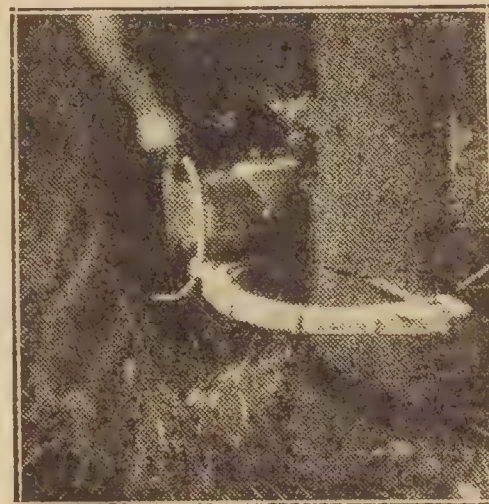
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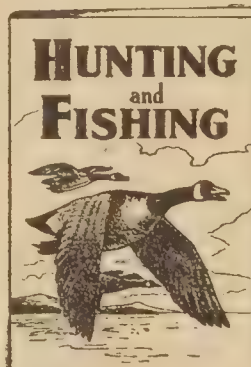
Two types manufactured, 14" bow saw and 26" straight bar chain saw, both suitable for felling and cross-cutting hard and soft wood. Weight 48-55 lbs., depending on length of bar. Equipped with 3½ H.P. PRECISION motor.

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It's so easy to mix, a child could do it. Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking is needed. Or use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Put 2½ ounces of Pinex (obtained from any druggist) into a pint bottle. Then fill up with your syrup. This makes a pint—about four times as much for your money. It tastes good—children really like it. It lasts a family a long time, and never spoils.

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Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well known for quick action on throat and bronchial irritations. Try it, and if not really delighted, your money will be refunded.



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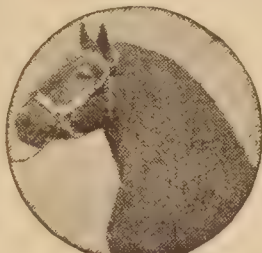
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DOWN THE Alley

By J. F. "DOC" ROBERTS

CHRISTMAS PRESENT. I firmly believe that a new rural community economy is rapidly developing in our Northeast—more livestock on our farms, better home-raised foods and meats, community sales and slaughter houses, lockers and freezing units, improved diets and living conditions, more productive farms and farm lands, livestock clubs and associations being formed everywhere, all coupled with greater farm enthusiasm and interest, a determination to show progress.

This has been for me a particularly happy realization—a kind of Christmas present—following so many discouraging and backward years here as compared to other parts of the country. Today we are again leading the way toward a new community, home-grown farm economy, and I believe that I can definitely pass this happy Christmas thought and reality on to you.

* * *

Grains, particularly corn, are beginning to show up in spots. There is no good reason why every farmer should not have corn available to him from now on. Perhaps, greater insistence upon it to your various dealers would have more influence than you think. Anyway, a little extra effort coupled with a push from you can do no harm, and I believe it will bring corn into your community, cheapen your feed costs, and do a better job, for corn is the livestock natural.

Protein supplements, oil meals, are scarce, but some of them are beginning to be available in small amounts in the Northeast. These supplements do step up any feeding ration and have a place in your livestock ration. Therefore every effort should be made to get them also.

* * *

Now that meat rationing is over, livestock will begin to bring nearer its true value. Meat should never have been rationed in the first place. All it did was to create a continued maladjustment of supply, and if there ever were any reasons for it, those reasons apply now more than at any other time. Ceilings cannot function with rationing, but even less without it.

Now, with short supplies facing us, the forces that buy livestock without regard to dressed ceilings will become more strongly entrenched. This may bring about a truer reflection of supply and demand for livestock, but it is disrupting to the industry and belittles

our Government. While this will be enjoyed by some, it will be frowned upon by others, but it is too late for any of us to do anything about it, except to make sure that Government gets out of our business as soon as possible and stays out.

* * *

THEY LIKE US. Our pets do become such a part of our farms that most of us get all cluttered up with them, but we feel that they are ours, they like us and we like them, we enjoy their company and that seems to be that. Perhaps one of the best examples of this came to me the other day when talking with Vic Phelps in Andover, New Hampshire. He told me that his family had just lost a favorite, old cow, which they had kept for 22 years even though she had given no milk for a number of past years, and had buried her right on their farm.

—A. A.—

NATIONAL FOOD PRODUCTION GOALS FOR 1946

On November 30, Secretary of Agriculture Anderson recommended national farm production goals for 1946. Total crop acreage of 356,000,000 acres is slightly less than the 1945 goal but about 5,500,000 acres more than was actually planted to crops in 1945.

Secretary Anderson said "The end of the war has not brought an end to the almost unlimited need for American food. The 1946 goals indicate a pattern of production which provides continued high output of those commodities which wartime demand is continuing and shifts toward peacetime levels for others."

Here are some of the production goals suggested:

An increase of 31% in acreage for sugar beets.

Acreage for all feed grains at or slightly above 1945 production.


A goal for soybean acreage is 10% below 1945.

Potato acreage is suggested at 2,780,000 acres, 5% below the 1945 acreage of 2,916,000.

The recommended production of 120,500,000,000 lbs. of milk in 1946 is the same as last year's goal, but less than the all-time record of 123,000,000,000 lbs. in 1945.

Egg production for 1946 is suggested at 15% below 1945 production, but still 20% above the 1937-1941 average. The goal for chickens to be raised in 1946 is 83% of those raised in 1945.

The national goals are to be broken down into state goals at state meetings during December, and state goals will be announced about the first of the year.



Two pairs of twin calves on the William Orcutt farm at South Coventry, Conn. The dams of the two sets of twins are mother and daughter, and calved just four days apart. The Holstein calves are both heifers; one of the others, which are half Hereford, is a bull and the other is a heifer.

Mr. Orcutt has four sons, David 7, Edward 11, John 13, and William 14. In the picture, David is at the left; William at the right. All the boys take an interest in farm life, and are active in 4-H Club work. At present, William is secretary and treasurer of the Coventry 4-H Dairy Club, and is a member of the Tolland County 4-H Fair Association Committee.

New Discovery Ends Calfbag in 3 DAYS or Double Your Money Back!

Can Save You up to \$27. each time a Cow comes in!

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UDDEROLE ends calfbag in from 1 to 3 days because it's made by a new scientific formula, rich in irradiated lanolin and other penetrating ingredients. That's why we dare to make this astounding offer—send only \$1 for a generous 8 oz. tin on our . . .

DOUBLE MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE IF **UDDEROLE** doesn't do all we claim, if you feel you can afford to part with it—return unused portion and receive, not \$1, but \$2—double your money back to pay for your trouble. Either way, you win, so . . .

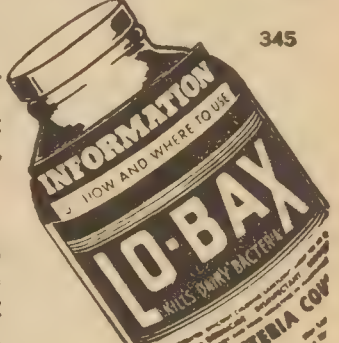
SEND TODAY: **UDDEROLE** is new and if your dealer does not carry it just slip a dollar bill in an envelope with your name and address. We'll rush you, all charges prepaid, an 8-oz. tin of this amazing discovery. **DEALERS,** write for information.

DAWNWOOD FARMS, Dept. AA, AMENIA, N. Y.

Wherever MILK IS HANDLED LO-BAX is Needed

Lo-Bax dissolves quickly in hot or cold water—Dependable—Retains full strength—Carries 50% chlorine in active form—Inexpensive to use—Helps give low bacteria counts at low cost. Makes effective dairy rinse solution at a cost of only 1/3 of a cent per gallon. Write for full details.

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PUT VALUABLE HERD ON BUTCHER BLOCK!

Records prove that swollen udders resulting in mastitis infection destroy some of America's finest herds. Keep your registered cattle from the butchers' blocks. Scores of testimonials prove the potency of Security Udder Treatment! "Your Udder Salve is sure good," says Leo Hurt, Seiling, Oklahoma. "Used it on two cows that would have lost one or two quarters of their udders. Our veterinarian wants you to send him a 5 lb. jar." And Starline Dairy, Owensville, Mo. says "Best medicine I ever used for a swollen udder—one application cured it completely".

Thousands of leading dairymen depend on Security Udder Treatment to keep cows free from udder trouble. Often it clears up swollen udders between milkings. Especially effective at calving time. This highly potent antiseptic really checks the trouble and quickly clears it up or money refunded.

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DEPT. AG-12
144 West 27th St., New York 1

Send me Security Udder Formula:

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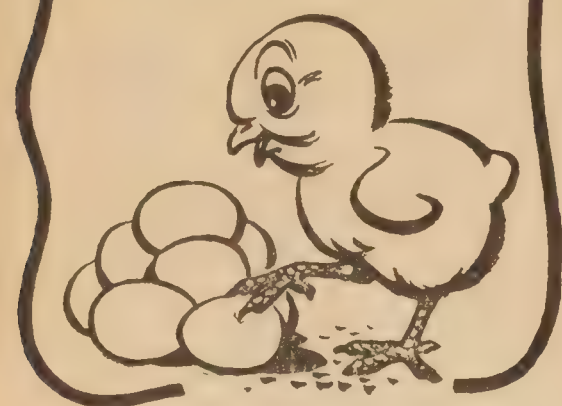
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TOLMAN'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS BABY CHICKS \$16.00 per 100

SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE ORDERS. All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for Rapid Growth, Early Maturity, Profitable Egg Yield. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.

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Lime Helps to Keep Henhouse Litter Dry

By L. E. Weaver

HERE is a new aid to drier litter, and one that is so cheap and easy that it should be given a try-out this winter by thousands of small flock owners. You dust hydrated lime on the litter, and if the litter is loose the hens work the lime into the litter. That's all there is to it unless the litter is heavy, in which case you use a fork to help mix in the lime.

The test on which the new practice is based was started two years ago at the Western Washington Experiment Station at Puyallup. Gordon Bearse who conducted the tests says that the addition of lime to the litter does more than merely help keep the litter dry in wet weather. They had fewer dirty eggs and it was easier to clean the house. The litter did not pack.

It is best to start using lime in late summer or early fall, but it helps even if not added until cold weather. Quicklime can be used, but Mr. Bearse prefers the hydrated form because it is not a fire hazard. A pound of lime to 3½ square feet is the recommendation. Six to eight applications were required where peat moss was used.

* * *

20-Year Advance in Hen Performance Phenomenal

Everyone who knows anything about chickens knows that modern hens are better layers than the hens of twenty or even ten years ago. Just how much advancement has been made in recent years was brought vividly to mind the other day when I was reading the final report of the performance of pullets entered last year in the Western New York Laying Test.

Six hundred and fifty pullets were entered, and of that number 87 laid 300 or more eggs in the 357 days that the test ran. But at laying tests the size of eggs as well as their numbers is counted. This is done by awarding "points" to the pullets. Sounds like the armed forces, doesn't it? An egg that weighs the standard two ounces counts an even point for the pullet that laid it; an egg that weighs only an ounce and a half gives the pullet only seven-tenths of a point, while eggs that weigh 26 ounces or more a dozen count one and one-tenth points each. Thus it is possible for a pullet's points to exceed the number of eggs she has laid.

Of the 650 pullets entered, 160 (or

almost one in every four) earned 300 points or more.

In contrast with that record, my mind went back to the summer about 20 years ago when the teachers and research men who make up the National Poultry Science Association, met at the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station at Corvallis. Professor Dryden of that institution placed on exhibit four White Leghorn hens, each of which had laid 300 eggs or more. Prof. Dryden's marvelous achievement created a sensation. As I recall, up to that time we at Cornell had produced only one 300-egg hen, and she was a White Wyandott. Today three hundred eggers are so common on breeding farms where trapnesting is done that they get no special attention. They are taken as a matter of course.

Their influence spreads.

The story of how so many high producers have been developed in such a short time is as full of thrills, defeats and victories as any tale of adventure, but it is too long to be told here. It is enough to know that on "foundation" farms scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, many strains of chickens have been bred up to high egg production and large egg size, and that from these centers have been distributed males that have sired millions of baby chicks turned out each year by hatcheries—large and small.

—A. A.—

REDUCING BAD FOR HENS

The idea that a poultryman must be careful to see that his hens do not get too fat is being seriously questioned these days. One poultryman goes so far as to say that hens *must be fat* if they are going to continue to lay heavily. We can surely go so far as to say that a man who restricts feed consumption because he is afraid a hen will get too fat is flirting with danger.

Hens do not have much sense, but it appears that they know enough to balance their ration pretty well if they have the opportunity. When they are laying heavily, they will eat more mash if they have a chance. When they are out of production, they eat less. The important thing is to encourage total feed intake in every way possible.

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By ARLENE NUTTALL

Holiday Emancipation

MY ADVANCE preparation of part of our Thanksgiving dinner turned out to be a real success. The menu was grapefruit salad as the first course, roast chicken and dressing, mashed potatoes, gravy, squash, creamed onions, cranberry sauce, relishes, mince pie and cheese, milk and coffee, grapes, salted nuts and candy.

From the freezer came the chickens, squash, cranberry sauce, unbaked pies, and nuts. The chickens had been stuffed a week earlier. I took them out Wednesday night to allow them to thaw. It would have done no harm to have roasted them in the frozen state, except that I wasn't sure of the extra amount of time that would be required, and also I needed a hot oven during part of the morning to bake my pies and didn't want the chickens in at that temperature.

I took the pies from the freezer Thursday morning, put on their "skirts", placed them in the cold oven and then turned on the heat. I did this to be sure my pyrex dishes would remain in one piece. The squash had been cooked and seasoned and only required thawing in a double boiler. It would have been better to have taken

the squash out the night before, because I found, almost to my sorrow, that it takes a 2-pound block of squash a long time to thaw.

The cranberries, also taken out in the morning, thawed faster than the squash. They were in a smaller container and of course had quite a lot of sugar in them. The nuts had only to be placed in dishes. They were some I had bought several months ago and kept in the freezer to prevent rancidity.

With lettuce and celery already washed, actually all I had to do on Thanksgiving Day was to section the grapefruit and make the salad, cook and mash the potatoes, prepare the onions, arrange the relish, cut cheese and make gravy and coffee. That may still sound like a lot of work, but, believe me, it was a lot less than normal. All of the food was delicious, and I had really had a holiday!

New Freezers and Refrigerators

Since Thanksgiving, I have been to a convention of one of the large nationally known manufacturers of things electrical. The meeting was held by the company to present to their distributors the products they will have for sale in 1946. You will be interested to know that all of their new refrigerators have a special storage space for frozen foods, and that they have freezers in both chest and upright styles.

New and improved refrigerators and home freezers are definitely here, and we must start giving serious consideration to the problem of choosing the model that will best suit our individual needs.

Figuring Your Federal Income Tax

(Continued from Page 5)

a business are allowable as deductions in calculating the Federal tax. Also, the farm blank 1040F lists 18 different kinds of deductible farm expenses and provides space for including others. Unfortunately, however, many farmers fail to read the instructions and just deduct only the 18 different kinds of expenses listed on the blank. There are actually over 100 different kinds of common deductible farm expenses on farms in the Northeast. Every \$4.00 of expenses missed means at least \$1.00 of unnecessary tax paid.

How to Save Money

As in previous years, the New York State College of Agriculture has prepared a new bulletin on making 1945 farm income tax returns. This bulletin, which is Cornell Extension Bulletin 690, contains specific directions for making out a farmer's income tax return, and reproductions of the 1945 blanks with figures of an actual farm business entered on them. The bulletin also includes a check list of over 125 deductible farm expenses and directions and examples on how to report sales of livestock.

Bulletins similar to the Cornell Extension Bulletin 690 have been prepared by other state agricultural colleges. As in the case of the Cornell Bulletin, these are available from offices of County Agricultural Agents or directly from the Colleges of Agriculture.

Professional Help

More and more farmers are paying lawyers, accountants, or other persons for making out their income tax returns. Experience indicates this is highly satisfactory if the person making out the return knows his business and the farmer furnishes him with the necessary information.

A steadily increasing number of

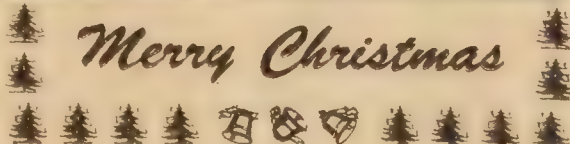
competent persons are specializing in farm income tax returns. This group includes not only lawyers and accountants, but a considerable number of younger farmers who have taken on the income tax work as a side line. Charges made by such persons are usually in direct proportion to time spent in making out a return. The cost and quality of the service rendered by a capable income tax worker, therefore, depends much on the kind of records a farmer has kept. The farmer who has taken an annual inventory and kept a cash account will pay less and get more than one who brings in a basket of bills and cancelled checks and says "There they are. Let me know when you have it ready to sign."

Help from County Agricultural Agents

Each year county agricultural agents attend income tax schools conducted by specialists from the Colleges of Agriculture. Following these schools, the agents are prepared to hold income tax schools and meetings to show farmers how to make out their returns. A county agricultural agent,



Merry Christmas



HIDDEN NAMES GAME

Hidden IN BETWEEN advertisements in this issue are names and addresses of several subscribers, picked at random from our circulation lists. In each case we have "scrambled" (that is, rearranged) the letters in the last name, but the initials and address are unchanged. See if you can unscramble the last names and identify the persons.

If you find your own name, you can win \$1.00 by writing to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and claiming the dollar for finding your name. If you find your neighbor's name, call him up. You won't win anything, but he will if he writes to us and claims the dollar. Remember that only the bearer of the hidden name can claim the dollar!

however, should not be expected actually to make out a return either at his office or at a meeting. His time can be much more efficiently spent by showing a large number of farmers how to make out their own returns than by actually making out returns for a few.

Regardless of whether a farmer makes out his own income tax return or hires the job done, it will pay him to do these three things:

1. Get a copy of the farm income tax bulletin published by his State College of Agriculture.
2. Attend any income tax meeting held in his community.
3. Take an annual inventory and keep a farm cash account.

—A. A.—

"TAPE, PACE, AND SPIT"

A layman, so the story goes, was called on to measure the length of a field. He provided himself with a hundred foot tape, but finding that not long enough, he resorted to pacing, and finally ended up by "spitting" as far as he could to finish the job. The story is pertinent because it's a picture of agriculture today on New York State farms.

On the plow land, the science of agriculture is at the point where it can best be measured with an accurate instrument like a steel tape. Crop rotation is worked out, tested seed varieties are in use, and the approved fertilizer program is a matter of routine procedure. The pastures are still in the stage where progress can best be indicated by the pace. They are still far too extensive. Cradle knolls and thornapples are still conspicuous along any road in the dairy counties.

But when it comes to the farm woods (20% of the farm area of the state) we are still in the spitting stage. The plow land would still be in that stage too, if it had to depend on the scythe and other hand tools for harvesting. Of course, farmers can't afford to burn wood if it has to be cut with the axe and saw.

But power at last has arrived in the farm woods and is rapidly replacing hand methods in felling, bucking, and splitting wood. Foresters see in these power tools a boon to woodland management, a forthright help to lift the farm woodlands to the level of plow land. What the combine does in the wheat field, power saws can do in the woods.—J. A. Cope, N. Y. S. College of Agriculture.

—A. A.—

"CHRISTMAS WORD GAME" ANSWERS

(See page 16)

- | | | |
|----------|-------------|------------|
| 1. candy | 6. reindeer | 11. turkey |
| 2. doll | 7. tree | 12. bells |
| 3. balls | 8. Santa | 13. gifts |
| 4. buggy | 9. socks | 14. Noel |
| 5. train | 10. carols | 15. Santa |



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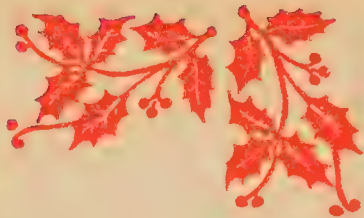
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FOR YOUR

Yuletide



PLEASURE

By Louise Price Bell

EVERY American homemaker is so used to substitutes now that she takes them for granted; certainly doesn't fuss and fume about them! And even though we all try to "save up" on sugar and other "short" items so as to have some for holiday cooking and baking, we still have to use our ingenuity. But that is fun. And we are so much more fortunate than our city friends, because right on our own land we have many foods which they have difficulty in getting.

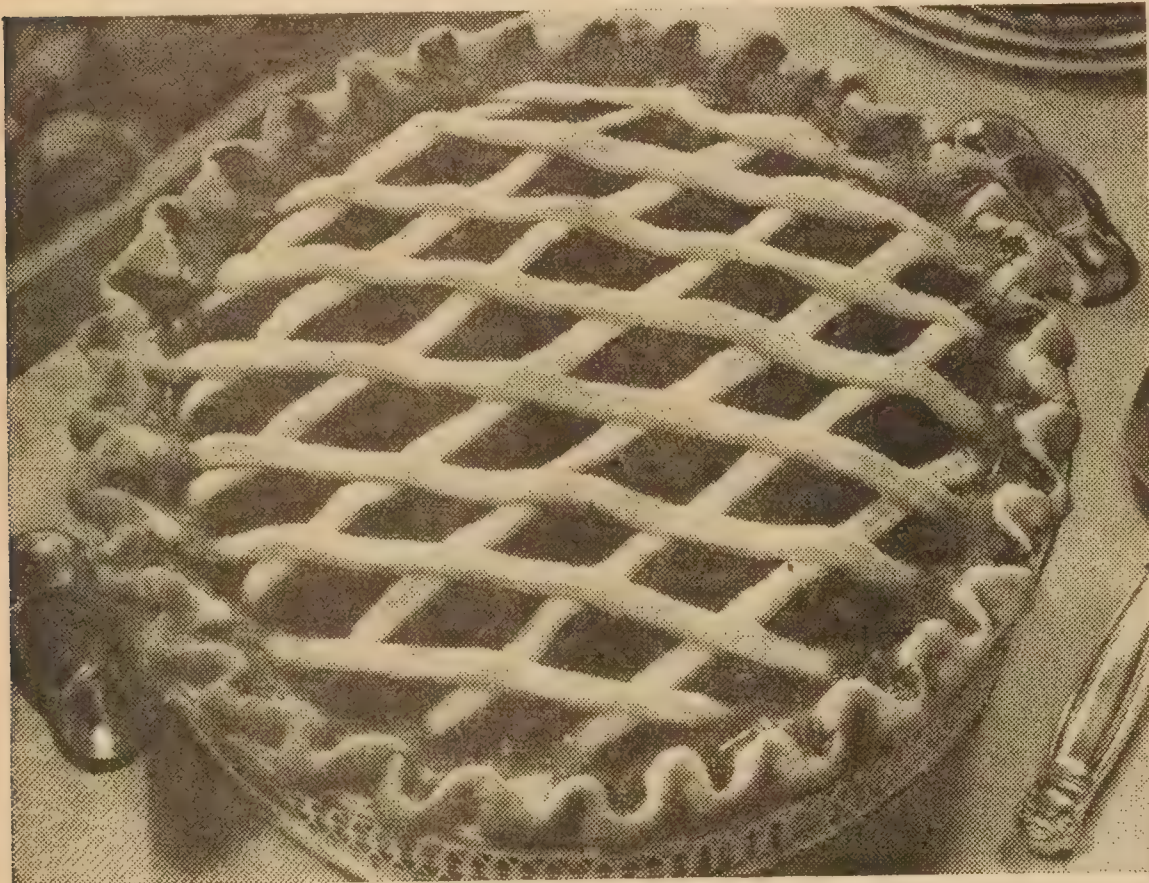
So here's what we suggest for

of preparing them without a grain of your precious sugar!

ORANGE CANDIED SWEETS

4 medium-sized sweet potatoes	1/2 cup corn sirup
1 cup orange juice	1/2 cup honey
1 tablespoon grated orange peel	1 tablespoon cornstarch
	2 tablespoons melted butter

Wash potatoes and boil until tender, then peel, cut in half or leave whole as preferred. Place in oiled baking-dish. Mix rest of ingredients and pour over potatoes; bake one hour in 300 F. oven. Garnish with slices of unpeeled oranges that have been laid in the dish about ten minutes before dinner, to warm and



A mince pie that calls for only one cup of sugar, the raisins and currants supplying the necessary sweetness—a perfect Christmas dessert!

Christmas eating. A breakfast of piping-hot sausages and fried apple slices, with perhaps some eggs and toast for those who had to get out into the cold early to do the chores. Such a breakfast as this gives a grand start for the day's festivities.

Cook sausages slowly, turning often and NOT pricking skins. Steam them first by adding half a cup of water to pan and covering; then uncover and allow to brown. Dip the unpeeled apple slices in honey, then fry in the sausage drippings until slices are slightly brown and edges have begun to curl.

As to the "Big Meal", unless you have specific preferences, how about this one:

FRUIT CUP
(mixture of your home-canned fruits)
ROAST TURKEY (or chicken)
BREAD STUFFING **GRAVY**
CANDIED SWEET POTATOES or
MASHED WHITE POTATOES
CAULIFLOWER (or Onions)
WITH CREAM SAUCE
TOMATO JELLY SALAD
(from home-canned tomato juice)
CELERY **PICKLES** **RELISH**
MINCE PIE **CHEESE**
COFFEE **MILK**

If sweet potatoes are available and your family likes them, here is a way

flavor them slightly.

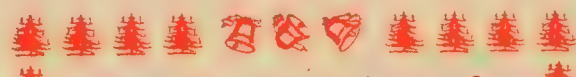
The salad may be made from your home-canned tomato juice, and NO SUGAR, or from commercially canned tomato soup. In either case, use two cups of the liquid to one package of lemon gelatin, and pour into individual molds; chill until firm. This can be made a couple of days ahead of the Big Day as it keeps beautifully in a cold place. Sliced, stuffed olives may be added, or home-canned minced pickles, to give a red-and-green effect. At serving time, unmold on crisp lettuce or endive and add a dab of dressing.

For the mince pie, here is a Quick Mincemeat recipe that you are pretty sure to like. It requires only one cup of sugar and is *yummy*.

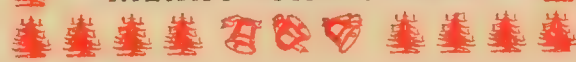
QUICK MINCEMEAT

1/2 cup beef stock	1 tablespoon vinegar
3 cups minced apples	1/4 cup butter
1 cup sugar	1 teaspoon salt
3/4 cup seedless raisins	3/4 teaspoon ground cloves
1/2 cup currants (if not obtainable, omit)	1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 lemon—juice and grated rind	1/2 teaspoon nutmeg
	1/8 teaspoon mace
	2/3 cup finely minced cooked beef

Combine all the ingredients except the beef, simmer for 25 minutes, stirring often. Add beef, simmer until heated well. This makes 3 cups of



MERRY CHRISTMAS



For Christmas morning breakfast, your own sausages, served piping hot with fried apple slices will call forth family cheers. Serve eggs, too, if you wish, and then you'll have a real "rib-sticking" breakfast in case dinner is late because Aunt Sara and Uncle Tom have difficulty in getting to your home on time.

mincemeat. By using pastry lattice-fashion, less shortening is necessary and the pie is even more attractive than with a conventional upper crust.

Christmas Word Game

After dinner, when everyone is so "stuffed" it seems impossible to eat another mouthful, games are always in order. So when you are all nicely settled in the living-room, pass out sheets of paper and pencils to each of your family-members and friends and relatives. (These can be prepared far ahead of time and is a task the youngsters will enjoy doing, but better let just one child do it, so the others can play!)

Each sheet will contain a list of words, all scrambled so that they make no sense whatsoever. Tell the players

that they have a certain length of time to "unscramble" the words and that all of them refer to Christmas. Give a little jar of red jelly with a Christmas seal atop its cover for a prize. Here is the list:

Scrambled Words

1. nacyd
2. ldol
3. blsla
4. gbgyu
5. tniar
6. redenrie
7. etre
8. tasna
9. ksocs
10. slorca
11. kyertu
12. slebl
13. stlfg
14. leon
15. tanas

Clues

something sweet
girl's toy
found on tree
for dolls
boy's toy
Santa's helpers
important at Christmas
children's friend
seen Christmas Eve
lovely at Yuletide
good to eat
heard at Christmas
you've seen many today
a favorite melody
important person

You will find the answers on page 15 of this issue, but before you look at them, give yourself the fun of figuring them out from the above clues.

CHRISTMAS COOKIES



— Photo by F. M. Demarest, New York.

CHRISTMAS wouldn't be Christmas if there weren't some holiday cookies around for the children to enjoy. They are so nice, too, to wrap up in gay boxes for special "home-made" Christmas gifts. Here are three sugar-scant recipes which borrow part of their sweetness from molasses:

MOLASSES PECAN COOKIES

1/2 cup shortening	1 1/2 cups sifted all-purpose flour
1/2 cup sugar	1/4 teaspoon soda
1/2 cup New Orleans molasses	1/4 teaspoon mace
2 eggs, beaten	1/4 teaspoon salt
1 cup finely chopped pecan meats	

Cream shortening, add sugar and molasses. When well mixed, add eggs. Mix and sift flour, soda, mace and salt and add to first mixture, then add nutmeats. Drop by teaspoonfuls on a

greased baking sheet, leaving room between for them to spread. Place one pecan or a sprinkling of chopped pecans on top of each cookie. Bake in a moderate oven of 350 degrees F. until brown, about 12 minutes. Makes 4 dozen.

OATMEAL WALNUT COOKIES

3/4 cup shortening	1/2 teaspoon soda
1/4 cup sugar	1 teaspoon cinnamon
3/4 cup New Orleans molasses	1/2 teaspoon salt
2 eggs, beaten	2 cups oatmeal
1 1/2 cups sifted all-purpose flour	1 cup finely chopped nutmeats

Cream shortening, add sugar and molasses. When well mixed, add eggs. Mix and sift flour, soda, cinnamon and salt, combine with oatmeal and add to first mixture, then add nutmeats.

(Continued on opposite page)



SEW and SAVE

No. 3773. Please Sonny by making him this jaunty sailor suit. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4. Size 2, 1½ yards 35-inch for either version.

No. 11216. A transfer pattern that has 30 different motifs suitable for applique on children's clothes.

No. 2933. Make your own bra, panties and petticoat, all included in one pattern. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16, 2¾ yards 39-inch for petticoat and panties, ¾ yard 39-inch for bra.

No. 2508. This shirtwaist dress is popular and practical. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, 3½ yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 3761. You can't have too many jumpers and this one is particularly attractive. Pattern includes blouse. Sizes 12 to 44. Size 36, jumper, 1¾ yards 54-inch, blouse, 2½ yards 39-inch.

No. 2512 is an adorable dress with simple lines and round yoke that looks so pretty on little girls. Sizes 6 mos., 1, 2, 3. Size 2, 1½ yards 35-inch, ¼ yard contrasting.

No. 2533 offers smart contrast in a casual dress that is perfect for daytime and nice enough to wear for evening. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 3¼

yards 39-inch, ¼ yard 39-inch contrasting.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in coin for each pattern wanted. Add 12 cents for our attractive Winter Fashion Book, OR send 25 cents for the Book and a pattern of your own choosing. Address Pattern Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

—A. A.—

CHRISTMAS COOKIES

(Continued from opposite page)

Drop ½ teaspoonfuls on greased baking sheet, leaving room for them to spread. Bake in a moderate oven of 350 degrees F. until brown, about 12 minutes. Makes 5 dozen.

EASY MOLASSES BROWNIES

1½ cups (1 can) sweetened condensed milk
¼ cup New Orleans molasses
1 egg, beaten
2 cups graham cracker crumbs
¼ teaspoon ground cinnamon
¼ teaspoon salt
1 cup nutmeats, chopped

Mix condensed milk and molasses in heavy pan and cook over low heat 5 minutes or until mixture thickens, stirring constantly. Remove from heat, cool and add beaten egg. Add graham cracker crumbs mixed with cinnamon and chopped nutmeats; blend thoroughly. Spread mixture in 6 by 10-inch pan, lined with greased paper. Bake in moderate oven, 350 degrees, 15 minutes or until brown. Remove from pan immediately, strip off paper and cut in squares. Cool. Makes 24 brownies.

—A. A.—

CRANBERRIES

CRANBERRY COLE SLAW

3 cups shredded cabbage, crisped and dried
1 tablespoon minced onion
½ cup diced celery
1 cup cranberry-orange relish, well drained
1 teaspoon salt
¼ cup vinegar

Mix ingredients together lightly with a fork. Chill for one hour. Serve garnished with lettuce as a salad or plain as a relish with the main dish of the meal.

CRANBERRY-ORANGE RELISH

2 cups fresh cranberries
1 orange
½ cup sugar
½ cup corn sirup

Put cranberries through food chopper. Quarter whole orange; remove seeds and put through chopper. Add sugar and mix well. Chill in refrigerator a few hours before serving. Makes 2 cups relish which will keep well in refrigerator for several weeks. For extra zip add ½ lemon, with seeds removed; put through food chopper with cranberries and orange.

Maple sirup, ½ cup, or ¼ cup honey may be used instead of the corn sirup.

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Girl's cable stitch sweater No. 3803 uses a Shetland type wool and makes up in sizes 6 to 8. Boy's ribbed slip-on No. 3804 has instructions for making sizes 8 to 10. TO ORDER: For instruction leaflets, send 3 cents for EACH leaflet wanted to Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

DURING a fairly active life, I have come in first-hand contact with most of the state, regional, and national institutions and organizations which serve agriculture.

Sometimes when I have been very close to these outfits, their problems have seemed very important to me. Undoubtedly they were. *What I am beginning to see now, however, is that my own problems as a farmer are much more important than the problems of the institutions and organizations which work for me.*

So far as I personally am concerned, my farming is an end in itself. So far as agricultural colleges, experiment stations, cooperatives, and general farm organizations are concerned, they are not an end in themselves but a means to an end. What is that end?

I am going to venture to define it. *I believe that all farm institutions which are supported by farmers should aim at two objectives: (1) to improve the standard of living on farms; (2) to furnish the people of America with the best possible diet.*

What has been lacking in the program of farm institutions as I look back on their activities has been a common objective toward which they all could work regardless of their specializations.

I am sure there can be no better objectives so far as service to farmers and the public is concerned than for all farmer-supported institutions and organizations (1) to apply at least part of their energies to the objective of providing the American people with all the dairy and poultry products, meat, and fruits and vegetables they can eat, and (2) seeing to it that more and more Americans appreciate and demand such foods.

FARM NOTES

There is something about running a dairy which is all absorbing. Since we started making milk at Sunnygables two years ago the first of last October, I have found myself thinking—and I guess writing—more and more about our dairy cows and less about our poultry and beef steers even though we still carry on these enterprises.

I guess it must be because dairying is so full of pitfalls and problems. Certainly an awful lot of things can happen to a dairy cow.

* * *

We have at last got our herd milking the way it should be. As this is written, we are selling an average of 39 lbs. of close to 4 per cent milk per cow per day. On one or two days we have hit 40 lbs., but we can't seem to keep this figure this winter any more than we could last winter. Actually, however, our performance right now is ahead of last winter because we are milking more cows and selling about a pound of milk more per cow per day.

* * *

At the end of November, I totalled up 27 lactations which had been completed during the year. About half of

the 27 were first-calf heifers. Each of the cows figured had had two calves within twelve months. The average production per lactation was 10,137 lbs. of milk.

* * *

Our flue-cured hay is coming out nice and green. The cows like it. I should mention, however, that our electric bill for drying this hay was shocking. We also bought some sun-cured hay from a careful neighbor who made it during a streak of good weather and the cows seem to prefer this to the flue-cured product, probably because it is naturally better hay.

* * *

Our grass silage is turning out excellently, but we mixed too much green wheat with it last summer. The cows don't like the wheat and try to sort it out, with the result that they waste some of the silage by throwing it out of the bunks.

* * *

Our grass and hay silage averages about 68 per cent moisture. The average moisture content of the ladino and brome grass pasturage our cows ate last summer averaged around 84 per cent. Considering these two facts, I can't for the life of me see why a dairy cow has to have hay. If she can milk well on grain and lush pasturage, it seems to me she ought to milk well on grain and grass silage which is considerably drier than fresh grass. I think it important however,

if a cow is to be fed largely grass silage, that the silage be available to her all the time so that she can eat on it at will. My guess is that she will graze on the grass silage, if it's accessible, about as often as she will graze on good pasture. Before we draw too firm a conclusion about the need of a cow for hay, I would like to see some experiments run on cows which had grass silage available to them the clock around so that they could fill up on it every two or three hours.

* * *

This winter we are having a good comparison of pen stabling and orthodox stabling. We have 12 cows in stanchions and about 50 in pens. By actual bale count we are using twice as much straw to bed the pens as we are for the cows in stanchions. Since we are bedding these latter cows over liberally, I think it is safe to conclude that pen stabling requires three times as much straw as stanchion stabling.

* * *

Among six cows in one short row of stanchions, we have had two cases of mastitis and one cow has had a teat stepped on. I think we have a fifty-fifty chance of saving the quarter. Among the fifty cows in pens, we have not had a single case of mastitis nor a single injured udder.

* * *

We brush the cows in the stanchions every day. We have to, because they really get dirty. We haven't touched a brush to the cows in the pens, and while one occasionally gets plastered she seems to clean herself up in a day or two.

* * *

We are raising our calves again this year on nurse cows. We have five cows which for one reason or an-

other aren't worth the care we give the cows in the milking herd. Each one of these cows is nursing two calves which in addition get grain, grass silage, and the best of our alfalfa hay. I doubt if some of the cows are giving over 16 or 18 pounds a day, but what little they do give just seems to make the calves grow.

* * *

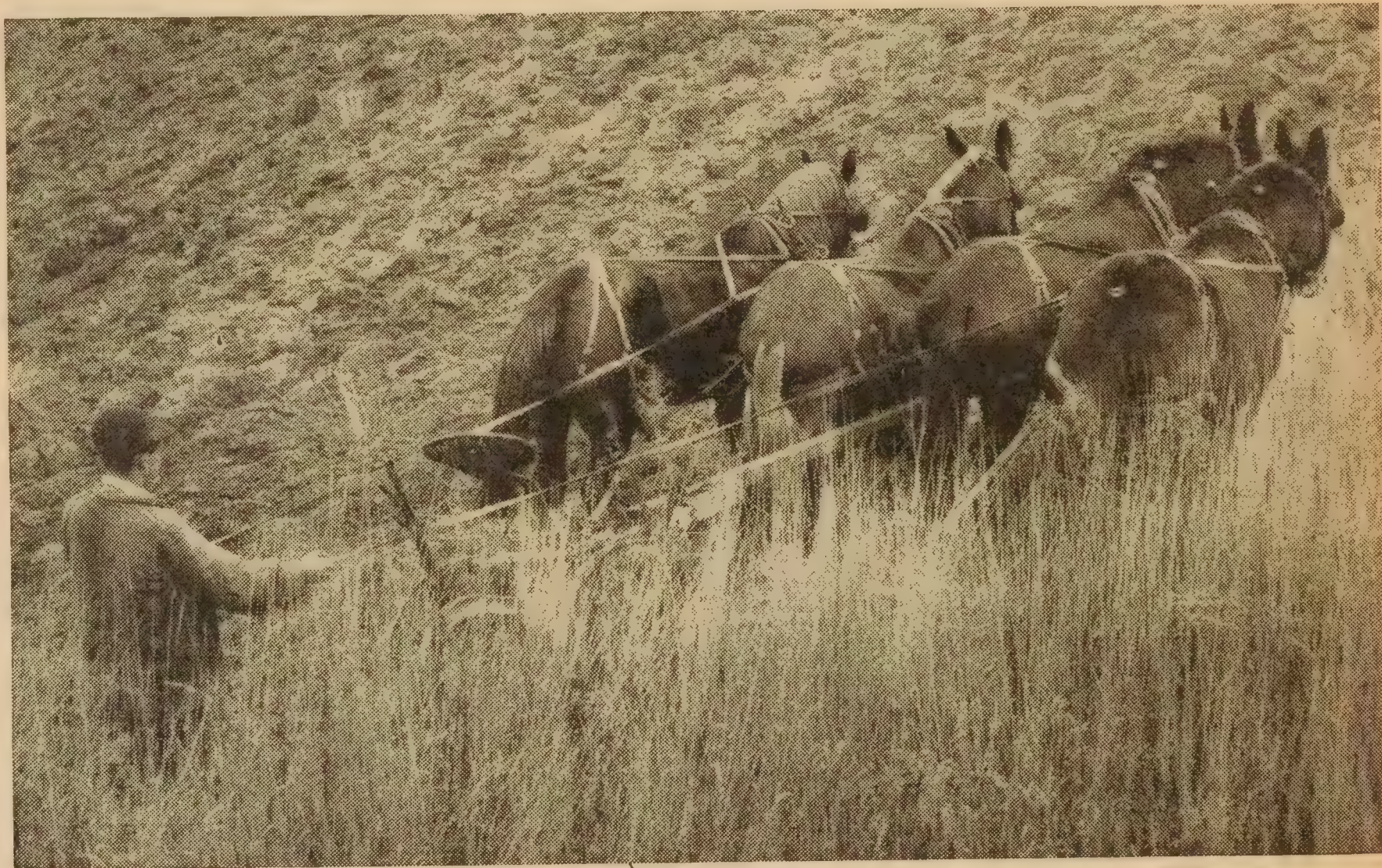
While we have not run the data all down, we seem to have evidence that the vaccination for Bangs of cows we have purchased and vaccinated after they have freshened has delayed their getting in calf two to four months. As a check against these adult vaccinated cows, we have our own calfhood vaccinated animals, which certainly this last year have settled with fewer services than the cows we have bought and vaccinated.

* * *

I don't know whether it is because the boys have become more expert with it or because the hydraulic lift mechanism has been tuned up the way it should be, but anyway the manure fork on our Fordson tractor seems to lift a good deal more than it did last year. With it we can take manure out of our pens pretty fast even though it is three feet deep and well tied together with long straw.

* * *

Since we gave Tommy, our white tomcat, the publicity he has had of late, he seems to think he is even more important. He now insists on meeting most visitors as well as his own folks and personally conducting them through the barn. I've put down about all the notes I can think of about our dairy at this point, so I'm now going down to the barn and look the cows over with Tommy before I go to bed.



FROM now on I shall occasionally write about a new farm we have recently purchased. I shall call it the Albright place. It lies about two miles south of Sunnygables. It contains about 200 acres of which around 100 acres are cleared. These 100 acres are mainly very steep knolls laid down centuries ago by the action of water. They cannot possibly be worked with a wheel tractor. Our plan is gradually to plow them on contour and put them first into sudan grass, and then rye which will be used as a nurse crop for a permanent pasture mixture and grazed off.

We know that these knolls will grow alfalfa and we think they will grow excellent ladino clover. They apparently do not require liming. On some of the knolls the hay has not been cut for two years. Because we haven't a crawler type tractor, we have had to put together the three-mule and one-horse team shown in the picture to

plow under a thick, shoulder-high stand of alfalfa, timothy, and weeds.

It is our present plan to utilize the 60-cow dairy barn on the Albright farm for making milk off pasture, and to put the 100 acres of open land on the farm all into improved pasture. We would like to come out with something like 25 acres of sudan, 25 acres of rye and new seeding, and 50 acres of alfalfa, ladino, and brome grass to pasture each year. Such a schedule will require plowing 25 acres for sudan grass each fall, and discing 25 acres of sudan stubble for rye. It will also require buying grass seed—alfalfa, ladino, and brome—for 25 acres each year. We hope to get away with applying commercial fertilizer with the sudan grass and to control weeds, particularly thistles, through the plowing and discing rather than by clipping, which is impractical because of the lay of the land.

With
**AMERICAN
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Advertisers



VITAMIN D—When vitamin D sources were short during wartime, the situation was saved by making new sources available. A very important one is "D-Activated Animal Sterol." For more information about this product, drop a postcard to E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Organic Chemicals Dept., Wilmington 98, Del.

CORN—"Better Corn Planting Methods" is the title of an excellent booklet which you can get from the DEKALB AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, INC., 31 S. Main St., Canandaigua, N. Y. The Booklet covers such matters as preparing the seedbed planting, and cultivation.

CUB—INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO., has a new 1050 lb., 10 horse power tractor called the "Farmall Cub". It was designed for the farmer with 40 acres of crops or less. See your Farmall dealer about the features of this new member of the "line".

MOVIE—The SINCLAIR REFINING CO. is holding a series of farm meetings in thousands of communities. One of the features of these meetings is a sound movie, "Heaven With a Fence Around It." It is concerned with the farm problems of returning veterans.

LIME—There are many ways of spreading lime. One good way is to use an attachment on your manure spreader. NEW IDEA, INC., of Coldwater, Ohio, manufactures such an attachment.

ALMANACS—In years past, letters frequently inquired where an old-fashioned farmer's almanac could be obtained. The answer is YANKEE, Inc., Box 4, Dublin, N.H.

COW HEALTH—"Home Aids to Cow Health" is the title of a booklet that is yours for the asking from the DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC., Dept. 12, Lyndonville, Vt. The book tells you what to do until the veterinarian arrives.



Consumer self-service at food stores is likely to increase. One of the developments which adds to self-service possibilities is the use of any one of several transparent, moisture-proof materials for packaging which allow the customer to see what she is buying, but protects the produce against wilting and bruising.

The A & P Food Stores and Ohio State University have been cooperating in some research on this type of packaging. One striking result is a reduction in shipping weights through trimming of tops and outer leaves formerly left on to improve appearance.

Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE.

WANTED!

The following letter explains itself. Any reader who knows a man answering this description should get in touch immediately with the *American Agriculturist* Service Bureau, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y., or with Captain Mulbar.

"Ernest McMurtrie is wanted in this State for the murder of his wife, Flossie McMurtrie. He may seek employment on a farm to avoid arrest.

"I would appreciate a warning being placed in your publication re Ernest McMurtrie with instructions that anyone knowing the whereabouts of this man should notify the nearest police officer.

"Ernest Ray McMurtrie is described as 55 years of age, 5' 7", 152 lbs., dark curly hair turning gray, very thick and parted in the middle; no teeth; rather dark complexion; has a bluish scar over the bridge of the nose where it has been broken; brown eyes; heavy eyebrows; has a bad rupture and wears a truss; EM tattooed on left arm. When last seen was wearing a dark brown suit with pin point polka dots about 1/2" apart; and white checkered cap (he always wears a cap); very sloppy about his dress; walks in a rather stooped manner with his head forward; is a very heavy drinker, and is apt to be found around the lowest kind of drinking places. An expression he uses a great deal while talking is, 'Now listen, I will tell you why.'

"Your cooperation will be deeply appreciated." — Harold Mulbar, Captain, Chief of Detectives, Michigan State Police, East Lansing, Mich.

—A. A.—

LICENSE REVOKED— MAKE CLAIMS NOW

Unpaid claims for New York State farm products shipped to H. G. Miles & Co., Inc., 66 Harrison St., New York City, since July 1, 1945 to be sold on a commission basis may be filed with the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets up to January 1.

The license of this firm, which handled fruits and produce, was revoked by the Department on November 16, 1945. Verified claims may be filed against the bond deposited with the Department in accordance with the commission merchants law. Forms are available from the Bureau of Food Control, Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, N. Y.

—A. A.—

CASH CHECKS PROMPTLY

"I sent an order to a mail order house and in payment for it I sent a check which had been given to me as payment on a bill. The man that gave it to me had also accepted it on a debt. The company to which I sent it claims that it was not received. They sent the goods but now they want me to pay for them again."

It is a bad business practice to pass checks from one person to another. Here is why:

1. It delays the returning of the check to the bank, and during that delay, the man who originally gave the check might close the account or might overdraw it.
2. If the check is lost, as was the case here, the original giver of the check could stop payment on it and make a new one, but, of course, the check would have to be made out to the same man who originally received it, and the check or the money would have to pass through the same hands that it originally passed through, until it finally got to the man who lost it.

A lot of trouble could be avoided if every person who receives a check would cash it or deposit it promptly.

—A. A.—

Fast-feathering poultry stock is desirable for meat production because the chicks from such stock have a minimum of pinfeathers at broiler or fryer age.

Welcome Home



CAN'T YOU just hear our president, George Manzelmann, saying:

"Welcome home, Allan. We are grateful for all you have done for us. Your old place in our organization is waiting for you."

It is fitting, too, that the portrait of our founder, A. E. Forrest, should share in this reunion. He welcomed back George Manzelmann after World War I.

To all men and women returning from the Armed Forces, we extend a most sincere welcome.

For over 59 years, the North American has provided an opportunity for people to protect their income while laid up with a sickness or an accident.

Our fieldmen have helped folks buy a North American policy—and if you would like to establish yourself as a North American fieldman, we will be glad to tell you about the opportunity we have for you. We will do it in a friendly visit at your convenience.

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

OF CHICAGO

N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

An illustration in a sketchy, woodcut style. On the left, a soldier in a military uniform with a wide-brimmed campaign hat and a large pack on his back stands looking towards the right. Next to him, a woman in a dark coat and a flat cap looks in the same direction. They are standing on a dark, uneven ground. In the background, a large bonfire of logs and branches is burning brightly, with numerous red lines radiating upwards from the flames, suggesting light or fire. The overall tone is somber yet hopeful.

The **DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE**

**assures them of a
brighter future
to come home to . . .**

JUST 27 years ago this month, the first vanguard of soldiers from World War I began to return to the farms and factories of America. Among them were hundreds of men who are the backbone of the Dairymen's League today. Self-reliant, determined young men, they refused to bow to the conditions that were then common in the dairy industry . . . they refused to be beaten by the heartbreaking milk prices of the early 1920s.

Instead these men struck out for themselves, joined their strength to the strength of thousands of other dairy farmers, and the upshot of it all was—the *Dairymen's League*. Today with more than a quarter of a century of cooperative expe-

rience behind them . . . with a strong and tightly-knit organization, country plants, city plants and far-flung transportation facilities at their command . . . these men are able to assure their own returning sons and daughters of brighter and more stable farm future.

And as they welcome back the returning ones, they open ranks to give these youngsters a place on the firing line. For these are the League members of tomorrow. These are the ones who must see that the advantages won are not lost. So join up, young man and young woman — and be devoutly thankful that your fathers prepared the way before you. It has not been an easy way, nor will it be easy tomorrow. But it is a way that deserves the best that each of you can offer.

